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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 91-98
H. R. 12781

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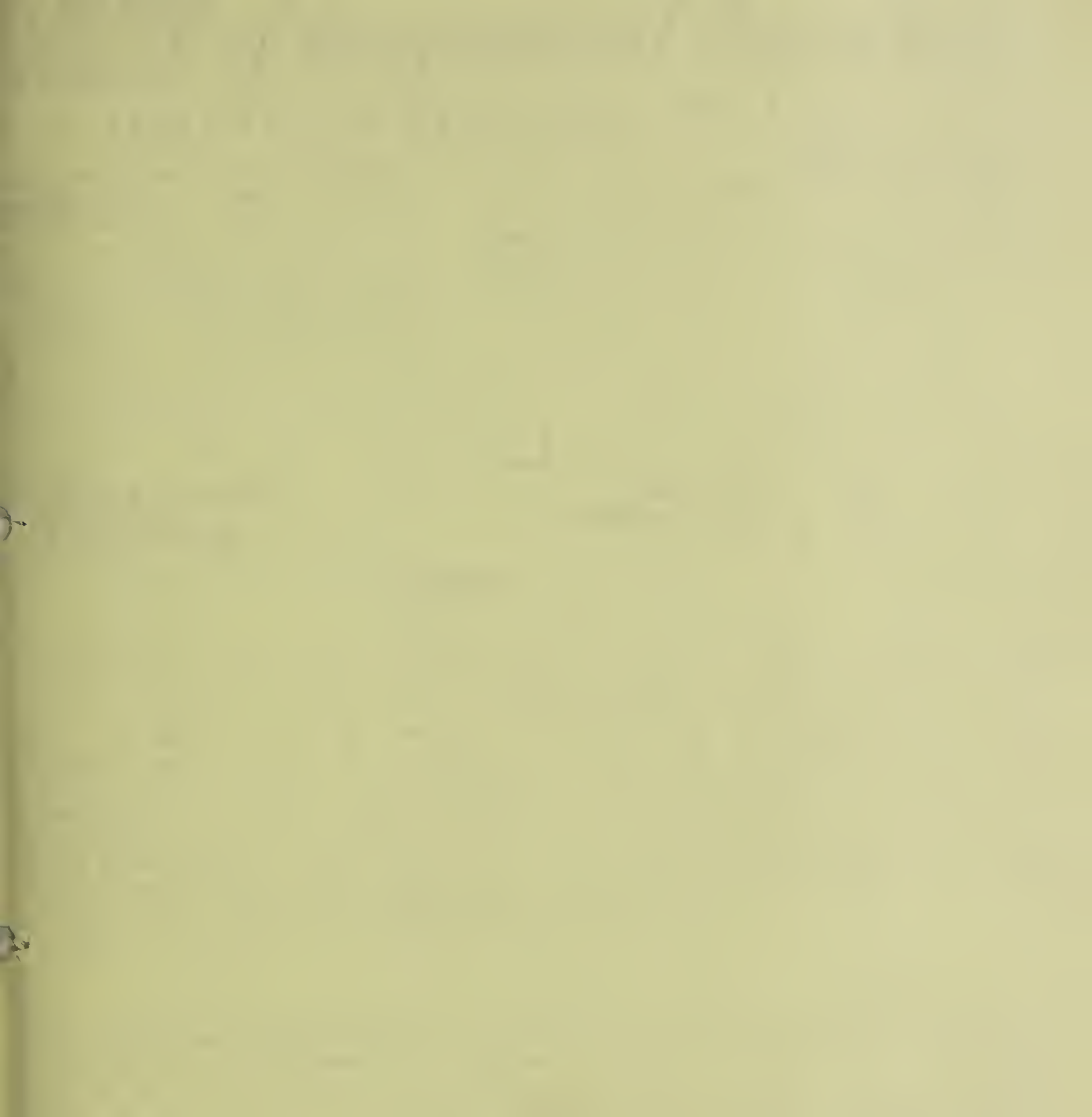
INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 12781

July	10, 1969	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 12781. H. Report No. 91-361. Print of bill and report.
July	22, 1969	House passed H. R. 12781 with amendment.
July	23, 1969	H. R. 12781 was referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Sept.	15, 1969	Senate subcommittee approved H. R. 12781
Sept.	18, 1969	Senate committee reported H. R. 12781 with amendments. S. Report No. 91-420. Print of bill and report.
Sept.	19, 1969	Senate made H. R. 12781 its unfinished business.
Sept.	22, 1969	Senate passed H. R. 12781 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed.
Oct.	13, 1969	House conferees were appointed.
Oct.	14, 1969	House received conference report on H. R. 12781. H. Report No. 91-570. Print of bill and report.
Oct.	15, 1969	Both Houses agreed to the conference report.
Oct.	29, 1969	Approved: Public Law 91-98.

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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Issued July 11, 1969
For actions of July 10, 1969
91st 1st No. 114

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Appropriations Committee reported Interior appropriation bill. Rep. Mize congratulated Secretary Hardin and Ass't Secretary Palmby for "understanding of the importance of foreign wheat sales." Rep. Podell and Sen. Nelson asked ban on certain pesticides. Senate passed environmental quality policy and Calif. disaster relief bills. Rep. Tunney commended passage of Calif. disaster relief bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 12781, the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, 1970 (H. Rept. 91-361) (p. H5867). A table reflecting the items for the Forest Service and significant excerpts from the report is attached to this Digest.
2. WILDLIFE; ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 11363, to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the U. S.; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law. p. D613
The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12549, to establish a Council on Environmental Quality (p. D613) and was granted until midnight July 12 to file a report (p. H5802).
3. INFORMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 4284, to authorize to be appropriated to the Commerce Dept. such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1970 and 1971, but not to exceed a total of \$6 million, to carry out the work of the standard reference data system which seeks to deal with one aspect of the broad science information problem by producing and disseminating compilations of critically evaluated data on the physical and chemical properties of materials. pp. H5805-6, H5814-19
4. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that a subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee "approved for full committee action a number of watershed projects." p. D611
5. PESTICIDES. Rep. Podell stated now that USDA has temporarily "suspended use of DDT and eight other 'hard' pesticide compounds in its programs" it would be desirable to advise the Nation's farmers not to use these chemicals. p. H5801
6. POLLUTION. Rep. Obey criticized the administration's "request for just \$214 million to fund water pollution programs for fiscal year 1970---instead of the \$1 billion promised." p. H5821
Rep. Dingell inserted replies from the State Governors to his letter asking for information on the impact of the water pollution control and abatement programs "short-funding" in their States. pp. H5826-45
7. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Gross criticized an announcement by a religious leader in India that "he is going to burn 9,000 tons of food...in a sacrifice that is supposed to 'foster universal peace and the welfare and prosperity of the human race.'" He stated this same ceremony was performed last year also and did not think the American people should be called upon to subsidize this. pp. H5825-6
8. SAVINGS BONDS. Rep. Fascell spoke in support of raising the interest on series E and H U. S. savings bonds and inserted an editorial on the subject. p. H5855-56

EXCERPTS FROM HOUSE REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

FOREST SERVICE
Forest Protection and Utilization

The Committee recommends under this heading a total appropriation of \$259,451,000, a decrease of \$9,754,000 below the 1969 appropriation, and an increase of \$6,961,000 above the budget estimate. On a comparative basis, the decrease in funding below fiscal year 1969 is due to the fact that fire fighting costs for 1970 will not be totally funded until later in the fiscal year

Forest Land Management. During the past year, the Nation has experienced major increases in the price of lumber. Since the U.S. Forest Service is a major timber producer in the United States, many individuals and groups have been vociferous in their demands that the Forest Service be given the opportunity to increase timber production on national forest lands by utilizing improved management techniques.

The Committee agrees with this contention and accordingly has approved the funds requested in the budget estimate to accomplish this purpose. The Committee has also recommended an increase of \$4,064,000 over the revised budget estimate. A portion of the increase involves restoration of funds reduced in the revised budget estimate, with the remainder of the increase representing additional activities which the Committee feels should be funded.

Forest Research. The Committee recommends an increase of \$897,000 over the budget estimate for Forest Research which consists of the following:

Wildlife Habitat Research, \$89,000--La Grande, Oregon.

Forest Insect Research, \$32,000--Delaware, Ohio.

Forest Disease Research: \$10,000--Delaware, Ohio, and \$30,000--Athens, Georgia.

In addition, the Committee recommends funding of the following projects:

Forest Research Construction:

\$500,000--Forest Sciences Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon,

\$71,000--Forest Service Timber Marketing and Utilization
Research Laboratory, Duluth, Minnesota (Planning).

Wildlife Habitat Research, \$75,000--Berkeley, California.

Timber Management Research, \$45,000--Arcata, California.

Watershed Management Research, \$45,000--Arcata, California.

State and Private Forestry Cooperation. This program, carried on in co-operation with the States encourages private timber management. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,529,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the budget estimate for this activity.

Forest Roads and Trails
(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

These funds are required to liquidate obligations incurred under contract authorization contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

Substantially increased forest receipts in fiscal year 1969 will provide additional funds for this appropriation account in excess of the reduction recommended by the Committee. Therefore, although the appropriation is for a lesser amount than that requested in the budget estimate, the forest roads and trails planned program for fiscal year 1970 will not be reduced.

FOREST SERVICE

New Budget (Obligational) Authority
1969 enacted to date, 1970 Budget Estimates, and 1970 House Bill

Item	Budget		New Budget (Obligational) Authority enacted to date, 1969	Estimates of New Budget (Obligational) Authority 1970	New Budget (Obligational) Authority recommended in House Bill	House Committee Bill Compared with 1970 Budget Estimates
	New Budget (Obligational) Authority enacted to date, 1969	Estimates of New Budget (Obligational) Authority 1970				
Forest Protection and Utilization:						
Forest land management	\$208,818,000	\$190,978,000		\$195,042,000		+\$4,064,000
Forest research	40,430,000	40,983,000		41,880,000		+897,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	19,957,000	20,529,000		22,529,000		+2,000,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization	269,205,000	252,490,000		259,451,000		+6,961,000
Forest Roads and Trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)	[91,000,000]	[107,570,000]		[100,570,000]		-7,000,000
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	80,000	80,000		80,000		---
Cooperative Range Improvements	700,000	700,000		700,000		---
Assistance to States for Tree Planting	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000		---
Total, New Budget (Obligational) Authority, annual	270,985,000	254,270,000		261,231,000		+6,961,000
Permanent appropriations:						
Forest Roads and Trails (contract authorization)	170,000,000	170,000,000		170,000,000		---
Other	84,440,068	99,840,800		99,840,800		---
Total, Forest Service	525,425,068	524,110,800		531,071,800		+6,961,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1970

JULY 10, 1969.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 12781]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year 1970. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration) and for other related agencies including the U.S. Forest Service.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Item	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1970	Recommended in bill	Comparison
Title I, Department of the Interior:			
New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$957,078,500	\$940,462,000	-\$16,616,500
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	65,028,000	62,028,000	-3,000,000
Title II, Related Agencies:			
New budget (obligational) authority.....	433,018,000	433,972,000	+954,000
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	113,570,000	103,870,000	-9,700,000
Grand total, new budget (obligational authority) and appro- priations to liquidate contract authorization.....	1,568,694,500	1,540,332,000	-28,362,500

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

Following is a summary by activity of the major increases and decreases in funding for the 1970 fiscal year, compared to fiscal year 1969:

Major increases:

Education and welfare services and other assistance to the American Indians.....	+ \$35, 395, 000
Construction of roads.....	+16, 070, 000
Administration of Territories.....	+11, 615, 000
Management, protection, and maintenance of National Parks.....	+11, 528, 000
Conservation and development of natural resources.....	+4, 759, 000
Geological surveys, investigations, and research.....	+4, 711, 000
Smithsonian Institution and related activities.....	+2, 586, 000
Mine health and safety.....	+2, 448, 000
Arts and humanities.....	+1, 500, 000
Subtotal, major increases.....	+90, 612, 000

Major decreases:

Acquisition of land under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (1969 base included \$65,000,000 for liquidation of contract authorization for Redwood National Park).....	-40, 500, 000
Forest fire-fighting costs.....	-20, 118, 000
Construction of facilities.....	-5, 858, 000
Helium fund.....	-5, 200, 000
Construction of fishing vessels.....	-3, 000, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	-2, 500, 000
Solid waste disposal.....	-1, 067, 000
Prototype desalting plant.....	-1, 000, 000
Subtotal, major decreases.....	-79, 243, 000

Other increases and decreases (net)..... -1, 203, 135

Net total increase over fiscal year 1969..... +10, 165, 865

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total appropriations to date for fiscal years 1968 and 1969, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1970. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for 1968 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1969 and 1970.

Item	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970
Appropriations.....	\$1, 485, 712, 350	\$1, 530, 166, 135	\$1, 540, 332, 000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior.....	1, 343, 372, 205	805, 580, 636	1, 013, 719, 096
Forest Service.....	218, 323, 000	262, 170, 000	341, 625, 000
Total receipts.....	1, 561, 695, 205	1, 067, 750, 636	1, 355, 344, 096

EXTENT OF ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN BILL

There follows a listing of selected items which indicate the extent of activities funded in this bill:

Management of Public Lands (acres):

Bureau of Land Management.....	453, 075, 091
U.S. Forest Service.....	186, 921, 196
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	55, 426, 645
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	29, 217, 587
National Park Service.....	27, 940, 849

Total acres.....	752, 581, 368
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Road Construction (miles):

	Current inventory	1970 construction
Bureau of Land Management.....	52, 000	385
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	18, 054	427
National Park Service.....	9, 979	15
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	6, 015	—
U.S. Forest Service.....	202, 794	8, 758

Total miles.....	288, 842	9, 585
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Recreation Visitations (millions):

	1968 actual	1970 estimate
National Park Service.....	145	171
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	18	23
Bureau of Land Management.....	57	82
U.S. Forest Service.....	156	171

Total visitations.....	376	447
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Timber Production

Forest Service—An estimated harvest of 13 billion board feet is anticipated for 1970, with receipts from sales of approximately \$327 million. The timber harvest provides the raw material base for over one million jobs, \$11.5 billion in gross national product, and \$2.4 billion in returns to the Treasury under the present tax rates. This volume represents about one-fourth of the total timber and 40 percent of the softwood timber cut for industrial purposes annually, and is equivalent to the construction of about 1.6 million average-sized homes.

Bureau of Land Management—Administers the sale of over 1.5 billion board feet of timber annually.

Grazing

Bureau of Land Management—Administers grazing of more than 10 million head of livestock and 2.7 million big game animals.

Forest Service—Administers the grazing of 7.2 million head of livestock. This provides a continued and necessary source of grazing required by 20,000 family-size ranch units.

Indian Education and Welfare

Indian children in Federal Day and Boarding Schools—55,000

Indian children in Public Schools—75,000

Indians provided with welfare guidance services—39,000

Operation and maintenance of 300 Indian irrigation systems

Mineral Resources

Bureau of Land Management—Administers mining and mineral leasing on approximately 760 million acres of land in the continental United States and more than 250 million acres of submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf with estimated receipts of \$944,300,000 in 1970.

Geological Survey—Provides the basic scientific and engineering data concerning water, land, and mineral resources; and supervises the development and production of minerals and mineral fuels on leased Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf lands. The annual value

of production on Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf mineral leases is \$2.8 billion, with royalties accruing to the Government of \$360 million. Bonuses from lease sales this fiscal year will approximate \$200 million.

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE ACTION ON PROJECTED BUDGET EXPENDITURES (OUTLAYS) IN FISCAL YEAR 1970

The accompanying bill recommends reductions of \$15,662,500 in new budget (obligational) authority below the revised budget requests.

This reduction in new budget (obligational) authority together with proposed reductions of \$12,700,000 in appropriations to liquidate contract authorization will reduce expenditures projected for fiscal year 1970 by approximately \$15,160,000.

INCREASED PAY COSTS

The appropriations recommended in the accompanying bill do not include amounts required for the third step of the Federal pay raise which is effective beginning with the first pay period in July, 1969, pursuant to the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967. The budget carries a contingency estimate of \$2,800,000,000 for military and civilian pay increases not identified by department for which supplemental estimates are anticipated for submission next session.

PERMANENT OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS AND TRUST FUNDS

Permanent legislation authorizes the continuation of certain Government activities without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process. Details of these activities are reflected in appropriate tables appearing at the end of this report.

In fiscal year 1969, these activities are estimated to total \$703,134,729. The estimate for fiscal year 1970 is \$633,412,682, or a net decrease of \$69,722,047.

The principal item in this category involves \$246,000,000 of contract authorization for the construction of roads.

LIMITATION ON UNIT COST OF EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The limitation on the unit cost of employee housing (regardless of the source of financing) in the Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Territories shall be \$29,000. This limitation includes engineering and design costs, but excludes provision of utilities to the lot line. Any exceptions to this monetary limitation shall be submitted to the Committee for its advance review and approval. Employee houses shall not exceed the standards outlined by the Committee in House Conference Report No. 2049, 87th Congress, 2nd Session.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

After the Committee completed its hearings on the 1970 budget estimates in this bill, a budget amendment was received from the President (House Document 91-117), which proposed an appropriation of \$760,000 for the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.

Public Law 91-15 approved May 23, 1969, authorizing the continuance of this program beyond June 30, 1969, was enacted too late to permit consideration of this estimate by the Committee.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee has passed over this request without prejudice.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

A major portion of the funds provided in this bill are expended for the conservation of our natural resources. These include timber, water, minerals, oil, fish, and wildlife.

After listening to testimony during many days of hearings, the Committee is seriously concerned that the Federal Government is not placing as great emphasis on the conservation and development of our natural resources as the situation warrants. During the past several years, total expenditures for natural resources, including resource activities other than those funded in this bill, have ranged from about one to one and one-half percent of total budget expenditures.

We find ourselves in the position today where the availability of sufficient water supplies is becoming more critical each year.

During calendar year 1968 the United States imported 71 percent of the fish products it consumed. In calendar year 1969 we imported 75 percent of our fish products.

The current timber shortage which has contributed in some degree to the drastic increase in lumber prices during the past year is a good example of what can happen when a nation does not properly husband its resources.

Testimony developed during the hearing with regard to our mineral resources indicated that in 1950 this country produced and consumed well over half of all the mineral commodities that were being produced and consumed in the world. In the short span of twenty years, we have lost our position of dominance as a mineral resources producer and consumer. We are now producing between 25 and 30 percent of the world's requirements and consuming slightly less than 30 percent of the world's requirements. Translated into dollars, this means we are producing about \$25 billion worth of mineral resources and consuming about \$31 billion worth. By the end of the century, it is predicted we will be consuming about \$90 billion worth annually and producing something in the range of \$45 billion worth annually. In other words, the present deficit of \$6 or \$6.5 billion would increase to \$45 billion by the end of the century. To summarize, our deficit was only about 9 percent of our consumption requirements in 1950; our deficit now is in the range of 25 percent of our consumption requirements; and

it is predicted by the end of the century our deficit will be in the range of 50 percent of our consumption requirements.

These are some of the considerations that cause the Committee to be concerned with the future of our country's natural resources. It is the earnest hope of the Committee that those in the Executive Department responsible for our natural resources will seriously analyze our position now and what it might be within the next 20 years and do everything possible in the development of our renewable resources and the conservation of our depletable resources.

TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$62,964,000
Estimate, 1970.....	53,640,000
Recommended, 1970.....	52,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	-10,364,000
Estimate, 1970.....	-1,040,000

The amount recommended by the Committee compared with the 1970 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Realty and mineral leasing services:		
Title, lease, and records service.....	\$6,311,000	
Records improvement.....	781,000	
Resource management conservation and protection:		
Land classification and mineral examination.....	5,009,000	
Range management.....	5,234,000	
Forestry.....	6,876,000	-\$700,000
Soil and watershed conservation.....	12,727,000	-300,000
Fire protection.....	4,229,000	
Recreation and wildlife.....	2,885,000	
Cadastral survey:		
Alaska.....	2,004,000	
Other States.....	3,381,000	
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	1,000,000	
General administration.....	2,163,000	-40,000
Total, management of lands and resources.....	52,600,000	-1,040,000

The reduction of \$1,040,000 below the budget estimate includes \$700,000 for Forest Management in Western Oregon; \$300,000 for Soil and Watershed Conservation; and \$40,000 for General Administration.

The Committee has deleted the proposed language in the Administrative provisions which would have limited the distribution of receipts in fiscal year 1970 under Section (a) of Title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875) to \$25,500,000.

The imposition of such a limitation is a legislative matter and should be accomplished through the usual legislative channels of the Congress, if such action is deemed proper and desirable.

Testimony developed during the hearings in this connection reflects the Committee's aversion to amending, by administrative language, legislative policy which has been enacted by the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1969	\$3, 081, 000
Estimate, 1970	2, 936, 000
Recommended, 1970	2, 925, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	-156, 000
Estimate, 1970	-11, 000

The reduction of \$11,000 below the budget estimate represents a decrease in the amount requested for survey and design of recreation facilities.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT, ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1969	\$3, 500, 000
Estimate, 1970	3, 500, 000
Recommended, 1970	3, 500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	
Estimate, 1970	

This appropriation is required to liquidate the obligations incurred under contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act for development of roads and trails on public lands.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The bill continues the indefinite appropriation of 25% of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products, representing one-third of the 75% of the revenues due the Oregon and California counties.

It is estimated that a total of \$13,750,000 will be available during fiscal year 1970 for construction, acquisition, and operation and maintenance of access roads and improvements, and for forest protection and development on the revested lands and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, 1969	\$1, 460, 000
Estimate, 1970	1, 788, 000
Recommended, 1970	1, 788, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+328, 000
Estimate, 1970	

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$1,788,000 to be derived from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act Lands grazing receipts for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$147,769,000
Estimate, 1970.....	184,445,000
Recommended, 1970.....	176,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+28,231,000
Estimate, 1970.....	-8,445,000

The amount recommended by the Committee compared with the estimate for 1970 by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Educational assistance, facilities, and services.....	\$110,600,000	-\$2,300,000
Welfare and guidance services.....	23,778,000	
Relocation and adult vocational training.....	36,881,000	-6,145,000
Maintaining law and order.....	4,741,000	
Total, education and welfare services.....	176,000,000	-8,445,000

The reduction of \$8,445,000 recommended by the Committee includes the following:

Assistance to Pupils in Non-Federal Schools, \$2,300,000.—An increase of \$2.3 million was requested for the establishment and operation of kindergartens in public schools which serve Indian children. While the Committee is aware of the benefits to be derived by Indian children from their attendance in kindergarten classes and in fact, espouses the provision of kindergarten facilities for all Indian children, it has serious question with the proposed administration figures and projected cost of this particular phase of the program, particularly daily attendance estimates.

As presented to the Committee in the hearings, this program was to have been conducted in several states with a total of 107 kindergarten classrooms accommodating 3,200 students. An analysis of the proposed locations raised the question as to whether or not this supplementary financial assistance was necessary in public schools, some of which either already have kindergarten facilities or are capable of providing them, especially in view of Federal education grants received under other programs.

The Committee, subsequent to the hearings, requested additional data from the Department in this connection, but did not receive supplementary information sufficient to convince the Committee of the feasibility of this request.

The Committee will be agreeable to giving this matter further consideration in the future if adequate information on unit costs, inability of local schools to provide a portion of the facilities, and more specific justifications for administration of the program are made available to the Committee.

The Committee has recommended elsewhere in the bill \$4,000,000 for the construction of 59 kindergarten classrooms and employee quarters in Bureau schools.

The Committee directs that within available funds, an additional \$300,000 be allocated for additional dormitory personnel, includ-

ing trained counselors at various dormitories where the ratio of counselors to students is extremely low particularly during night hours.

Relocation Services, \$6,145,000.—An increase of \$9,468,000 was requested for relocation services. This would have provided total funding of \$18,026,000 for this activity in fiscal year 1970, or an increase over 1969 of approximately 100%. Although there have been some satisfactory results achieved through this program in the past, and there are many who feel that the opportunities afforded by this program can be of major general assistance to the Indians, the Committee questions the ability of the Department to expand this program at such an accelerated rate in one year and still maintain the integrity of a properly administered and efficient activity. Even with the reduction recommended by the Committee there will be total funding of \$11,881,000 for this activity in fiscal year 1970 compared to \$8,558,000 in 1969.

On numerous occasions the Committee has urged the Bureau of Indian Affairs to develop a straight-line educational administrative organization. Under the current system of administration, the Washington headquarters office can introduce new educational policies, but there is not sufficient authority in the headquarters office to follow through and see that the new policies are implemented properly. Instead, the current educational system is a fragmented organization with each area office having more or less latitude to adopt or reject recommendations from the Washington office as it is inclined. This is not conducive to an efficient educational system that is administered on a Nation-wide basis, which should be comparable to the best State department of education in the Nation.

In view of the scant progress that has been made to correct this situation, the Committee again recommends that the Bureau give this matter its immediate attention. In the course of hearings to be held on future appropriation requests, the Committee will expect the Bureau to be able to report substantial progress in this connection.

The Committee also urges the Bureau of Indian Affairs to accelerate its efforts to place a maximum number of Indian students in public schools. The Bureau and the State of Alaska are to be commended for the progress achieved in this connection.

As a further means of improving the educational system, the Bureau should make increasing efforts to develop Indian tribal advisory boards to participate in the operation of Indian schools.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs should exert every possible effort in promoting genuine family relationships between pupils in boarding schools and their parents. Concerted action should be taken to program schedules to increase the frequency and lengths of visits of parents with children in the boarding schools.

It is also the recommendation of the Committee that immediate consideration be given to the elimination of many research and study programs included in the budget estimate with the view toward using funds so released to finance costs of operating one experimental school at near optimum conditions so that evaluated measurement of proper programing can be obtained.

In its administration of the adult vocational education program, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should give serious consideration to the establishment of a training center within an urban area. If this can be accomplished, it is felt that many problems experienced in training centers in isolated areas can be reduced or eliminated.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$52, 940, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	55, 692, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	55, 692, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+2, 752, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	

The amount recommended by the Committee compared with the 1970 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Forest and range lands.....	\$6, 860, 000	
Fire suppression.....	140, 000	
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	10, 700, 000	
Soil and moisture conservation.....	5, 975, 000	
Maintenance of roads.....	4, 286, 000	
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	579, 000	
Management of Indian trust property.....	7, 774, 000	
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	17, 988, 000	
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1, 390, 000	
Total, resources management.....	55, 692, 000	

Within total funds available under this appropriation account, the Committee directs that an additional \$100,000 be allocated for the work-learn programs which have been so successful during the past year. It is expected that these programs will be continued on the Makah, Quinault, and Rosebud Sioux Reservations and extended to other locations deemed appropriate by the Department.

The Committee also endorses the use of funds for summer programs which provide a major contribution to the total remedial approach to Indian education problems.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$25, 471, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	23, 373, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	25, 373, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	- 98, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	+2, 000, 000

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 over the budget estimate to accelerate progress on the Navajo irrigation project. Total funding of \$5,500,000 will be available for this project in fiscal year 1970.

Although the Navajo irrigation project was authorized in 1962, with construction scheduled to be completed in 1969, it is now only 16% completed. At the rate of funding included in the 1970 budget estimate, completion of the project will not be achieved until 1995. Completion of this project will greatly enhance the economic resources of the Navajos.

Construction of the Sisseton High School at Sisseton, South Dakota reportedly will be completed prior to the end of the 1970 fiscal year. The Bureau is directed to reprogram \$250,000 of unobligated construction funds to provide necessary equipment for the school.

The Committee is concerned with the unobligated balances carried in the general construction account as a result of delays for various reasons in project completions. A more effective construction program could be administered if definite long-range plans were made over a five or ten year period for a coordinated construction program of all Indian facilities.

In carrying out the planned construction program, budget estimates should first include only those funds necessary for project planning and design. Budget estimates for actual construction costs should not be submitted until the necessary planning and design work has been accomplished. This procedure will materially improve accuracy of construction estimates and will, to a larger degree, identify construction problems which tend to delay completion of projects at a later date.

Urgent recommendations were made to the Committee to fund construction of facilities for the Navajo Community College. The college is temporarily occupying space in the Many Farms High School in Arizona. Reports of its accomplishments during the short period it has been operating are encouraging.

The Committee is favorably inclined toward the construction of a community college, and under different circumstances would have recommended construction funds in this bill. However, even though it is contended by some that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has adequate legislative authorization for the construction of the college, there are many policy questions to be settled before engaging in an undertaking of this magnitude.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has recommended that Federal participation in this project be the subject of a specific authorization bill, the same procedure followed when the Adult Vocational Training program was initiated. There is merit to this recommendation. Consequently the Committee has not recommended the inclusion of funds in this bill for the project.

However, the Committee urges the Bureau to continue all possible efforts toward making more higher education opportunities available, particularly in the locale of Indian reservations.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1969	\$18, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970	20, 000, 000
Recommended, 1970	20, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+2, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970	

This appropriation is required to liquidate obligations incurred for Indian road construction under contract authorization provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969	\$5, 013, 000
Estimate, 1970	5, 113, 000
Recommended, 1970	5, 013, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	
Estimate, 1970	- 100, 000

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$100,000 below the budget estimate for general administrative expenses. This amount will provide funding for this account at the same level as fiscal year 1969. This reduction should be considered as an indication of the Committee's concern that more funds appropriated for the welfare of the Indians should be used for that purpose instead of increasing the bureaucratic domain of the Washington and Regional offices.

TRIBAL FUNDS

(LIMITATION ON USE OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$3, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	3, 000, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	3, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	-----
Estimate, 1970-----	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000, the budget estimate, for tribal funds.

Included in the bill, is language recommended by the Committee which would exempt land transactions of the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, as provided in Public Law 90-534, approved September 28, 1968, from the provision in the bill which provides that no part of tribal funds shall be used for acquisition of land or water rights within the states of Nevada, Oregon and Washington, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$4, 315, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	4, 290, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	3, 500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	—815, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	—790, 000

The total reduction of \$790,000 recommended by the Committee includes decreases of \$100,000 for the Bureau's outdoor recreation research program; \$100,000 for resource area studies; and \$590,000 for nationwide planning.

The Committee has also deleted proposed appropriation language which would make funds under this appropriation account available for the expenses of the Environmental Quality Council and the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality.

The Committee's action in this connection should not be interpreted as lack of appreciation for the need of strong Federal guidance in environmental control. On the contrary, the Committee is seriously concerned with environmental problems facing our Nation today and feels that immediate and drastic action is needed to combat the deterioration of all phases of our environment.

However, a patchwork approach such as envisioned by the Executive Order establishing this council and committee would be little better than nothing.

Several bills have been introduced in the Congress providing for the creation of an environmental council. This is proper procedure. Upon the creation of an organization which will be in a position to take concerted action, as the result of enactment of such legislation, this Committee will be receptive and sympathetic to the fund requirements necessary to achieve the objectives.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$99, 500, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	108, 472, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	108, 472, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+ 8, 972, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	-----

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$65, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	15, 528, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	15, 528, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	—49, 472, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	-----

The following table reflects the action recommended by the Committee on the budget request:

Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1970	Change
1. Assistance to States.....	\$77, 000, 000	\$75, 000, 000	—\$2, 000, 000
2. Federal land acquisition program:			
National Park Service:			
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	1, 789, 718	1, 789, 718	-----
Biscayne National Monument.....	1, 000, 000	1, 650, 000	+650, 000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....	-----	2, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	1, 500, 000	2, 000, 000	+500, 000
North Cascades National Park.....	250, 000	250, 000	-----
Ozark National Scenic Riverway.....	558, 100	558, 100	-----
Inholdings.....	674, 182	674, 182	-----
Grand Teton National Park.....	1, 050, 000	1, 050, 000	-----
Padre Island National Seashore (court awards).....	7, 800, 000	7, 800, 000	-----
Wild and scenic rivers.....	100, 000	-----	—100, 000
National trails system.....	50, 000	-----	—50, 000
Subtotal.....	14, 772, 000	17, 772, 000	+3, 000, 000
Liquidation of contract authority:			
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	-----
Biscayne National Monument.....	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site.....	203, 000	203, 000	-----
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....	2, 561, 000	2, 561, 000	-----
Guadalupe Mountains National Park.....	1, 015, 000	1, 015, 000	-----
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.....	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----
Ozark National Scenic Riverway.....	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....	420, 000	420, 000	-----
San Juan Island National Historic Park.....	33, 000	33, 000	-----
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site.....	47, 500	47, 500	-----
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.....	239, 000	239, 000	-----
Inholdings.....	359, 500	359, 500	-----
Total, liquidation of contract authority.....	15, 528, 000	15, 528, 000	-----
Total, National Park Service.....	30, 300, 000	33, 300, 000	+3, 000, 000

Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1970	Change
2. Federal land acquisition program—Continued			
Forest Service:			
Wilderness areas.....	\$330,000	\$330,000	-----
Other recreation areas.....	11,170,000	11,170,000	-----
Total, Forest Service.....	11,500,000	11,500,000	-----
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:			
Endangered species:			
Mason Neck Wildlife Refuge.....	375,000	375,000	-----
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center.....	375,000	375,000	-----
Total, endangered species.....	750,000	750,000	-----
National refuge and hatchery systems:			
McNary National Wildlife Refuge.....	50,000	50,000	-----
Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge.....	200,000	200,000	-----
Total, national refuge and hatchery systems.....	250,000	250,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Emergency planning and acquisition.....	1,000,000	-----	-\$1,000,000
Administrative expenses.....	3,200,000	3,200,000	-----
Total, Federal program.....	47,000,000	49,000,000	+2,000,000
Total, 1970.....	124,000,000	124,000,000	-----

1970 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

Contract authorization for fiscal year 1970 is approved for the following land acquisitions:

National Park Service:		Forest Service—Continued	
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	\$1,000,000	Michigan:	
Biscayne National Monument.....	4,000,000	Hiawatha National Forest.....	\$40,000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....	2,550,000	Manistee National Forest.....	200,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	8,500,000	Minnesota: Chippewa National Forest.....	50,000
North Cascades National Park.....	250,000	Missouri:	
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....	1,000,000	Clark National Forest.....	400,000
Wild and Scenic Rivers.....	500,000	Mark Twain National Forest.....	439,000
Inholdings.....	5,000,000	Nebraska: Nebraska National Forest.....	121,000
Total, National Park Service.....	22,800,000	Nevada: Toiyabe National Forest.....	2,200,000
Forest Service:		North Carolina:	
Arkansas:		Nantahala National Forest.....	34,000
Quachita National Forest.....	6,400	Pisgah National Forest.....	150,450
Ozark National Forest.....	30,794	Ohio: Wayne National Forest.....	110,000
Colorado:		Oklahoma: Quachita National Forest.....	92,245
Pike National Forest.....	15,000	Oregon: Siskiyou National Forest.....	350,000
Roosevelt National Forest.....	173,000	South Carolina:	
Georgia: Chattahoochee National Forest.....	314,508	Francis Marion National Forest.....	250,000
Idaho:		Sumter National Forest.....	47,000
Clearwater National Forest.....	100,000	Utah: Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.....	400,000
Salmon National Forest.....	150,000	Virginia:	
Sawtooth National Forest.....	102,000	George Washington National Forest.....	30,128
Illinois: Shawnee National Forest.....	150,000	Jefferson National Forest.....	379,200
Indiana: Hoosier National Forest.....	200,000	Wisconsin: Chequamegon National Forest.....	100,000
Kentucky:		Total, Forest Service.....	7,200,000
Daniel Boone National Forest.....	479,000	Total contract authorization.....	30,000,000
Jefferson National Forest.....	86,275		

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND POLICY

In its report on the 1968 Appropriation Bill (House Report 206), the Committee indicated it felt states should place emphasis on acquisition of land rather than development. As a general guideline, the Committee suggested that "a proper ratio between development and acquisition for the states would be about one-third for development and two-thirds for acquisition".

In the meantime, the Committee has received information indicating that rigid adherence to the proposed guideline for acquisition

and development in some cases may have resulted in hardships for certain states because of conditions peculiar to those states where ample land was available for recreation but a deficiency of funds to provide adequate facilities existed.

In order to alleviate these situations, the Committee directs the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to give particular consideration to these situations with a view to exercising some flexibility in its interpretation of the proposed guideline where individual circumstances merit such action.

The Committee wishes it to be clearly understood that all acquisitions under contract authority, and all acquisitions of inholdings by the National Park Service must have the prior approval of this Committee before any action is taken to obligate funds provided by this appropriation.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1969	\$14, 697, 000
Estimate, 1970	14, 921, 400
Recommended, 1970	14, 700, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+3, 000
Estimate, 1970	- 221, 400

This appropriation account provides for the expense of the Office of Territories and for support of the Governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

The reduction of \$221,400 relating to grants to American Samoa is recommended on the basis of information furnished to the Committee which indicates an estimated unobligated balance of \$607,255 as of June 30, 1969.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1969	\$30, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970	41, 612, 000
Recommended, 1970	41, 612, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+11, 612, 000
Estimate, 1970	

Funds provided under this appropriation account are for the continuation of the accelerated development program in the fields of education, health, public works, and resources management of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The primary thrust of this program should continue to be directed toward the accomplishment of practical projects which will provide immediate and effective improvement of educational and public facilities.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$90,917,000
Estimate, 1970.....	95,628,000
Recommended, 1970.....	95,628,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+4,711,000
Estimate, 1970.....	

The total amount recommended by the Committee as compared with the estimate for 1970 by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$26,011,000	
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	27,762,000	—\$240,000
Minerals discovery loan program.....	239,000	
Water resources investigations.....	28,276,600	+240,000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	217,000	
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	6,907,000	
Earth Resource Observation Satellite (EROS).....	3,800,000	
General administration.....	2,415,400	
Total, Geological Survey.....	95,628,000	

While the total amount recommended for this activity in the bill is the same as the budget estimate, the Committee recommends an increase of \$240,000 for artificial ground-water recharge and a decrease of \$240,000 in funds available for the heavy metals program.

Included in the total amount recommended, is \$3,800,000 for project EROS. The Committee believes that both time and money will be saved by proceeding initially with construction of a dedicated data reception center as an element of the Interior Department's EROS program. Accordingly, the Committee directs that within available funds, \$125,000 be allocated for immediate studies to determine an appropriate location and plan for the central data reception facility, which should support both the initial earth resources experiment and subsequent operational system.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$38,001,000
Estimate, 1970.....	39,683,000
Recommended, 1970.....	39,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+999,000
Estimate, 1970.....	—683,000

The amount recommended by the Committee compared with the estimate for 1970 by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Research:		
Coal.....	\$6,163,000	—\$200,000
Petroleum.....	2,494,000	-----
Oil shale.....	2,267,000	-----
Metallurgy.....	11,303,000	—190,000
Mining.....	5,936,000	-----
Marine mineral mining.....	600,000	—278,000
Explosives.....	606,000	-----
Resource development:		
Statistics.....	1,915,000	-----
Economic analysis.....	482,000	-----
Bituminous coal.....	856,000	-----
Anthracite.....	697,000	-----
Petroleum.....	941,000	—10,000
Minerals.....	4,135,000	—5,000
International activities.....	605,000	-----
Total, conservation and development of mineral resources.....	39,000,000	—683,000

The total reduction of \$683,000 below the budget estimate includes the following decreases:

Research

Coal, \$200,000—Research on conversion of coal to liquid forms.

Metallurgy, \$190,000—Waste minerals research formerly under Solid Waste Disposal appropriations.

Marine Mineral Mining, \$278,000—Development of Marine Mining Technology.

Resource development

Petroleum, \$10,000—Study on petroleum energy supply problems.

Minerals, \$5,000—Nationwide program for mine subsidence inventories and mapping.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$12,334,000
Estimate, 1970.....	14,782,000
Recommended, 1970.....	14,782,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+2,448,000
Estimate, 1970.....	-----

The Committee recommends appropriation of the total amount of the budget estimate, \$14,782,000, an increase of \$2,448,000 over funds available in fiscal year 1969.

The Bureau of Mines has a primary responsibility for the promulgation and enforcement of safety regulations affecting 395,000 miners of this Nation.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$1,647,000
Estimate, 1970.....	1,647,000
Recommended, 1970.....	1,647,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	-----
Estimate, 1970.....	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,647,000, the budget estimate, for general administrative expenses.

HELIUM FUND

(BORROWING AUTHORIZATION)

Borrowing Authority, 1969.....	\$26, 200, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	26, 200, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	21, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	—5, 200, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	—5, 200, 000

This borrowing authority is required to finance helium purchases under existing contracts for the conservation of helium.

When the helium fund was originally activated, it was anticipated this program would be more or less self supporting through sales of helium to various consumers. This has not occurred. For the past few years the Committee has been called on to approve requests for more and more loan authority to offset increasing deficits in program operations due to the decline in helium sales.

The Committee is becoming concerned with regard to the practicality of the continuance of this program on its present basis. In an effort to learn what corrective action was anticipated, the Committee questioned the witnesses closely in hearings on this program. The only information the Committee received was that the program was being studied. To date, the Committee has received no reports on study results.

An overall review in depth of this program should be made, primarily to redetermine what the national policy should be with regard to the conservation program for helium in the coming years.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$13, 700, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	13, 300, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	13, 300, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	—400, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	

While the Committee has recommended an appropriation of \$13,300,000, the budget request for this activity, it has provided \$2,008,000 for "Project Gasoline", a reduction of \$652,000, and has approved the appropriation of \$652,000 for the continuance of the contract with the Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Mining Company to demonstrate the technical feasibility of producing a very low-ash, low-sulphur fuel from a wide range of coals at low cost.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$866, 900
Estimate, 1970.....	1, 081, 900
Recommended, 1970.....	994, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+127, 100
Estimate, 1970.....	—87, 900

The reduction of \$87,900 below the budget estimate recommended by the Committee, is for application to the funding of activities of the Oil Import Program.

FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$25, 225, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	25, 543, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	26, 400, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+ 1, 175, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	+ 857, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee compared with the 1970 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Management.....	\$580, 000	-----
Marketing and technology.....	7, 816, 000	-----
Research.....	13, 498, 000	+\$477, 000
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1, 454, 000	+200, 000
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	48, 000	-----
Columbia River fishery development.....	3, 004, 000	+180, 000
Total, management and investigations of resources.....	26, 400, 000	+857, 000

The increase of \$857,000 recommended by the Committee consists of the following:

Coastal and Offshore Research

\$250,000—For general research to partially restore fund availability due to reduction in fiscal year 1970 of availability of S-K funds.

\$42,000—Jellyfish

\$13,000—Menhaden

Inland Fisheries Research, \$152,000—Catfish

Designing Fish Protective Devices, \$20,000

Research on Fish Migration Over Dams, \$200,000

Columbia River Fishery Development, \$180,000—Production of fingerlings at hatcheries.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$15, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	15, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	15, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	-----
Estimate, 1970.....	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000, the budget estimate, to continue the research program conducted in foreign countries (primarily Israel) with excess foreign currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1969	-----	-----
Estimate, 1970	-----	\$1, 625, 000
Recommended, 1970	-----	2, 025, 000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1969	-----	+ 2, 025, 000
Estimate, 1970	-----	+ 400, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,025,000 for construction of Bureau of Commercial Fisheries facilities. Of the total amount recommended, \$1,625,000 is for the third and final phase of the construction of the Willamette Falls Fishway.

In addition, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$400,000, and the use of any other available funds, for the construction of a fish protein concentrate plant.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1969	-----	\$6, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970	-----	6, 000, 000
Recommended, 1970	-----	3, 000, 000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1969	-----	- 3, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970	-----	- 3, 000, 000

Funds recommended under this appropriation item are required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 88-498, approved August 30, 1964, which amended and extended the act of June 12, 1960, authorizing the payment of construction differential subsidies for fishing vessels constructed under certain restrictive conditions.

Current existing legislation provides for the acceptance of applications received by June 30, 1969. In the absence of new legislation extending the time for the acceptance of new applications, the Committee is recommending an appropriation of \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$3,000,000 below the budget estimate, for the processing of applications already on hand.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1969	-----	\$4, 327, 000
Estimate, 1970	-----	4, 027, 000
Recommended, 1970	-----	4, 590, 000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1969	-----	+ 263, 000
Estimate, 1970	-----	+ 563, 000

Funds provided under this appropriation are to implement the program authorized by the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964, Public Law 88-309, as amended.

The purpose of the program is to stimulate research and development projects by the several states in development of the Nation's commercial fisheries on a matching fund basis with Federal funding of up to 75% of the costs; to assist in the reestablishment of a commercial fishery due to a resource disaster arising from natural or undetermined causes; and to assist in development of new commercial fisheries.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$563,000 over the budget estimate to provide additional funds under authority contained in

Section 4(b) of the Act, for research on pollock fishing off the Northeast coast of the United States. Previously, haddock fishing was one of the primary sources of income to fishermen of this area, but for various reasons the supply of haddock has severely dwindled. It is most urgent that a substitute resource in the form of pollock be developed with the least possible delay.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$2, 307, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	2, 307, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	2, 307, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	
Estimate, 1970.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,307,000 to carry out the provisions of Public Law 89-304, approved October 30, 1965.

Under this program, State and other non-Federal cooperators are reimbursed up to 50% of the costs of projects to conserve, develop, and enhance the anadromous fishery resources of the Nation and the fish in the Great Lakes that ascend streams to spawn.

Of the amount provided, \$2,150,000 is for payment to cooperators, and \$157,000 is for program administration.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$60, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	60, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	60, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	
Estimate, 1970.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,000, the budget estimate, to implement the Fishermen's Protective Act (Public Law 90-482). This legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements to indemnify the owners and crews of American fishing vessels seized or detained by a foreign country under certain conditions.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$765, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	765, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	765, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	
Estimate, 1970.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$765,000, the budget estimate, for general administrative expenses.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS (INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$2, 653, 400
Estimate, 1970.....	2, 654, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	2, 654, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+ 600
Estimate, 1970.....	

These funds are derived from the sale of fur skins and other wildlife products of the Islands and are used to provide schooling, medical attention, and other services to the natives of the Islands, for operation and maintenance of facilities, and management of the Alaska fur-seal herd.

The Department is urged to initiate whatever action is necessary to assure every humane consideration possible in the harvest of seals in the vicinity of the islands.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND (LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$360, 200
Estimate, 1970.....	360, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	360, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	—200
Estimate, 1970.....	—

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$360,000, the budget estimate, on administrative expenses for the Fisheries Loan Fund.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$47, 246, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	47, 923, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	48, 503, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+1, 257, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	+580, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee compared with the 1970 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Fish hatcheries.....	\$9, 686, 000	+\$600, 000
Wildlife refuges.....	14, 675, 000	—50, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	728, 000	—
Management and enforcement.....	4, 105, 000	—
Fishery research.....	4, 040, 000	+\$30, 000
Wildlife research.....	7, 981, 000	—
Fishery services.....	1, 984, 000	—
Wildlife services.....	3, 487, 000	—
River basin studies.....	1, 419, 000	—
Pesticides review.....	398, 000	—
Total, management and investigations of resources.....	48, 503, 000	+580, 000

The net increase of \$580,000 above the budget estimate consists of a decrease of \$50,000, and increases of \$630,000 as follows:

Wildlife Refuges, —\$50,000—National interpretive planning capability.

Fishery Research, +\$30,000—Equipment for the fisheries research laboratory at Cortland, New York.

Fish Hatcheries, +\$600,000—Operational research and exhibit design for the National Fishery Center and Aquarium.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$1, 891, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	1, 082, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	1, 686, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	- 205, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	+ 604, 000

This appropriation finances the construction of fish hatchery and wildlife refuge facilities, and fishery and wildlife research facilities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,686,000, an increase of \$604,000 over the budget estimate. Additional funding is provided for the following projects:

- \$150,000—Wildlife Refuge, Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma.
- \$136,000—Wolf Creek Hatchery, Kentucky.
- \$133,000—Quinault Hatchery, Washington.
- \$100,000—San Marcos Hatchery (Planning), Texas.
- \$50,000—Fishery Research Facilities, Port Aransas, Texas.
- \$35,000—Allegheny Hatchery, Pennsylvania.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$7, 500, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	5, 000, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	5, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	- 2, 500, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	

The recommended amount, together with an estimated \$5,000,000 to be available in receipts from Federal hunting stamps, will provide a total in the migratory bird conservation fund of \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1970 to continue the expanded Wetlands Acquisition Program authorized by Public Law 90-205. In addition, it is estimated that as of June 30, 1969, there will be an unobligated balance of \$1,850,000 in this account.

Under the provisions of the Wetlands legislation, the appropriation advances to the fund for acquisition of refuges are to be repaid from receipts beginning in fiscal year 1977.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$2, 294, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	2, 294, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	2, 294, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	
Estimate, 1970-----	

Funds provided under this appropriation are to carry out the provisions of Public Law 89-304, approved October 30, 1965. The purpose of this program is to preserve, develop, and enhance anadromous fishery resources within the several States and in the Great Lakes.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$1, 699, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	1, 699, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	1, 699, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	
Estimate, 1970-----	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,699,000, the budget estimate, for general administrative expenses.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$45, 740, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	49, 475, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	49, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+3, 260, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	-475, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee compared with the 1970 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Management of park and other areas.....	\$42, 069, 800	-\$475, 000
Forestry and fire control.....	2, 250, 000	
Park and recreation programs.....	4, 680, 200	
Total, management and protection.....	49, 000, 000	-475, 000

The reduction of \$475,000 below the budget estimate includes \$195,000 for Biscayne National Monument, Florida; \$180,000 for promotion of domestic travel; and \$100,000 for operations at acceptable standards in all parks during the intensive park visitor season.

To furnish adequate services for the ever-increasing visitations to the National Parks, the bill provides \$2,700,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1969.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$32, 918, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	40, 152, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	40, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+7, 082, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	-152, 000

The reduction of \$152,000 below the budget estimate includes \$115,000 for the Biscayne National Monument, Florida. Testimony developed during the hearings indicated this budget request was premature.

There is also a decrease of \$37,000 below the amount requested to provide acceptable standards of maintenance in the National Parks during the intensive park visitor season. Notwithstanding this decrease, the bill provides \$5,743,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1969 to upgrade maintenance and rehabilitation of National Park facilities, and to permit the operation of the parks on a seven-day-week basis.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$5, 471, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	7, 805, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	7, 600, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+2, 129, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-205, 000

The reduction of \$205,000 below the budget estimate includes the following decreases:

- \$100,000—National Visitor Center, D.C.
- \$80,000—Virgin Islands
- \$25,000—Anacostia Park (Kenilworth) D.C.

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$17, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	24, 500, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	21, 500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+4, 500, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-3, 000, 000

This appropriation provides for liquidation of obligations incurred for construction of parkways and roads and trails by the National Park Service under contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

The reduction of \$3,000,000 below the budget estimate includes items designated as lower priority by the Park Service or where controversies exist.

It is the continued opinion of the Committee that priority should be given to those road construction projects urgently required because of heavy traffic count; need to accommodate increased park visitations; or to facilitate the management and protection of park areas.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$604, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	1, 604, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	1, 600, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+996, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-4, 000

Funds provided in this appropriation are required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 89-665, approved October 15, 1966. This legislation was enacted to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the nation.

The total amount provided includes: \$969,000 for matching grants-in-aid; \$153,900 for maintenance of the National Register and administration of the grants-in-aid program; \$75,100 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Support; \$173,800 for the Historic Sites Survey; \$170,800 for Historic American Buildings Survey; and \$57,400 for administrative and technical support.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$3, 127, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	3, 127, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	3, 317, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+190, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	+190, 000

The proposed increase of \$190,000 over the budget estimate is for the establishment of a Regional Office in Seattle, Washington in lieu of the currently existing District Office.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$24, 642, 835
Estimate, 1970-----	26, 000, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	25, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+357, 165
Estimate, 1970-----	-1, 000, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate, for the Saline Water program. The total amount recommended provides the following:

\$16,223,000—Research and development.

\$5,355,000—Design, construction, acquisition, modification, operation, and maintenance of saline water conversion test beds and test facilities.

\$1,450,000—Design, construction, acquisition, modification, operation, and maintenance of saline water conversion modules.

\$1,972,000—Administration and coordination.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$11, 181, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	11, 229, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	11, 229, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+48, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,229,000, the budget estimate, for administration of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-379), as amended. This will provide:

\$5,100,000 for assistance to States.

\$3,000,000 for matching grants to Institutes.

\$2,000,000 for water resources research to be performed by any qualified entity or individual as provided under Title II of the Act.

\$1,129,000 for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$5, 683, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	5, 625, 800
Recommended, 1970-----	5, 530, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	-153, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-95, 800

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,530,000, a reduction of \$95,800 below the budget estimate. The reduction includes \$25,800 requested for pay increase costs and \$70,000 requested for new positions.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$8, 755, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	10, 187, 400
Recommended, 1970-----	9, 887, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+1, 132, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-300, 400

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,887,000, a reduction of \$300,400 below the budget estimate. The reduction includes the following decreases:

\$70,000—Departmental direction.

\$43,400—Program direction and coordination.

\$60,400—Administrative management. (The Committee allowance includes \$65,000 for 3 additional budget analysts. Immediate action should be taken to strengthen this phase of the department's budgetary organization.)

\$1,200—Commissioner of fish and wildlife.

\$98,400—Natural resources library.

\$27,000—General services.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1969-----	-----
Estimate, 1970-----	\$25, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	25, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+25, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000, the budget estimate, for translation of technical and scientific material from various foreign languages into English.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends under this heading a total appropriation of \$259,451,000, a decrease of \$9,754,000 below the 1969 appropriation, and an increase of \$6,961,000 above the budget estimate. On a comparative basis, the decrease in funding below fiscal year 1969 is due to the fact that fire fighting costs for 1970 will not be totally funded until later in the fiscal year.

The following is a summary of action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$208,818,000
Estimate, 1970.....	190,978,000
Recommended, 1970.....	195,042,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	-13,776,000
Estimate, 1970.....	+4,064,000

The amount recommended by the Committee in comparison with the 1970 budget estimate by activity is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Forest land management:		
National forest protection and management:		
Timber resource management:		
Sales administration and management.....	\$44,651,000	-----
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	16,013,000	-----
Recreation-public use.....	38,353,000	+\$1,272,000
Wildlife habitat management.....	4,403,000	-----
Range resource management:		
Management.....	6,001,000	-----
Revegetation.....	3,148,000	+200,000
Improvements.....	4,364,000	+800,000
Soil and water management.....	5,994,000	-----
Mineral claims, leases, and special uses.....	4,299,000	-----
Land classification, adjustments, and surveys.....	6,653,000	+300,000
Forest fire protection.....	27,966,000	-----
Construction and maintenance of improvements for fire and general purposes (including communications).....	9,879,000	+750,000
Payments to Employees' Compensation Fund.....	1,100,000	-----
Subtotal.....	172,824,000	+3,322,000
Amount advanced from Cooperative range improvements.....	-700,000	-----
Subtotal, National Forest protection and management.....	172,124,000	+3,322,000
Water resource development related activities.....	7,770,000	+742,000
Fighting forest fires.....	4,275,000	-----
Insect and disease control.....	9,573,000	-----
Acquisition of lands, Weeks Act.....	1,300,000	-----
Total, forest land management.....	195,042,000	+4,064,000

During the past year, the Nation has experienced major increases in the price of lumber. Since the U.S. Forest Service is a major timber producer in the United States, many individuals and groups have been vociferous in their demands that the Forest Service be given the opportunity to increase timber production on national forest lands by utilizing improved management techniques.

The Committee agrees with this contention and accordingly has approved the funds requested in the budget estimate to accomplish this purpose. The Committee has also recommended an increase of \$4,064,000 over the revised budget estimate. A portion of the increase involves restoration of funds reduced in the revised budget estimate, with the remainder of the increase representing additional activities which the Committee feels should be funded.

RESTORATION OF REDUCTIONS IN REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATE

Range Resource Management—\$200,000 for revegetation and \$800,000 for improvements.

Recreation-Public Use—\$797,000.

Construction and Maintenance of Improvements for Fire and General Purposes—\$500,000.

Land Classification, Adjustments and Surveys—\$300,000.

Water Resource Development Related Activities—\$742,000.

The Committee has also included funding for the following additional projects:

Recreation-Public Use, \$475,000—Blanchard Springs, Arkansas.

Construction and Maintenance of Improvements for Fire and General Purposes, \$250,000—Ely, Minnesota.

The Committee recommends that any funds becoming available during the fiscal year that are not urgently needed for other purposes be used for planning and design of facilities at Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon.

There is substantial controversy regarding the eventual use to be made of what is known as the Lincoln-Scapegoat back-country in the National Forests in Montana. Until a mutual understanding on this matter is reached, the Committee recommends that none of the funds contained in this bill be used for development of facilities and roads in this area.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$40, 430, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	40, 983, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	41, 880, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+1, 450, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	+897, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee in comparison with the 1970 budget estimate by activity is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Forest research:		
Forest and range management research:		
Timber management research.....	\$9, 483, 000	+\$45, 000
Watershed management research.....	4, 076, 000	+45, 000
Range management research.....	1, 318, 000	
Wildlife habitat research.....	1, 182, 000	+164, 000
Forest recreation research.....	855, 000	
Subtotal, Forest and range management research.....	16, 914, 000	+254, 000
Forest protection research:		
Forest fire research.....	3, 618, 000	
Forest insect research.....	4, 504, 000	+32, 000
Forest disease research.....	2, 634, 000	+40, 000
Subtotal, Forest protection research.....	10, 756, 000	+72, 000
Forest products and engineering research:		
Forest products utilization research.....	7, 595, 000	
Forest engineering research.....	893, 000	
Subtotal, Forest products and engineering research.....	8, 488, 000	
Forest resource economics research:		
Forest survey.....	2, 520, 000	
Forest products marketing research.....	1, 561, 000	
Forest economics research.....	1, 070, 000	
Subtotal, Forest resource economics research.....	5, 151, 000	
Forest research construction.....	571, 000	+571, 000
Total, forest research.....	41, 880, 000	+897, 000

The Committee recommends an increase of \$897,000 over the budget estimate for Forest Research which consists of the following:

RESTORATION OF REDUCTIONS IN THE REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATE

Wildlife Habitat Research, \$89,000—La Grande, Oregon.

Forest Insect Research, \$32,000—Delaware, Ohio.

Forest Disease Research: \$10,000—Delaware, Ohio, and \$30,000—Athens, Georgia.

In addition, the Committee recommends funding of the following projects:

Forest Research Construction:

\$500,000—Forest Sciences Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon,

\$71,000—Forest Service Timber Marketing and Utilization Research Laboratory, Duluth, Minnesota (Planning).

Wildlife Habitat Research, \$75,000—Berkeley, California.

Timber Management Research, \$45,000—Arcata, California.

Watershed Management Research, \$45,000—Arcata, California.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$19, 957, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	20, 529, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	22, 529, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+2, 572, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	+2, 000, 000

This program, carried on in cooperation with the States encourages private timber management.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,529,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the budget estimate for this activity.

Public Law 392 (81st Cong.), commonly referred to as the Clarke-McNary Act, authorizes annual appropriations of \$20,000,000 for forest fire control. The budget estimate for this activity for fiscal year 1970 was \$14,396,000. The Committee recommends \$16,396,000.

Although legislation authorizes Federal matching funds up to 50% of the cost of fire protection, testimony developed during the hearings indicated that at the current budget level Federal participation would amount to only 15% of the total cost of state and private forest protection.

These state and private woodlands not only give protection to critical watersheds, but also provide a valuable natural resource for timber and recreation. It was reported that the number of incendiary fires rose from 19,000 in 1948 to over 32,000 in 1967. Likewise, the number of man-caused fires has increased from about 60,000 in 1948 to nearly 100,000 in 1967.

It is in the best interest of the Nation to provide more adequate protection for 517 million acres of State and privately owned forest land.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$91, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	107, 570, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	100, 570, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+9, 570, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	-7, 000, 000

These funds are required to liquidate obligations incurred under contract authorization contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

Substantially increased forest receipts in fiscal year 1969 will provide additional funds for this appropriation account in excess of the reduction recommended by the Committee. Therefore, although the appropriation is for a lesser amount than that requested in the budget estimate, the forest roads and trails planned program for fiscal year 1970 will not be reduced.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	1, 000, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	1, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	
Estimate, 1970-----	

These funds are used to provide advice, technical assistance, and financial contribution under Title IV of the Agricultural Act, 1956, to carry out increased tree planting and reforestation work on non-Federal forest lands. Grants must be matched by the States and the work is conducted in accordance with the plans submitted by the States and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$157, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	148, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	148, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	—9, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	

The Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review is an independent quasi-judicial agency created by Title II of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act (30 U.S.C. 471-483). The principal function of the Board is to determine the propriety of findings and mine closing or classification orders, issued by representatives of the U.S. Bureau of Mines upon request for relief submitted to the Board by coal mine operators affected by those orders.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$115, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	115, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	115, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	
Estimate, 1970-----	

The Commission of Fine Arts is a permanent advisory agency created to give advice concerning aesthetic standards and matters of civic design involved in the orderly development of the City of Washington; and to furnish expert opinion on questions of art to the President, to the Congress, and its committees, and to the heads of various departments and agencies of the Federal and District governments.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$94, 350, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	99, 581, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	98, 581, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+4, 231, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	-1, 000, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee in comparison with the 1970 budget estimate by activity is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Patient medical care.....	\$71, 249, 000	-\$500, 000
Field health services.....	25, 055, 000	-500, 000
Special assistance to Menominee Indian people.....	350, 000	
Administration.....	1, 927, 000	
Total, Indian health activities.....	98, 581, 000	-1, 000, 000

The total reduction of \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate recommended by the Committee consists of a decrease of \$500,000 for patient medical care and \$500,000 for field health services.

Testimony developed during the hearings indicated construction on the hospital at Phoenix, Arizona will be completed several months before the end of the fiscal year. Notwithstanding, no funds were included in the budget estimate for staffing of the hospital. The Committee therefore directs that \$100,000 of available funds be allocated for staffing of this hospital.

The Committee also directs that within available funds, an additional \$100,000 be allocated for community health representatives.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$18, 156, 000
Estimated, 1970.....	20, 000, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	19, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+844, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	-1, 000, 000

The recommended reduction of \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate will provide \$16,950,000 for sanitation facilities rather than \$17,950,000 as requested in the budget estimate. The Committee directs that \$1,500,000 of the total amount available for sanitation facilities be allocated for the installation of necessary sanitation facilities in the State of California.

During the course of the hearings it was revealed that a severe shortage of employee quarters exists at Neah Bay, Washington. To correct this situation, the Committee directs that \$70,000 of unobligated construction funds be reprogramed for the construction of three units of employee quarters at Neah Bay.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$619, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	800, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	800, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+181, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$800,000, the budget estimate, for the Indian Claims Commission. The increased funding for the 1970 fiscal year is for five additional attorneys and a secretary.

There are 318 cases remaining before the Commission for adjudication, and in accordance with instructions of Congress, the Commission has prepared a trial calendar which sets a date not later than December 31, 1970, for the trial of each claim pending before the Commission.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$1, 047, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	1, 248, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	1, 070, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+23, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-178, 000

The amount recommended in the bill for this activity provides an increase of \$23,000 over fiscal year 1969 for annualization of pay increase costs for the National Capital Planning Commission.

The Committee wishes to reemphasize its policy that expenditure of funds in this appropriation must be in accordance with the general guidelines contained in the budget justifications. Any major deviation from this budget pattern must have the prior approval of the Committee.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$14, 500, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	16, 744, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	16, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+1, 500, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-744, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,000,000, a reduction of \$744,000 below the budget estimate for this activity.

The total amount recommended will provide to the National Foundation on the Arts, \$4,250,000 for grants-in-aid to groups or

individuals; \$2,000,000 for grants-in-aid to states; and \$1,000,000 for matching grants.

For the National Foundation on the Humanities, the appropriation will provide \$6,250,000 for grants and loans to individuals and groups; and \$1,000,000 for matching grants.

In addition, \$1,500,000 is provided for general administration.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$944, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	922, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	922, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	- 22, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	

The Public Land Law Review Commission was created by Public Law 88-606, enacted September 19, 1964, to review the laws, policies, and practices governing the public lands of the United States, and their administration and application by Federal agencies.

The Commission is charged with reporting to the President and the Congress and with recommending such modifications in law, regulation, policy and practice as will, in the judgment of the Commission, assure that the public lands of the United States be retained and managed or disposed of in a manner to provide maximum benefits for the general public.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$26, 443, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	28, 955, 000
Recommended, 1970.....	28, 200, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	+ 1, 757, 000
Estimate, 1970.....	- 755, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,200,000, an increase of \$1,757,000 over funds available for fiscal year 1969, and a decrease of \$755,000 below the budget estimate. The recommended reduction includes the following decreases:

United States National Museum—\$75,000
Museum of Natural History—\$130,000
National Air and Space Museum—\$45,000
National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board—\$5,000
National Collection of Fine Arts—\$15,000
National Portrait Gallery—\$7,000

Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden—\$74,000
 Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute—\$45,000
 Smithsonian Office of Ecology—\$37,000
 Office of Academic Programs—\$50,000
 International Activities—\$40,000
 Administrative and Central Support Activities—\$200,000
 Building Management Department—\$32,000

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1969	\$2,316,000
Estimate, 1970	4,500,000
Recommended, 1970	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+684,000
Estimate, 1970	-1,500,000

This appropriation item is to provide for the Special Foreign Currency Program of awarding grants to American universities, museums, or other institutions of higher learning, interested in conducting research and excavation in archeology and related disciplines in foreign countries.

The increase of \$684,000 over the 1969 funding level includes \$99,000 for archeology and related disciplines; \$265,000 for systematic and environmental biologies; \$35,000 for museum programs; and \$285,000 for astrophysics.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1969	\$300,000
Estimate, 1970	600,000
Recommended, 1970	600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+300,000
Estimate, 1970	

The amount recommended under this appropriation item is for the capital improvements program at the National Zoological Park. The District of Columbia will continue to finance the operation and maintenance of the Zoo.

The total amount provided includes \$300,000 for repair and renovation of various facilities at the National Zoological Park, and \$300,000 for installation of heating plants.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1969	\$400,000
Estimate, 1970	755,000
Recommended, 1970	425,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+25,000
Estimate, 1970	-330,000

The total appropriation of \$425,000 recommended by the Committee includes \$300,000 for relocation of the Radiation Biology Laboratory; \$100,000 for restoration of the Renwick Gallery of Art; and \$25,000 for minimum essential repairs of buildings at the Tropical Research Institute.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$2, 000, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	200, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	200, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	-1, 800, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	

The amount recommended by the Committee is for the relocation to temporary quarters of the Armed Forces Institution of Pathology until permanent quarters for this activity are constructed at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1969-----	
Estimate, 1970-----	\$6, 000, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	3, 300, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+3, 300, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-2, 700, 000

Funds provided under this appropriation item are for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden authorized by Public Law 89-788, approved November 7, 1966.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,300,000, a reduction of \$2,700,000 below the budget estimate, for liquidation of contract authorization.

Information received by the Committee indicates there has been a delay in the completion of plans and design for construction of the museum. Therefore, the total amount of the budget estimate is not required at this time.

Funds provided in this bill will be used for construction of the Sculpture Garden and other related projects but are not for application to construction of the museum.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$3, 230, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	3, 410, 000
Recommended, 1970-----	3, 350, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969-----	+120, 000
Estimate, 1970-----	-60, 000

The reduction of \$60,000 recommended by the Committee relates to various increases requested in the budget estimate for personnel services.

FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969	\$235, 000
Estimate, 1970	235, 000
Recommended, 1970	150, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	— 85, 000
Estimate, 1970	— 85, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,000, a reduction of \$85,000 below the budget estimate for this activity.

Legislative authorization for the continuance of this program expires June 30, 1970. In the opinion of the Committee, the amount included in the bill should be sufficient for liquidation of the program.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969	\$25, 000
Estimate, 1970	10, 000
Recommended, 1970	5, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	— 20, 000
Estimate, 1970	— 5, 000

Current legislative authority for this program will expire October 6, 1969. The Committee has provided \$5,000 for the cost of printing the final report and various costs incidental to closing out the program.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969	
Estimate, 1970	\$225, 000
Recommended, 1970	175, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+175, 000
Estimate, 1970	— 50, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$175,000, a reduction of \$50,000 below the budget estimate for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

This Commission was authorized by Public Law 89-491, July 4, 1966, to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. The celebration of this Bicentennial should be a momentous occasion. In order that this be achieved, a great deal of effective planning and coordination must be accomplished in the immediate future.

The Committee is not content with the progress to date, and views with serious concern the long delay in appointing the full membership of the Commission. It is hoped that indecision in the operation of this Commission will not detract from this Nation's celebration of its founding 200 years ago.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$100,000
Estimate, 1970.....	300,000
Recommended, 1970.....	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969.....	-100,000
Estimate, 1970.....	-300,000

The National Council on Indian Opportunity was created by Executive Order 11399 on March 6, 1968. The purpose of the Council as stated in the Order was to encourage full use of Federal programs to benefit the Indian population; encourage interagency coordination and cooperation in carrying out Federal programs as they relate to Indians; appraise the impact and progress of Federal programs for Indians; and suggest ways to improve such programs.

While the Committee on numerous occasions has indicated its interest in improving the welfare of the American Indians, at the same time it feels maximum results must be obtained from the expenditure of Federal funds. Based on information the Committee has received, it has serious doubts as to the actual need for the continuance of the Council. Many of the objectives of the Council as described in the Executive Order, are also the well-defined responsibilities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Committee understands that a formal meeting of the Council has not been held since January 1969.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee has not approved any funds for the operation of the Council in fiscal year 1970.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 9, line 11, in connection with Tribal Funds:

and September 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 884).

On page 26, line 9, in connection with National Park Service, administrative provisions:

and acquisition from excess sources without reimbursement of two additional aircraft; and to provide, notwithstanding any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transportation for children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs of the National Parks: Provided, That the cost of the passenger motor vehicles to be purchased under this authorization and the cost of certain currently owned passenger motor vehicles may exceed the general purchase price limitation to the extent of the cost of equipping them with air-conditioning units when in the discretion of the Director, National Park Service, subject to the prior approval of the Bureau of the Budget, such equipment is necessary to improve operating efficiency.

On page 40, line 9, in connection with the Smithsonian Institution, salaries and expenses:

not to exceed \$200,000 for necessary expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars;

On page 42, line 1, in connection with the Smithsonian Institution, construction:

including expenses of relocating the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in order to clear the construction site,

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1970

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 ¹ (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Department of the Interior—Indefinite:			
Payments to State and local governments:			
Leasing of grazing lands-----			
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	\$1, 000	\$1, 000	-----
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	240, 000	280, 000	+ \$40, 000
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	-----	5, 000	+ 5, 000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	2, 000	4, 000	+ 2, 000
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	690, 000	866, 000	+ 176, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	525, 000	750, 000	+ 225, 000
Mineral leasing, payment to States-----	25, 567, 167	25, 500, 000	- 67, 167
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management-----	50, 000, 000	53, 425, 000	+ 3, 425, 000
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	195, 000	196, 000	+ 1, 000
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	161, 000	161, 000	-----
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	96, 000	113, 700	+ 17, 700
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	23, 800	12, 000	- 11, 800
Administration of territories-----	12, 867, 871	13, 500, 000	+ 632, 129
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts-----	162, 200	239, 400	+ 77, 200
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	309, 507	104, 000	- 205, 507
	1, 917, 542	2, 000, 000	+ 82, 458
Subtotal-----	92, 768, 087	97, 167, 100	+ 4, 399, 013

Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land	1, 000	1, 000	---
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	---
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems	4, 130, 000	4, 230, 000	+100, 000
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects	3, 180, 000	3, 280, 000	+100, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	---
Management of national wildlife refuges and enforcement activities	2, 164, 458	2, 000, 000	-164, 458
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products	500, 000	500, 000	---
Subtotal	16, 175, 458	16, 211, 000	+35, 542
Mixed receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States	29, 771, 605	29, 472, 000	-299, 605
Applied to operations	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	---
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States	8, 678, 299	8, 628, 000	-50, 299
Applied to operations	550, 000	600, 000	+50, 000
Subtotal	40, 599, 904	40, 300, 000	-299, 904
Contract authorization:			
Public lands development roads and trails, Bureau of Land Management	3, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	+1, 500, 000
Education and welfare services, Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indefinite)	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	---
Road construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	---
Land and water conservation, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	115, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	-85, 000, 000
Parkway and road construction, National Park Service	---	41, 000, 000	+41, 000, 000
Subtotal	150, 000, 000	107, 500, 000	-42, 500, 000
Total, Department of the Interior	299, 543, 449	261, 178, 100	-38, 365, 349

See footnotes at end of table, p. 42.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1970—Continued

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS—Continued

Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 ¹ (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Definite:			
Forest roads and trails (contract authorization)-----			
Payments to States and local governments (Indefinite):			
Payments to States, national forests funds (25 percent fund)-----	\$170, 000, 000	\$170, 000, 000	-----
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties)-----	52, 325, 638	63, 314, 000	+\$10, 988, 362
Payments to counties, national grasslands-----	146, 232	146, 300	+68
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	462, 000	450, 000	-12, 000
Subtotal-----	90, 193	100, 000	+9, 807
Receipts applied to operations:	223, 024, 063	234, 010, 300	+10, 986, 237
Expenses, brush disposal (indefinite)-----			
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund) (Indefinite)-----	10, 400, 000	10, 400, 000	-----
Forest fire prevention (Smokey Bear) (indefinite)-----	20, 931, 005	25, 330, 500	+4, 399, 495
Restoration of forest lands and improvements (indefinite)-----	60, 000	75, 000	+15, 000
Subtotal-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	31, 416, 005	35, 830, 500	+4, 414, 495
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, federal funds--	254, 440, 068	269, 840, 800	+15, 400, 732
Subtotal-----	553, 983, 517	531, 018, 900	-22, 964, 617

¹ Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.

² Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (which will be considered in connection with the Public Works for Water and Power Resources Development and Atomic Energy Commission Appropriation Bill).

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and Item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) (4)
Department of the Interior-Indefinite: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$60, 000	\$60, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, school, etc-----	3, 579, 090	3, 798, 090	+ \$219, 000
Funds contributed for Indian projects-----	20, 000	1, 000	- 19, 000
Bequest of George C. Edgeter, relief of indigent Indians-----	910	910	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes ² -----	90, 120, 880	45, 861, 000	- 44, 259, 880
Donations, National Park Service-----	2, 800, 000	1, 200, 000	- 1, 600, 000
Advances from District of Columbia, National Park Service-----	8, 540, 742	9, 062, 242	+ 521, 500
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Park Service-----	2, 540	2, 540	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	843, 000	762, 000	- 81, 000
Inspection and grading of fishing products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	788, 300	800, 000	+ 11, 700
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Cooperation with foreign agencies, Office of Saline Water-----	286, 750	-----	- 286, 750
Total, Department of the Interior-----	108, 747, 212	63, 252, 782	- 45, 494, 430
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service cooperative work (indefinite)-----	33, 000, 000	34, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 44.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND THE BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR 1970—Continued**

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—TRUST FUNDS—Continued

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Other agencies—Indefinite:			
National Capital Planning Commission:			
Contributed funds-----			
Advances from the District of Columbia-----	\$100, 000	\$2, 000	-\$98, 000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Donations-----	242, 000	265, 000	+23, 000
Smithsonian Institution:	4, 244, 000	2, 000, 000	-2, 244, 000
Canal Zone biological area fund-----	36, 000	36, 000	-----
Advances from the District of Columbia-----	2, 572, 000	2, 698, 000	+126, 000
Contributions, Indian sanitation facilities-----	210, 000	140, 000	-70, 000
Total, other agencies-----	7, 404, 000	5, 141, 000	-2, 263, 000
Grand total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, trust funds--	149, 151, 212	102, 393, 782	-46, 757, 430

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville, Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, South-eastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (which will be

considered in connection with the Public Works for Water and Power Resources Development and Atomic Energy Commission appropriation bill).

² Annual appropriation required.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	\$62, 964, 000	\$53, 640, 000	\$52, 600, 000	—\$10, 364, 000	—\$1, 040, 000
Construction and maintenance-----	3, 081, 000	2, 936, 000	2, 925, 000	—156, 000	—11, 000
<i>Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract author- ization)</i> -----	(3, 500, 000)	(3, 500, 000)	(3, 500, 000)	-----	-----
Oregon and California grant lands (indefi- nite, appropriation of receipts)-----	12, 750, 000	13, 750, 000	13, 750, 000	+1, 000, 000	-----
Range improvements (indefinite, appro- priation of receipts)-----	1, 460, 000	1, 788, 000	1, 788, 000	+328, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	80, 255, 000	72, 114, 000	71, 063, 000	—9, 192, 000	—1, 051, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				(5) New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969	(6) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued					
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services-----	\$146, 476, 000	\$182, 945, 000	\$174, 500, 000	+\$28, 024, 000	—\$8, 445, 000
<i>Education and welfare services (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)</i> -----	(1, 293, 000)	(1, 500, 000)	(1, 500, 000)	(+207, 000)	-----
Resources management-----	52, 940, 000	55, 692, 000	55, 692, 000	+2, 752, 000	-----
Construction-----	25, 471, 000	23, 373, 000	25, 373, 000	—98, 000	+2, 000, 000
<i>Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)</i> -----	(18, 000, 000)	(20, 000, 000)	(20, 000, 000)	(+2, 000, 000)	-----
Revolving fund for loans-----	450, 000	-----	-----	—450, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	5, 013, 000	5, 113, 000	5, 013, 000	-----	—100, 000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	230, 350, 000	267, 123, 000	260, 578, 000	+30, 228, 000	—6, 545, 000

<i>Tribal funds (limitations on use of trust funds)</i> -----	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	-----
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION				
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 315, 000	4, 290, 000	3, 500, 000	-815, 000
Land and water conservation:-----				
<i>Appropriation (repayable advance to the fund)</i> -----	(53, 000, 000)			(-53, 000, 000)
Appropriation of receipts (indefinite)-----	92, 500, 000	108, 472, 000	108, 472, 000	+15, 972, 000
Appropriation out of the fund (not including liquidation cash)-----	7, 000, 000			-7, 000, 000
<i>Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authorization</i> -----	(65, 000, 000)	(15, 528, 000)	(15, 528, 000)	(-49, 472, 000)
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation-----	103, 815, 000	112, 762, 000	111, 972, 000	+8, 157, 000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES				
Administration of territories-----	14, 697, 000	14, 921, 400	14, 700, 000	+3, 000
<i>Permanent appropriation (special fund)</i> -----	(162, 200)	(239, 400)	(239, 400)	(+77, 200)
<i>Transferred from other accounts (special fund)</i> -----	(240, 000)	(292, 700)	(292, 700)	(+52, 700)
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	30, 000, 000	41, 612, 000	41, 612, 000	+11, 612, 000
Total, Office of Territories-----	44, 697, 000	56, 533, 400	56, 312, 000	+11, 615, 000
Total, Public Land Management-----	459, 117, 000	508, 532, 400	499, 925, 000	+40, 808, 000
				-8, 607, 400

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
MINERAL RESOURCES					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	\$90, 917, 000	\$95, 628, 000	\$95, 628, 000	+\$4, 711, 000	-----
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	38, 001, 000	39, 683, 000	39, 000, 000	+999, 000	-\$683, 000
Health and safety-----	12, 334, 000	14, 782, 000	14, 782, 000	+2, 448, 000	-----
Solid waste disposal-----	1, 067, 000	-----	-----	-1, 067, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1, 647, 000	1, 647, 000	1, 647, 000	-----	-----
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts)-----	26, 200, 000	26, 200, 000	21, 000, 000	-5, 200, 000	-5, 200, 000
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	79, 249, 000	82, 312, 000	76, 429, 000	-2, 820, 000	-5, 883, 000

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses-----	13, 700, 000	13, 300, 000	13, 300, 000	-400, 000	-----
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS					
Salaries and expenses-----	866, 900	1, 081, 900	994, 000	+127, 100	-87, 900
Total, Mineral Resources-----	184, 732, 900	192, 321, 900	186, 351, 000	+1, 618, 100	-5, 970, 900
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES					
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Management and investigations of resources-----	25, 225, 000	25, 543, 000	26, 400, 000	+1, 175, 000	+857, 000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program)-----	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-----	-----
Construction-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Construction of fishing vessels-----	6, 000, 000	1, 625, 000	2, 025, 000	+2, 025, 000	+400, 000
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development-----	4, 327, 000	6, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-3, 000, 000	-3, 000, 000
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation-----	2, 307, 000	4, 027, 000	4, 590, 000	+263, 000	+563, 000
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts)-----	2, 653, 400	2, 307, 000	2, 307, 000	-----	-----
Fishermen's protective fund-----	60, 000	2, 654, 000	2, 654, 000	+600	-----
General administrative expenses-----	765, 000	60, 000	60, 000	-----	-----
		765, 000	765, 000	-----	-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				(5) New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969	(6) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES—Continued					
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES—CON.					
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund</i> -----	(\$360, 200)	(\$360, 000)	(\$360, 000)	(-\$200)	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	41, 352, 400	42, 996, 000	41, 816, 000	+463, 600	-\$1, 180, 000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources.	47, 246, 000	47, 923, 000	48, 503, 000	+1, 257, 000	+580, 000
Construction-----	1, 891, 000	1, 082, 000	1, 686, 000	-205, 000	+604, 000
Migratory bird conservation account (defi- nite, repayable advance)-----	7, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-2, 500, 000	-----

Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation-----	2, 294, 000	2, 294, 000	2, 294, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1, 699, 000	1, 699, 000	1, 699, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	60, 630, 000	57, 998, 000	59, 182, 000	+1, 184, 000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Management and protection-----	45, 740, 000	49, 475, 000	49, 000, 000	+3, 260, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	32, 918, 000	40, 152, 000	40, 000, 000	+7, 082, 000
Construction-----	5, 471, 000	7, 805, 000	7, 600, 000	+2, 129, 000
Parkway and road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)-----	(17, 000, 000)	(24, 500, 000)	(21, 500, 000)	(+4, 500, 000)
Preservation of historic properties-----	604, 000	1, 604, 000	1, 600, 000	+996, 000
General administrative expenses-----	3, 127, 000	3, 127, 000	3, 317, 000	+190, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	87, 860, 000	102, 163, 000	101, 517, 000	+13, 657, 000
Total, Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources-----	189, 842, 400	203, 157, 000	202, 515, 000	+12, 672, 600
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER				
Saline water conversion-----	24, 642, 835	26, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	+357, 165
Prototype desalting plant-----	1, 000, 000	-----	-----	-1, 000, 000
Total, Office of Saline Water-----	25, 642, 835	26, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-642, 835

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$11, 181, 000	\$11, 229, 000	\$11, 229, 000	+\$48, 000	-----
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 683, 000	5, 625, 800	5, 530, 000	— 153, 000	—\$95, 800
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	8, 755, 000	10, 187, 400	9, 887, 000	+1, 132, 000	— 300, 400
Salaries and expenses (special foreign cur- rency program)-----	-----	25, 000	25, 000	+25, 000	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	8, 755, 000	10, 212, 400	9, 912, 000	+1, 157, 000	— 300, 400
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior-----	884, 954, 135	957, 078, 500	940, 462, 000	+55, 507, 865	— 16, 616, 500
Consisting of—					
Appropriations-----	858, 754, 135	930, 878, 500	919, 462, 000	+60, 707, 865	— 11, 416, 500
Definite appropriations-----	(749, 390, 735)	(804, 214, 500)	(792, 798, 000)	(+43, 407, 265)	(— 11, 416, 500)

Indefinite appropriations-----	(109, 363, 400)	(126, 664, 000)	(+17, 300, 600)	-----
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts-----				
Memoranda—				
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization-----	(104, 793, 000)	(65, 028, 000)	(-42, 765, 000)	(-3, 000, 000)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization-----	(989, 747, 135)	(1, 022, 106, 500)	(+12, 742, 865)	(-19, 616, 500)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
FOREST SERVICE				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management-----	208, 818, 000	190, 978, 000	-13, 776, 000	+4, 064, 000
Forest research-----	40, 430, 000	40, 983, 000	+1, 450, 000	+897, 000
State and private forestry cooperation-----	19, 957, 000	20, 529, 000	+2, 572, 000	+2, 000, 000
Total, forest protection and utilization-----	269, 205, 000	252, 490, 000	-9, 754, 000	+6, 961, 000
Forest roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)-----	(91, 000, 000)	(107, 570, 000)	(+9, 570, 000)	(-7, 000, 000)
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Special acts (special fund, indefinite)-----	80, 000	80, 000		-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (6)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Con.					
FOREST SERVICE—continued					
Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite)-----	\$700, 000	\$700, 000	\$700, 000		
Assistance to States for tree planting-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000		
Total, new budget (obligational) author- ity, Forest Service-----	270, 985, 000	254, 270, 000	261, 231, 000	—\$9, 754, 000	+\$6, 961, 000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses-----	157, 000	148, 000	148, 000	—9, 000	
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	115, 000	115, 000	115, 000		

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
Indian health services-----	94, 350, 000	99, 581, 000	98, 581, 000	+4, 231, 000	-1, 000, 000
Indian health facilities-----	18, 156, 000	20, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	+844, 000	-1, 000, 000
Total, Health Services and Mental Health Administration-----	112, 506, 000	119, 581, 000	117, 581, 000	+5, 075, 000	-2, 000, 000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	619, 000	800, 000	800, 000	+181, 000	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 047, 000	1, 248, 000	1, 070, 000	+23, 000	-178, 000
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 400, 000	1, 744, 000	1, 500, 000	+100, 000	-244, 000
Endowment for the arts-----	7, 400, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 250, 000	-150, 000	-250, 000
Endowment for the humanities-----	5, 700, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 250, 000	+1, 550, 000	-250, 000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities-----	14, 500, 000	16, 744, 000	16, 000, 000	+1, 500, 000	-744, 000
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	944, 000	922, 000	922, 000	-22, 000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (6)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$26, 443, 000	\$28, 955, 000	\$28, 200, 000	+\$1, 757, 000	—\$755, 000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program)-----	2, 316, 000	4, 500, 000	3, 000, 000	+684, 000	—1, 500, 000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park-----	300, 000	600, 000	600, 000	+300, 000	-----
Restoration and renovation of buildings---	400, 000	755, 000	425, 000	+25, 000	—330, 000
Construction-----	2, 000, 000	200, 000	200, 000	—1, 800, 000	-----
Construction (appropriation to liquidate con- tract authorization)-----	-----	(6, 000, 000)	(3, 300, 000)	(+3, 300, 000)	(—2, 700, 000)
Construction (new contract authorization) -	12, 197, 000	-----	-----	—12, 197, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	3, 230, 000	3, 410, 000	3, 350, 000	+120, 000	—60, 000
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	46, 886, 000	38, 420, 000	35, 775, 000	—11, 111, 000	—2, 645, 000

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Salaries and expenses, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources-----	1, 300, 000				-1, 300, 000
FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA					
Salaries and expenses-----	235, 000	235, 000	150, 000		-85, 000
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS					
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	25, 000	10, 000	5, 000		-20, 000
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----		225, 000	175, 000		+175, 000
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000	300, 000			-100, 000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, related agencies-----	449, 419, 000	433, 018, 000	433, 972, 000		-15, 447, 000
Consisting of—					
Appropriations-----	437, 222, 000	433, 018, 000	433, 972, 000		-3, 250, 000
Definite appropriations-----	(436, 442, 000)	(432, 238, 000)	(433, 192, 000)		(-3, 250, 000)
Indefinite appropriations-----	(780, 000)	(780, 000)	(780, 000)		
New contract authorization-----	12, 197, 000				-12, 197, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (6)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
<i>Memoranda—</i>					
Appropriations to liquidate con- tract authorization-----	(\$91, 000, 000)	(\$113, 570, 000)	(\$103, 870, 000)	(+ \$12, 870, 000)	(- \$9, 700, 000)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization-	(540, 419, 000)	(546, 588, 000)	(537, 842, 000)	(- 2, 577, 000)	(- 8, 746, 000)
RECAPITULATION					
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles-----	1, 334, 373, 135	1, 390, 096, 500	1, 374, 434, 000	+ 40, 060, 865	- 15, 662, 500

Consisting of—					
1. Appropriations-----	1, 295, 976, 135	1, 363, 896, 500	1, 353, 434, 000	+57, 457, 865	—10, 462, 500
Definite appropriations----	(1, 185, 832, 735)	(1, 236, 452, 500)	(1, 225, 990, 000)	(+40, 157, 265)	(—10, 462, 500)
Indefinite appropriations--	(110, 143, 400)	(127, 444, 000)	(127, 444, 000)	(+17, 300, 600)	-----
2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts-----	26, 200, 000	26, 200, 000	21, 000, 000	—5, 200, 000	—5, 200, 000
3. New contract authorization----	12, 197, 000	-----	-----	—12, 197, 000	-----
Appropriations to liquidate contract author- ization-----	(195, 793, 000)	(178, 598, 000)	(165, 898, 000)	(—29, 895, 000)	(—12, 700, 000)
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization-----	(1, 530, 166, 135)	(1, 568, 694, 500)	(1, 540, 332, 000)	(+10, 165, 865)	(—28, 362, 500)

Union Calendar No. 139

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 12781

[Report No. 91-361]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 10, 1969

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
8 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
9 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, \$52,600,000.

10 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

11 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of build-
12 ings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and
13 maintenance of access roads, \$2,925,000, to remain available
14 until expended.

15 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

16 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

17 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
18 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
19 \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

21 For expenses necessary for management, protection, and
22 development of resources and for construction, operation, and
23 maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improve-
24 ments on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
25 lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California

1 land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way;
2 and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting
3 roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to
4 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the cur-
5 rent fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Rail-
6 road grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes
8 of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest
9 Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department
10 of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropri-
11 ated herein for road construction on lands other than those
12 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to
13 the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Trans-
14 portation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
15 herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the
16 Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reim-
17 bursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance
18 with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection
19 (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

20 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

21 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
22 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
23 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
24 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
25 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees

1 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
2 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
3 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
4 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
5 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
6 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of one passenger motor
11 vehicle for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft; pur-
12 chase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures;
13 and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and
14 appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title:
15 *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau
16 of Land Management expenditures in connection with the
17 revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed
18 Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures
19 made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant
20 lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treas-
21 ury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c),
22 title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat.
23 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and Cali-
24 fornia land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved
25 May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated

1 the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*,
2 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
3 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
5 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
6 sources for the State of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
11 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
12 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
13 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
14 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
15 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
17 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
18 Indian arts and crafts shops; \$176,000,000.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs,
23 including payment of irrigation assessments and charges;
24 acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial

1 and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts
2 shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and
3 crafts, as authorized by law; \$55,692,000.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
6 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facili-
7 ties; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of
8 lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services
9 by contract; \$25,373,000, to remain available until ex-
10 pended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appro-
11 priated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the
12 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South
13 Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of existing Indian
14 reservations except lands authorized by law to be acquired
15 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided further*,
16 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acqui-
17 sition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada,
18 Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the bound-
19 aries of existing reservations except such lands as may be
20 required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam in the State
21 of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may
22 be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irriga-
23 tion Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the general administration
8 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
9 field offices, \$5,013,000.

10 TRIBAL FUNDS

11 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
12 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
13 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
14 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
15 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
16 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
17 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
18 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
19 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
20 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
21 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
22 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
23 tracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,

1 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
2 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned auto-
3 mobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
4 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
5 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
6 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
7 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator
8 for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the
9 approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard
10 to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the
11 amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced
12 to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such pur-
13 poses as may be designated by the governing body of the
14 particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary:
15 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this paragraph
16 or in any other provision of law shall be construed to author-
17 ize the expenditure of funds derived from appropriations in
18 satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and
19 the Court of Claims, except for such amounts as may be
20 necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and
21 expenses of program planning, until after legislation has
22 been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds
23 will be used: *Provided further*, That the limitations con-
24 tained in the foregoing paragraph shall not apply to any
25 judgment proceeds or other funds, revenues or receipts, due

1 the Shoshone Indian Tribe of the Wind River Reservation,
2 Wyoming, and any such funds may be distributed to them
3 under the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1947, as amended
4 (61 Stat. 102, 25 U.S.C. 611-613) : *Provided, however,*
5 That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall
6 be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the
7 States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, either inside or
8 outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such
9 acquisition results in the property being exempted from local
10 taxation, except as provided for by the Acts of July 24,
11 1956 (70 Stat. 627), June 10, 1968 (82 Stat. 174), and
12 September 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 884).

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (ex-
15 cept the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for
16 expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed sixty-eight
17 passenger motor vehicles for police-type use which may
18 exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation
19 for the current year, of which twenty-three shall be for
20 replacement only, which may be used for the transportation
21 of Indians; advance payments for service (including services
22 which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under
23 contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25
24 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986),

1 and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain
2 Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or per-
3 manent treaty provisions.

4 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recre-
7 ation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,500,000.

8 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
10 the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as
11 amended (82 Stat. 354), including \$3,200,000 for adminis-
12 trative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during
13 the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or
14 interest therein, in accordance with the statutory authority
15 applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be
16 derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, estab-
17 lished by section 2 of said Act as amended, and to remain
18 available until expended, not to exceed \$124,000,000, of
19 which (1) not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall be available for
20 payments to the States to be matched by the individual
21 States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed \$17,772,000
22 shall be available to the National Park Service; (3) not to
23 exceed \$11,500,000 shall be available to the Forest Service;
24 (4) not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available to the
25 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; and (5) \$15,528,-

1 000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
2 section 8 of said act.

3 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

4 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

5 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
6 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
7 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
8 Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$514,400
9 for the Office of Territories; expenses of the offices of the
10 Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by
11 law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries of the Gov-
12 ernor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary,
13 and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized
14 by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation
15 and mileage of members of the legislature in American
16 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. sec. 1661 (c)) ;
17 compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American
18 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ;
19 grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local
20 revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans
21 and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law
22 88-170, as amended, 82 Stat. 863) ; and personal services,
23 household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary
24 in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam

1 and American Samoa; \$14,700,000, together with \$292,700
2 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller
3 for the Virgin Islands to be derived by transfer from
4 "Internal Revenue Collections for Virgin Islands", as
5 authorized by law (Public Law 90-496) and \$239,400
6 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller
7 for Guam to be derived from duties and taxes which
8 would otherwise be covered into the Treasury of Guam,
9 as authorized by law (Public Law 90-497), to remain avail-
10 able until expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local
11 government herein provided for are authorized to make pur-
12 chases through the General Services Administration: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That appropriations available for the admini-
14 stration of Territories may be expended for the purchase,
15 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
16 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
17 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

18 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

19 For expenses necessary for the Department of the Inte-
20 rior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
21 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved
22 by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and
23 the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended
24 (82 Stat. 1213), including the expenses of the High

1 Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
2 compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust
3 Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Terri-
4 tory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for
5 support of governmental functions; \$41,612,000, to remain
6 available until expended: *Provided*, That all financial trans-
7 actions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions
8 of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by
9 such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Ac-
10 counting Office in accordance with the provisions of the
11 Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as
12 amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950
13 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government
14 of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized
15 to make purchases through the General Services Adminis-
16 tration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available
17 for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
18 Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, mainte-
19 nance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official
20 purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found
21 by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the pro-
22 visions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
23 proved by Congress.

1 MINERAL RESOURCES

2 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

4 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
5 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
6 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
7 United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas
8 as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;
9 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
10 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits
11 and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
12 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
13 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
14 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law
15 (15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration pro-
16 gram (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data
17 relative to the foregoing activities; \$95,628,000, of which
18 \$15,610,000 shall be available only for cooperation with
19 States or municipalities for water resources investigations,
20 and \$79,000 shall remain available until expended, to pro-
21 vide financial assistance to participants in minerals explora-
22 tion projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646) ,
23 including administration of contracts entered into prior to

1 June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production
2 Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this
3 appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the
4 cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investi-
5 gations carried on in cooperation with any State or
6 municipality.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
9 be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-three pas-
10 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement
11 of the General Services Administration for security guard
12 service for protection of confidential files; contracting for
13 the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of
14 geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is adminis-
15 tratively determined that such procedures are in the public
16 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
17 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
18 stations and observation wells; expenses of the U.S. National
19 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
20 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
21 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
22 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
23 compacts.

1 BUREAU OF MINES

2 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

3 RESOURCES

4 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
5 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
6 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Ter-
7 ritories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and sub-
8 stitutes; \$39,000,000.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

10 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
11 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
12 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$14,782,000.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
15 Bureau of Mines; \$1,647,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
18 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed forty-
19 eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; pur-
20 chase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection
21 with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the
22 Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment,
23 and other contributions from public and private sources and
24 to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,

1 Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the
2 Bureau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year,
3 to sell directly or through any Government agency, includ-
4 ing corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be
5 manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines,
6 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
7 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

HELIUM FUND

9 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
10 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to sec-
11 tion 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry
12 out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations
13 thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available
14 without fiscal year limitation, \$21,000,000, in addition to
15 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
19 production and conservation of coal in the United States
20 through research and development, as authorized by law
21 (74 Stat. 337), \$13,300,000, to remain available until ex-
22 pended, of which not to exceed \$448,000 shall be available
23 for administration and supervision.

1 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
4 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
5 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
6 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
7 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$994,000.

8 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

9 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
11 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
12 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
13 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
14 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
15 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
16 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
17 related thereto, as authorized by law; \$26,400,000.

18 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

19 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

20 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
21 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
22 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
23 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
24 \$15,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
25 this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other

1 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
2 currencies.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
5 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
6 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
7 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
8 \$2,025,000, to remain available until expended.

9 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
11 the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by
12 the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the
13 construction of fishing vessels, \$3,000,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended.

15 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND

16 DEVELOPMENT

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
18 the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act
19 of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,590,000, of which not to exceed
20 \$227,000, shall be available for program administration:
21 *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,800,000 available for appor-
22 tionment to the States pursuant to section 5 (a) of the Act
23 shall remain available until the close of the fiscal year follow-
24 ing the year for which appropriated.

1 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

2 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
3 the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757), \$2,307,000.

4 FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

5 For payment to the Fishermen's Protective Fund,
6 established pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1968 (82
7 Stat. 729), \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of
10 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such ex-
11 penses in the regional offices, \$765,000.

12 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

13 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of Novem-
14 ber 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), there are appropriated
15 amounts not to exceed \$2,654,000, to be derived from the
16 Pribilof Islands fund.

17 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

18 LOAN FUND

19 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$360,000
20 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
21 tive expenses.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
24 Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not

1 to exceed seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replace-
2 ment only (including one for police-type use which may
3 exceed by \$300 the general purchase price limitation for the
4 current fiscal year) ; purchase of one aircraft; publication
5 and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C.
6 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and
7 crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per
8 day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
9 each option; and maintenance and improvement of aquaria,
10 buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the
11 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the United States
12 has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connec-
13 tion with management and investigations of fishery resources.

14 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

15 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

16 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
17 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
18 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
19 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
20 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
21 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
22 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the
23 herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wild-
24 life Refuge; \$48,503,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
3 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
4 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
5 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
6 \$1,686,000, to remain available until expended.

7 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

8 For an advance to the migratory bird conservation ac-
9 count, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961, as
10 amended (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5; 81 Stat. 612), \$5,000,000,
11 to remain available until expended.

12 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
14 the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f),
15 \$2,294,000.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
18 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
19 penses in the regional offices, \$1,699,000.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

21 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
22 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase
23 of not to exceed one hundred and forty-five passenger motor
24 vehicles, of which one hundred and twenty-six are for re-

1 placement only (including sixty-five for police-type use
2 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
3 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to
4 exceed six aircraft, of which four are for replacement only;
5 not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the
6 Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations
7 of laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
8 Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as author-
9 ized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of
10 rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed
11 \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles,
12 aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries
13 and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public
14 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
15 operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife;
16 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
17 each option; facilities incident to such public recreational
18 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
19 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement
20 of aquaria, buildings and other facilities under the jurisdic-
21 tion of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to
22 which the United States has title, and which are utilized
23 pursuant to law in connection with management and inves-
24 tigation of fish and wildlife resources.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
5 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
6 of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the
7 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
8 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
9 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
10 Basin) ; and not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt Campo-
11 bello International Park Commission, \$49,000,000.

12 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
13 FACILITIES

14 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
15 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
16 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
17 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
18 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
19 law by the National Park Service, \$40,000,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction and improvement, without regard to
22 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451) ,
23 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
24 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
25 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,

1 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
2 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of
3 water rights; \$7,600,000, to remain available until expended.

4 PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF
5 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

6 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
7 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
8 203, \$21,500,000, to remain available until expended:
9 *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be
10 expended for planning or construction on the following:
11 Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and
12 Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and
13 trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and exten-
14 sion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from
15 vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in
16 Prince Georges County, Maryland.

17 PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

18 For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for the
19 preservation of additional historic properties throughout the
20 Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$1,600,000, to
21 remain available until expended.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of
24 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
25 regional offices, \$3,317,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
3 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
4 forty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred
5 and twenty-eight shall be for replacement only, including not
6 to exceed ninety-seven for police-type use which may exceed
7 by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the
8 current fiscal year, purchase of one aircraft for replacement
9 only, and acquisition from excess sources without reimburse-
10 ment of two additional aircraft; and to provide, notwith-
11 standing any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding
12 \$50,000, transportation for children in nearby communities
13 to and from any unit of the National Park System in connec-
14 tion with organized recreation and interpretive programs of
15 the National Parks: *Provided*, That the cost of the passenger
16 motor vehicles to be purchased under this authorization and
17 the cost of certain currently owned passenger motor vehicles
18 may exceed the general purchase price limitation to the
19 extent of the cost of equipping them with air-conditioning
20 units when in the discretion of the Director, National Park
21 Service, subject to the prior approval of the Bureau of the
22 Budget, such equipment is necessary to improve operating
23 efficiency.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.), authorizing studies for the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, including not to exceed \$1,972,000 for administration and coordination expenses during the current fiscal year, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1961-1961c-7), \$11,229,000, of which not to exceed \$623,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$5,530,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$152,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
4 of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and
5 not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
6 expenses, \$9,887,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
8 PROGRAM)

9 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
10 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
11 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
12 the Office of the Secretary, as authorized by law, \$25,000, to
13 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-
14 priation shall be available, in addition to other appropria-
15 tions to such agency, for payments in the foregoing curren-
16 cies (7 U.S.C. 1704).

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
19 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
20 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
21 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
22 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment dam-
23 aged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
24 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
25 under this authority until funds specifically made available

1 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
2 been exhausted.

3 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
4 or transfer of any appropriation in this title, in addition to
5 the amounts included in the budget programs of the several
6 agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of
7 forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction
8 of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appro-
9 priations made in this title for fire suppression purposes
10 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
11 during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to
12 other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft
13 or other equipment in connection with their use for fire
14 suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to
15 appropriations currently available at the time of receipt
16 thereof.

17 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
18 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
19 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
20 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
21 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other ac-
22 tivity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
23 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reim-
24 bursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment,

1 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
2 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

3 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the
4 Interior in this title or in the Public Works for Water and
5 Power Resources Development and Atomic Energy Com-
6 mission Appropriation Act, 1970, shall be available for serv-
7 ices as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by
8 the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$300,000; hire,
9 maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor
10 vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone serv-
11 ice in private residences in the field, when authorized under
12 regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment
13 of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
14 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
15 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
16 subscribers who are not members.

17 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of
18 the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
19 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
20 U.S.C. 5901-5902 and D.C. Code 4-204).

21 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

22 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

23 FOREST SERVICE

24 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

25 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
26 tion, as follows:

1 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
2 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
3 administration, improvement, development, and management
4 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
5 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
6 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
7 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and
8 other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal
9 lands; \$195,042,000, of which \$4,275,000 for fighting and
10 preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease
11 control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679
12 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary
13 under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more
14 than \$1,300,000 of this appropriation may be used for acqui-
15 sition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended
16 (16 U.S.C. 513-519) : *Provided further*, That funds appro-
17 priated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to
18 section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h) ,
19 may be advanced to this appropriation.

20 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
21 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
22 where, as authorized by law; \$41,880,000.

23 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
24 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
25 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in

1 forest management and processing, and for advising timber-
2 land owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others
3 in the application of forest management principles and proc-
4 essing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$22,529,000.

5 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
6 AUTHORIZATION)

7 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
8 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, re-
9 lating to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
10 ment roads and trails, \$100,570,000, to remain available
11 until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
12 suant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
13 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act
14 of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with
15 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
16 That not less than the amount made available under the pro-
17 visions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under
18 the provisions of such Act.

19 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS
20 SPECIAL ACTS

21 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
22 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
23 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
24 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing an-
25 nual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and

1 in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
2 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
3 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
4 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
5 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Ne-
6 vada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,
7 \$8,000; Cleveland National Forest, California, Act of June
8 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 297), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
10 acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries
11 of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land
12 without the approval of the local government concerned.

13 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

14 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
15 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
16 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance
17 with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C.
18 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said
19 section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

20 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

21 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
22 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
23 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
24 pended.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

2 Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current
3 fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to
4 exceed two hundred and twelve passenger motor vehicles of
5 which one hundred and eighty shall be for replacement only,
6 and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of air-
7 craft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement
8 only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of
9 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225),
10 and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C.
11 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by
12 law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); (d) purchase, erection, and
13 alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7
14 U.S.C. 2250); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reser-
15 vation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of
16 March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land
17 and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pur-
18 suant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

19 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
20 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
21 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
22 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine

1 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
2 side of the United States.

3 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for
4 acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act
5 approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519,
6 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an
7 established national forest or purchase unit.

8 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
11 Board of Review, including services as authorized by 5
12 U.S.C. 3109, \$148,000.

13 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
16 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including
17 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
18 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and Com-
19 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
20 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers ap-
21 proved by the Commission, \$115,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

2 HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH

3 ADMINISTRATION

4 INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
6 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
7 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed six
8 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; hire of pas-
9 senger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; pay-
10 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field,
11 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
12 tary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with respect
13 to research conducted at facilities financed by this appropria-
14 tion), 311, 321, 322 (d), 324, 328, and 509 of the Public
15 Health Service Act; \$98,581,000, of which \$350,000 shall
16 be available for payments on account of the Menominee
17 Indian people as authorized by section 1 of the Act of
18 October 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 903).

19 INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

20 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
21 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
22 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
23 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
24 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic
25 and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized

1 by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C.
2 2004a) ; \$19,000,000 to remain available until expended.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, HEALTH SERVICES AND

4 MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

5 SEC. 1001. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
6 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
7 as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

8 SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
9 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms
10 or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-
11 5902).

12 SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
13 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses
14 of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
15 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made
16 or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
17 management of those functions or activities.

18 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
21 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81
22 Stat. 11), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$800,000,
23 of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for
24 expenses of travel.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
4 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
5 ing services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms
6 or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
7 5901-5902) : \$1,070,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds
8 provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

9 NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE

10 HUMANITIES

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foun-
13 dation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as
14 amended, \$14,000,000, of which \$4,250,000 shall be avail-
15 able until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts
16 for the support of projects and productions in the arts through
17 assistance to groups and individuals pursuant to section 5 (c)
18 of the Act and for support of the functions of the National
19 Council on the Arts set forth in Public Law 88-579;
20 \$2,000,000 shall be available until expended to the National
21 Endowment for the Arts for assistance pursuant to Section
22 5 (h) of the Act; \$6,250,000 shall be available until ex-
23 pended to the National Endowment for the Humanities for
24 support of activities in the humanities pursuant to section
25 7 (c) of the Act; and \$1,500,000 shall be available for ad-

1 ministering the provisions of the Act: *Provided*, That in
2 addition, there is appropriated in accordance with the author-
3 ization contained in section 11 (b) of the Act, to remain
4 available until expended, amounts equal to the total amounts
5 of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property
6 received by each Endowment during the current and preced-
7 ing fiscal years, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (2) of
8 the Act, for which equal amounts have not previously been
9 appropriated, but not to exceed a total of \$2,000,000: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That not to exceed 3 percent of the funds
11 appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts for
12 the purposes of sections 5 (c), 5 (h) and functions under
13 Public Law 88-579 and not to exceed 3 percent of the funds
14 appropriated to the National Endowment for the Humanities
15 for the purposes of section 7 (c) shall be available for pro-
16 gram development and evaluation.

17 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
20 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
21 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by
22 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception
23 and representation expenses, \$922,000, to remain available
24 until expended.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; not to exceed \$200,000 for necessary expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase or rental of two passenger motor vehicles; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$28,200,000.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL
FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for carrying out museum programs and related research in the

1 natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions of
2 section 104 (b) (3) of the Agricultural Trade Development
3 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704 (b)
4 (3)), \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended and
5 to be available only to United States institutions: *Provided*,
6 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to
7 other appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution, for pay-
8 ments in the foregoing currencies.

9 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

10 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

11 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
12 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
13 National Zoological Park, \$600,000, to remain available
14 until expended.

15 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

16 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation
17 of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institu-
18 tion, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22,
19 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for
20 services as authorized 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$425,000, to remain
21 available until expended.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the
24 preparation of plans and specifications and for the construc-
25 tion of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture

1 Garden, including expenses of relocating the Armed Forces
2 Institute of Pathology in order to clear the construction site,
3 to remain available until expended, \$3,500,000, of which
4 \$3,300,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under
5 the contract authorization granted under this head in the
6 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appro-
7 priation Act, 1969: *Provided*, That such sums as are neces-
8 sary may be transferred to the General Services Administra-
9 tion for execution of the work.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

11 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of
12 Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
13 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
14 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the
15 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
16 Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by
17 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the
18 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
19 and art associations or societies whose publications or services
20 are available to members only, or to members at a price
21 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and clean-
22 ing of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uni-
23 forms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as author-

1 ized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902) ; purchase, or rental of
 2 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
 3 thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and
 4 repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to
 5 exceed \$20,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for
 6 the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without
 7 advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such
 8 rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the
 9 Gallery may deem proper, \$3,350,000.

10 FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT

11 PLANNING IN ALASKA

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Federal Field Committee
 14 for Development Planning in Alaska, established by Execu-
 15 tive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of
 16 passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5
 17 U.S.C. 3109, \$150,000.

18 LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail
 21 Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved
 22 October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by 5
 23 U.S.C. 3109, \$5,000.

1 AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended,
5 establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commis-
6 sion, \$175,000.

7 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current
10 fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

11 SEC. 302. None of the funds in this Act shall be avail-
12 able to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions, coun-
13 cils, committees, or similar groups under section 214 of the
14 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946 (31 U.S.C.
15 691) which do not have prior and specific congressional ap-
16 proval of such method of financial support.

17 SEC. 303. No part of the funds appropriated by this
18 Act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee
19 who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of
20 competent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on
21 a riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to
22 property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of

1 Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or
2 property in the community concerned.

3 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-
4 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1970."

[Report No. 91-361]

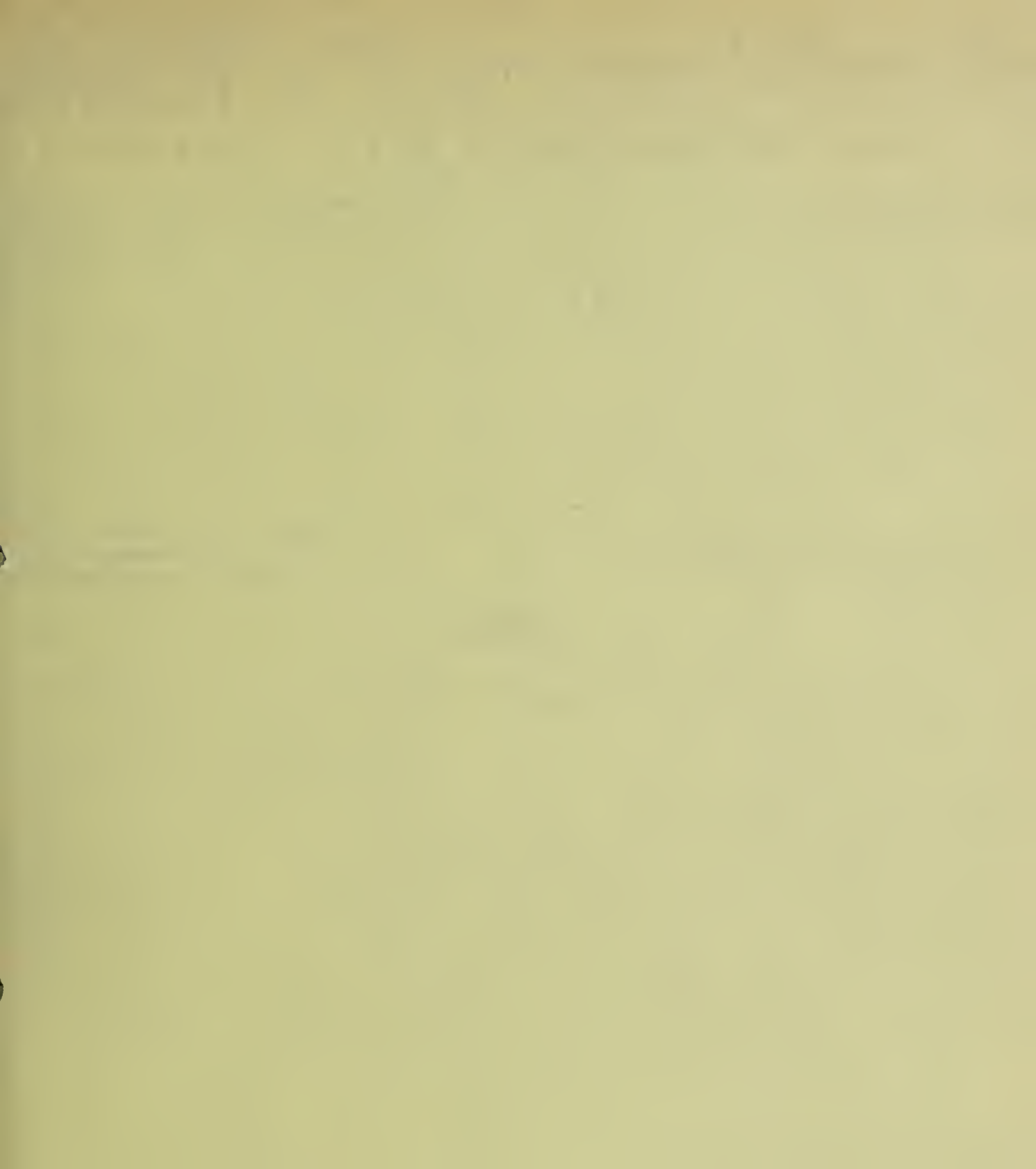
A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington

JULY 10, 1969

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings.

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued July 23, 1969
For actions of July 22, 1969
91st-1st No. 122

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 308-6, with amendment H. R. 12781, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill (pp. H6122-162). See Digest 114 for Forest Service provisions.

The Appropriations Committee was given until midnight Thurs., July 24, to file a report on the Labor-HEW appropriation bill. pp. H6121-22

2. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Received from the Foreign Affairs Committee a report on "New Directions for the 1970's: Toward a Strategy of Inter-American Development" (H. Rept. 91-385) (p. H6199). Rep. Fascell inserted the recommendations of the report (pp. H6165-6).
3. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved for full committee action a clean bill, H. R. 12979, in lieu of H. R. 10247, to grant court leave to U. S. and D. C. employees when called as witnesses in certain judicial proceedings on behalf of State and local governments. p. D656
A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved for full committee action a clean bill in lieu of H. R. 12823, employee pay comparability. p. D656
4. HUNGER. Rep. Farbstein discussed the Fulton Co., Ga., hunger programs and inserted an article, "Georgia Panel Finds Surplus Food Isn't Reaching the Hungry." pp. H6193-4
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states the House will consider the civil service retirement financing and benefits bill on Wed. p. D655

SENATE

6. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee reported an original bill, S. 2678, to amend section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 to provide for optimum development at Tocks Island Dam and Reservoir project (S. Rept. 91-328). p. S8368
7. TRANSPORTATION; REORGANIZATION. Both Houses received a message from the President with proposed Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1969, containing recommendations for the reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission; to Government Operations Committees. pp. S8343, H6162-3
8. TAXATION. Sen. Baker inserted and agreed with an editorial stating "that there is no reason for withholding the passage of the urgently needed surtax bill merely for the sake of having the less urgent although vitally important reform bill follow it." p. S8383
Sen. Packwood commended the surtax bill as "a sound and sensible package of fiscal steps necessary to restrain present inflationary pressures." pp. S8343-46
Sen. Williams, Del., inserted a table showing the results of monthly extensions of withholding rates and the "potential windfalls that will develop for the wealthy taxpayers and corporations should action on the surtax extension be unduly delayed." pp. S8367-8
9. RURAL HOUSING LOANS. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to amend title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide for a 2-year extension of rural housing authorizations; to Banking and Currency Committees. pp. S8369, H6199
Sen. Sparkman inserted the testimony of FHA Administration James Smith recommending a two-year extension of the rural housing authorizations. pp. S8371-2

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Because Thou art my God, Thy gentle spirit shall lead me into the way of life.— Psalm 143: 10.

Almighty God, may this day be radiant with the reality of Thy presence as we address ourselves to the tasks before us. Bless Thou our President, our Speaker, all Members of Congress, and all who work with them that they may set themselves to meet the challenges of this hour with confidence and courage.

We do not pray to escape responsibilities, but to be made equal to them; not for removal of tasks, but to be made ready for them; not for burdens to be lifted from our hands, but to be lightened by the strength of Thy spirit.

We pray for our country. May this beloved land of ours be the channel through which the blessings of freedom may come to the oppressed, light may shine upon those who sit in darkness, strength may come to the weak, weights be lifted from the weary, and the joy of liberty dwell in every heart.

In the Master's name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2785. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Tennessee certain lands within Great Smoky Mountains National Park and certain lands comprising the Gatlinburg Spur of the Foothills Parkway, and for other purposes.

H. Con. Res. 300. Concurrent resolution extending the congratulations of the Congress of the United States to organized baseball upon the occasion of its centennial year.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1072) entitled "An act to authorize funds to carry out the purposes of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended, and titles I, III, IV, and V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended," agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. SPONG, Mr. BAKER, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. PACKWOOD to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

JULY 14, 1969.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
*Speaker of the House,
The Capitol,
Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 and the Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriation Act, 1969, the House Committee on Public Works approved a resolution amending the project previously approved by our Committee on April 14, 1964, for the renovation of a Post Office and Courthouse in Butte, Montana on June 24, 1969, and a prospectus for the proposed lease of a building for the Internal Revenue Service Automatic Data Processing Center in the metropolitan area, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on June 26, 1969.

A copy of the resolution for the Butte, Montana project is attached hereto.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. FALLON,
Chairman.

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, United States, That the prospectus approved April 14, 1964, for the alteration of the Post Office and Courthouse at Butte, Montana, is amended to increase the total estimated maximum cost from \$707,000 to \$850,000.

Adopted June 24, 1969.

Attest:

GEORGE H. FALLON.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 107, on July 17, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon, I was unavoidably absent from the floor of the House attending to some constituent business, and was not present when the House considered H.R. 11651, a bill amending the national school lunch program. I have been a staunch supporter of the school lunch program, Mr. Speaker, and will continue to be one in the future. Had it been possible for me to be on the floor when the final vote was taken, I would have joined my 352 colleagues in voting for the passage of the bill.

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

PERMISSION FOR SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY AND TOMORROW

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Small Business may be permitted to sit during general debate on today, July 22, and tomorrow, July 23.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 114]

Ashley	Gray	Miller, Calif.
Boggs	Gubser	Morse
Carey	Halpern	O'Konski
Celler	Harsha	O'Neill, Mass.
Chisholm	Hawkins	Powell
Clark	Hébert	Purcell
Cramer	Howard	Rooney, N.Y.
Culver	Kee	Rosenthal
Davis, Ga.	Kirwan	Scheuer
Diggs	Leggett	Stratton
Dwyer	Lipscomb	Teague, Calif.
Esch	McDonald,	Tunney
Gallagher	Mich.	
Glalmo	McEwen	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 393 members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORT ON DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1970, UNTIL MIDNIGHT THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1969

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on

Appropriations have until midnight Thursday, July 24, to file a privileged report on the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

Mr. MICHEL reserved all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1970

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 12781 with Mr. PRICE of Illinois in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair now recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

(Mrs. HANSEN of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest appreciation to the hardworking and knowledgeable members of our subcommittee. Without their extensive knowledge of all areas of our Nation, and their contribution of this knowledge to the committee's evaluation of budget estimates, this bill would not be possible.

At this time I would also like to pay a tribute to one of the very distinguished members of our subcommittee who is leaving the Congress of the United States, the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. JOELSON). It has been my pleasure to serve with this very able, conscientious, and intelligent Member since

1961 when we were both on the Education and Labor Committee, then moved simultaneously to Appropriations. This Congress will miss Mr. JOELSON for his humor and intelligently reasonable approach to matters far beyond the scope of routine legislation. He has had a keen insight into the needs and well being of humanity, the responsibilities of a free Nation operating to preserve its freedom and maintain the dignity of its people. My deepest appreciation to the distinguished gentleman, my good wishes, and I am sure that I speak for the committee when I add their good wishes, also. New Jersey is indeed fortunate to have the distinguished gentleman in its judiciary.

I would also like to express my particular appreciation and salute to the ranking Republican member of this subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) who, unfortunately, has announced that this will be his final term in the U.S. House of Representatives. Fortunately, we will have him with us next year. Like the able gentleman from New Jersey, this distinguished gentleman from South Dakota has served humanity well and untiringly. His particular interest and assistance to the American Indians, to the preservation, conservation, and development of our natural resources have been outstanding. In other fields—the arts and humanities, historic preservation, the ever-increasing activities of that most distinguished Institution, the Smithsonian—his efforts have been equally outstanding.

I am also grateful to every Member of this House who took the time and effort to appear before the committee for hearings and who wrote or talked with me and with members of the committee about funding for the bill and the impact of that funding on our total economy.

May I recommend to each and every Member of the House of Representatives that he or she read our three volumes of hearings where there is a careful analysis and innumerable details relative to operations of each department and bureau. As I reminded you last year, they can become for you and the people you represent a factual summary of your management of the American land for which you and I are trustees.

Mr. Chairman, today the House Appropriations Committee presents for the consideration of this House the 1970 appropriation bill to fund the Department of the Interior—except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Alaska Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration—and for other related agencies which include the U.S. Forest Service, Indian health activities, Smithsonian Institution, National Gallery of Arts, and others.

The compilation of an appropriation bill is a matter of deep thought and concern. Those responsible for the appropriation process have an obligation to the taxpayers of our Nation to keep Federal expenditures at a practicable minimum,

and to the greatest extent possible insure that a dollar's worth of product or services is received for each dollar of Federal funds expended.

Conversely, the appropriation process is the lifeblood of various Federal agencies performing necessary services for the benefit and welfare of our Nation and its people. Nothing is accomplished without money and there is never a surplus of this to do everything which should be done. It is also seldom that those interested agree on all allocations or their desirability. Decisions must be made and priorities drawn. This summation is the bill before you.

Activities funded here primarily relate to the conservation and development of our natural resources and to the well-being of people for whom we have been delegated the responsibility by statute, treaty, or international agreement.

The committee considered total budget estimates of \$1,568,694,500. This amount includes both new budget—obligational—authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations. We have recommended appropriations totaling \$1,540,332,000, a reduction of \$28,362,500 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$10,165,865 over fiscal year 1969.

To those who question the increased funding over the 1969 fiscal year, I would point out that you cannot have annual pay increases and accelerate the activities of various agencies without the total cost of operations increasing from year to year.

We have economized in other years and those economies have cost us bitterly. I said in February of this year before the House that the U.S. Forest Service reports that we are importing 13 percent of the lumber we use domestically. Future prospects look even bleaker, for tree planting and forest management practices are limited by budget restrictions. In order to have adequate lumber by the year 2000 trees must be in the ground now.

A great deal of the lumber shortages in America today can be linked directly to lack of funds which has prevented imaginative and progressive forest management and planning.

Savings based on the destruction of our natural resources are false economy and can in the end do more to destroy this Nation than all the armadas of any mighty alien empire.

For example, if we do not attempt to solve the problem of water supply and pollution—plain drinking water if you please—we can build cities, develop space centers, and change all the housing and poverty conditions on earth without possessing that single most important requisite for a human being's existence—water.

Less than a mile from us, the Potomac is threatened by drought conditions. Its supply for Washington and Washington suburbs diminishes year by year and yet the city continues to grow. What answers do we make? Do we cut research and water resources development; do we cut the geological survey which will enable us to fully explore underground water resources; or say "Build and go thirsty"?

Frankly, I do not think we are that stupid.

Also, may I call your attention to page 5 of our report where we pointed out that in 20 short years we have lost our position of dominance as a mineral resources consumer and producer.

We are now producing between 25 and 30 percent of the world's requirements. Translated into dollars, this means we are producing about \$25 billion worth. By the end of the century, it is predicted we will be consuming about \$90 billion worth annually and producing something in the range of \$45 billion worth annually. In other words, the present deficit of \$6 or \$6.5 billion would increase to \$45 billion by the end of the century. To summarize, our deficit was only about 9 percent of our consumption requirements in 1950; our deficit now is in the range of 25 percent of our consumption requirements; and it is predicted by the end of the century our deficit will be in the range of 50 percent of our consumption requirements.

This past year constant timber shortages, causing a tight lumber market and exorbitant prices throughout the country, and related to one of America's greatest problems—housing—presented such irrefutable facts and figures that the committee has recommended additional funds to increase the production of timber in years to come, as well as recognized the necessity to develop the watersheds of this Nation for our expanding population and to provide other multiple-purpose uses of the forests.

Similarly, funds included in this bill for mine health and safety are \$2,448,000 above the \$12,334,000 available in fiscal 1969. In view of recent mine disasters, the committee would be remiss if it did not provide the additional funds necessary to improve the health and safety conditions of this Nation's mines. These are only a very few reasons why it is impractical to limit funding in this bill to the appropriation level of fiscal year 1969.

A summary by activity of major increases and decreases in funding for the 1970 fiscal year, compared to fiscal year 1969 is as follows:

Summary of increases and decreases

MAJOR INCREASES	
Education and welfare services and other assistance to American Indians.....	\$35,395,000
Construction of roads.....	16,070,000
Administration of territories.....	11,615,000
Management, protection, and maintenance of national parks	
Conservation and development of natural resources.....	4,759,000
Geological surveys, investigations, and research.....	4,711,000
Smithsonian Institution and related activities.....	2,586,000
Mine health and safety.....	2,448,000
Arts and humanities.....	1,500,000
Subtotal, major increases.....	90,612,000

MAJOR DECREASES	
Acquisition of land under the land and water conservation fund (1969 base included \$65,000,000 for liquidation of contract authorization for Redwood National Park).....	40,500,000
Forest firefighting costs.....	20,118,000
Construction of facilities.....	5,858,000
Helium fund.....	5,200,000
Construction of fishing vessels.....	3,000,000
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	2,500,000

Summary of increases and decreases—Con.

MAJOR DECREASES—CON.	
Solid waste disposal.....	1,067,000
Prototype desalting plant.....	1,000,000
Subtotal, major decreases.....	79,243,000
Other increases and decreases (net).....	-1,203,135
Net total increase over fiscal year 1969.....	10,165,865

Item	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970
Appropriations.....	\$1,485,712,350	\$1,530,166,135	\$1,540,332,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior.....	1,343,372,205	805,580,636	1,013,719,096
Forest Service.....	218,323,000	262,170,000	341,625,000
Total receipts.....	1,561,695,205	1,067,750,636	1,355,344,096

A further fiscal consideration is the massive income tax generated for use by the total U.S. Government by forests, parks, mines, grazing, fishing, water development, and other resources uses.

You will note the following list of selective items indicate the extent of activities of some of the programs funded in this bill:

Management of public lands (acres):	
Bureau of Land Management.....	453,075,091
U.S. Forest Service.....	186,921,196
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	55,426,645
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	29,217,587
National Park Service.....	27,940,849
Total acres.....	752,581,368

	Current inventory	1970 construction
Road construction (miles):		
Bureau of Land Management.....	52,000	385
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	18,054	427
National Park Service.....	9,979	15
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	6,015	
U.S. Forest Service.....	202,794	8,758
Total miles.....	288,842	9,585

	1968 actual	1970 estimate
Recreation visitations (millions):		
National Park Service.....	145	171
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	18	23
Bureau of Land Management.....	57	82
U.S. Forest Service.....	156	171
Total visitations.....	376	447

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Forest Service: An estimated harvest of 13 billion board feet is anticipated for 1970, with receipts from sales of approximately \$327 million. The timber harvest provides the raw material base for over 1 million jobs, \$11.5 billion in gross national product, and \$2.4 billion in returns to the Treasury under the present tax rates. This volume represents about one-fourth of the total timber and 40 percent of the softwood timber cut for industrial purposes annually, and is equivalent to the construction of about 1.6 million average-sized homes.

Bureau of Land Management: Administers the sale of over 1.5 billion board feet of timber annually.

GRAZING

Bureau of Land Management: Administers grazing of more than 10 million head of livestock and 2.7 million big game animals.

The committee also influenced by income generated by activities funded in this bill. Unlike many appropriations bills which will be before you, this bill is responsible for sizable U.S. revenue. The following table indicates a comparison of appropriations and total receipts for fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970. The data for 1968 is actual and the amounts for fiscal years 1969 and 1970 are based on the latest estimates.

Forest Service: Administers the grazing of 7.2 million head of livestock. This provides a continued and necessary source of grazing required by 20,000 family-size ranch units.

INDIAN EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Indian children in Federal day and boarding schools, 55,000; Indian children in public schools, 75,000; Indians provided with welfare guidance services, 39,000; operation and maintenance of 300 Indian irrigation systems.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Bureau of Land Management: Administers mining and mineral leasing on approximately 760 million acres of land in the continental United States and more than 250 million acres of submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf with estimated receipts of \$944,300,000 in 1970.

Geological Survey—Provides the basic scientific and engineering data concerning water, land, and mineral resources; and supervises the development and production of minerals and mineral fuels on leased Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf lands. The annual value of production on Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf mineral leases is \$2.8 billion, with royalties accruing to the Government of \$360 million. Bonuses from lease sales this fiscal year will approximate \$200 million.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A total of \$400,459,000, or 26 percent of the total funds provided in this bill, directly benefits the American Indians. In addition, an estimated \$119 million will be available from Federal programs operated by other agencies not included in this bill.

I wish it were easy to offer you today, as many may attempt to do, quick and easy solutions for our "Indian problem." We readily admit shortcomings in the field of accomplishment for the Indian people. Yet, I think we should recognize some of our great achievements at the same time that we note our failures—or perhaps that is no longer an American custom.

I am sure that many of you may not realize that the system of education for our Indians is relatively of short duration. It was not until after World War II, for example, that the Navajo Reservation even had education. It is also interesting to note that during World War

II Navajo boys distinguished themselves in the service of our country, particularly in the South Pacific, where their language was the single code unbreakable by the Japanese.

We have been a long time in the business of attempting to manage Indian affairs, but we have been a relatively short time in the progressive and intelligent approach to Indian education and we must not count all our steps as failures.

I had the privilege this year of visiting the Navajo Reservation and talking with hundreds of young people who said to me: "Mrs. Hansen, we are not burning the country down." These same young people, when asked about the thing they enjoyed most about their boarding schools, replied: "The faculty. They give us so much."

I met groups of young students preparing themselves for college, taking advantage of the Indian scholarship program. I met other groups actively interested in planning and discussing better recreation facilities, the preservation of their culture, the landscaping of their schools. At the Santa Fe Institute of Indian Art I saw some of the loveliest work in the arts I have ever seen. These are the Indian young people of today and to those of us who serve on the committee, they are a great source of pride and an inspiration which says to us unmistakably, "Do better. This is a quickennig century and we must move faster and faster."

It is in this spirit that the committee has tried to respond. We have no apologies for the recent funding of our Indian activities and money has not always been the problem with Indian development. There have been management mistakes that can be avoided and I would like to take this opportunity and a moment to point out some of these. In the meantime, during fiscal year 1960, appropriations were \$166,444,000. In 10 years appropriations for the American Indian have more than doubled.

As I noted earlier, I do not even presume to attempt any immediate utopian solutions for Indian programs, nor does the committee, but we do repeat that we have serious concerns about certain facets of administration. The committee is seriously concerned that to date no Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been appointed, yet this is the single largest agency within Interior dealing with people.

We did not fund, as you will note, the National Council on Indian Opportunity. Why? Because since January they have never held a formal meeting, and yet this could have been an outstanding activity.

To the immediate present, I would think that the first and most urgent demand in the Department of Interior is the appointment of an able, energetic administrator of the same ability as that great Indian, Bob Bennett, who have just had his service terminated. In passing, may I note that Mr. Bennett was the second Indian in the history of the United States to serve as Commissioner.

I want to say, however, to the next Commissioner, whoever he may be, will have the firm support of this committee

to make sure the funds appropriated for the welfare and benefit of American Indians will actually be used for that purpose rather than adding more bureaucrats to a bureaucracy already top-heavy.

For example, I am advised that last year, when the proposed kindergarten program was cut in half, the scheduled personnel of administration was left as programed and was not cut in half; this, in spite of the fact that personnel ceilings were in effect, that money was tight for expenditures, and that needs were massive in the Indian education field. This is unconscionable. Indians need the money, not bureaucracy.

The committee wishes the next Commissioner well, and we also would like to point out he faces many challenges—exciting challenges, if you please—for these are people. In fact, the Bureau of Indian Affairs administers and works with the activities of 452,000 Indians of whom 55,400 are Alaska natives and Aleuts. There are also 650 Pribilof Islanders.

Relative to Indian education, where you will find a total of \$110,600,00 in this bill for Indian education, the committee would like to recommend again—and we have done it repeatedly—a straight line educational reorganization within the Bureau comparable to any good State Department of Education under which educational policies promulgated in the Washington office can be administered throughout the Nation. To date this has not been accomplished. There is fragmentation, interference, and overlapping jurisdiction by officers who themselves are perhaps not educators.

It seems to me that the time has come for the educational direction of the BIA to be excellent, competent, imaginative, and progressive; to make sure that: First, there are good textbooks, useful and available for the children which will reflect a rapport with their lives; second, that we increase sizably the number of Indian aides in our school rooms, particularly in those lower grades with language difficulties; third, that we present a program of home economics which will teach young Indian girls to be good homemakers in order that they may not in the future contribute to the lack of nutrition of this Nation because of inability to understand how to buy, and cook foods for their families or budget their incomes; and fourth, that we step up vocational training for useable job skills.

Again, may I repeat, Federal Indian schools must be administered efficiently and there are many who contend that the Federal boarding schools are no longer necessary. The committee agrees that Federal boarding schools are not the most desirable way of education. On the other hand, the instant abolition of these schools would jeopardize the health, safety, nutrition, and opportunities of many thousand young people. It is urgent that money be well spent in these schools until that day when boarding facilities are no longer necessary due to improved road conditions, reliability of water sources, and firm establishment of village population centers. This pro-

gram is only a prelude to full participation in the American public school system toward which hopefully, our Indian people are rapidly moving.

The BIA and the State of Alaska are to be congratulated. Instead of rebuilding Mount Edgecombe as a boarding school, funds will be provided for dormitory facilities in that travel-difficult State, but these dormitories will only be for housing young people who will attend the public schools in various communities of Alaska. This is genuine progress, and I commend the people of Alaska who have worked so diligently on this.

I also would like to commend the people in the district of the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. Edmondson) for their diligence and work on behalf of the Eufaula School. There are other schools in Arizona and in New Mexico which are participating even more fully in the public school system.

We have urged in our report that to the fullest possible extent young Indian people be given the opportunity to attend public schools, and we have urged the BIA to accelerate their efforts in this direction.

As a further means of improving the educational system, the Bureau should make increased efforts to develop Indian Tribal Advisory Boards and to train school board members to participate in the operation of all Indian schools. The BIA should exert every possible effort in promoting genuine family relationships between pupils, schools, and parents.

Concerted action should be taken to program schedules to increase the frequency and length of visits of parents with children in the boarding schools. It may even be possible to contract certain of these necessary related services with the tribes.

We have some other comments to make. The committee regrets that approximately \$1 million was spent for a deluxe accounting system which, to my knowledge, is not in full operation, yet when committee members visited Indian schools we found that teachers had to use their own personal money to buy fundamental and essential schoolroom supplies.

We also found that in spite of a top-heavy administrative bureaucracy personnel, there were situations in Indian boarding schools where there was only one counselor for more than 100 sub-teenage students during night hours. I remind you—one counselor to cope with the panic and dangers of catastrophes such as fire; to deal with the emotional frustrations of 7-year-old students transplanted from a hogan to a boarding school and a life with which he is unfamiliar; one counselor to discuss the problems of 12-year-olds who may have been taken to Gallup and have seen the bars wide open with everybody drinking and have raised the usual youthful questions.

We must have more counselors and we have provided in our funding this year, the request that there be one model school with total model counseling and adequate guidance service, so that this may be evaluated and noted.

We have also provided money for supplies. We have provided money for summer programs on Indian reservations and these, I may say, will help overcome the language gap faster than anything else.

We have provided \$4 million for the construction of 59 kindergarten classrooms and employee quarters in Bureau schools. Again, this is a step to overcome language and cultural problems of young Indian students.

We regret we could not finance kindergartens for all our non-Federal schools, but we are convinced that the States which have this responsibility can participate and can furnish to the BIA in time for the next fiscal year's planning accurate figures of amounts and classrooms needed. The cooperative program can then be established between our public schools and the BIA with economy and understanding.

In my own State we are proud that we have a kindergarten-to-college program and we are proud we spare no effort for these youngsters. We want an inventory from the States, through the BIA, of the exact necessities and I can assure you that the committee next year will proceed with this program.

Also, relative to schools, the committee has a feeling that before any more schools are constructed at the Federal boarding school level:

First. A complete and comprehensive survey be done for their actual need making sure that public school facilities are not available before there is further large-scale planning of large-scale schools.

America is proud of her public education system and the American Indian should participate to the fullest in this. It is his heritage too.

The second step after this evaluation should also reflect maintenance status of our schools' physical needs which and repair needs should then be design and planning with an adequate opportunity to review the adequacy and utility of plans developed.

Let me give you an example of what I mean. I saw in several boarding schools elegant reception rooms which were underused and yet according to students in a dialog between us—of which there needs to be more, may I add—"We would like a place that is informal and ours where we can talk, visit and have some recreation".

Also, there needs to be a look at planning in the creation context. It will be necessary, I am convinced, that we move into a recognition that swimming is not a "frill" and that swimming pools, which are not luxuries in the Air Force, Army, or Navy, are not luxuries for Indian children either.

The same is true of tennis courts and other active outdoor exercise opportunities which should be made available for total physical and emotional fitness. It is well to remember that these Federal schools do not have substantial opportunities to enlist Rotarians, chambers of commerce, and other businessmen who participate in team and game advancement in the usual American school.

The third step then should be actual funding of construction. At the present

time, planning and design as well as construction, are all funded at once and there are always immense carryovers. In no other phase of our construction within this bill is this procedure followed.

For the information of those Members of Congress who hear nothing but criticism of the Federal schools and suggest they be abolished immediately, may I say that they are doing a better-than-average job of education. Young people are going on to school, and there are reasons, compelling and overwhelming, against total instant abolition. Among these are—

First. The provision of food, for we have thousands of young people who, if dependent upon their present home conditions and because of poverty depths on the Indian reservations, would have no chance to have breakfast, lunch, or dinner. This is not necessarily a criticism of parental conditions. It is simply one of the realistic facts of life about poverty, working parents, and school bus travel. Youngsters in a hurry to catch a bus do not bother to sit down and eat a breakfast, nor do they prepare a lunch, and working parents may never arrive home in time to cook a dinner.

In one of the pueblos south of Santa Fe we heard of innumerable problems within the families where working mothers did not arrive home until 9 o'clock at night. Before the children left this day school for home, they were given a glass of milk and crackers. I would suggest that this program be stepped up to include something warm for it well may be the only meal they receive until the next morning. Frankly, I would rather spend money on boarding or day school food to feed these young Americans than I would to think that in a land of two-car affluence we allow our young Indians to go without food.

Second. As I drove on a bleak wintry day with a blizzard coming out of the north along the road to Gallup, I saw two little Indian youngsters descending from a school bus. I asked how far these children would have to walk to their hogan. Approximately 2½ miles, I was told. Dusk was falling. If the blizzard had worsened, it would well have been that those children would never have been seen again, alive.

Therefore, the committee recognizes some of the difficulties—roads to build, water sources to secure, village developments, the general economy of many tribes to overcome—before we casually and with "political" promises blithely write off our Federal school facilities until they are replaced with something better.

I would rather face the realities of these facts than worry about the security of my seat in Congress.

In the meantime, we must do the very finest job we can at our Federal schools. However, I think the committee wants to say to the BIA, "We have had enough of moving young Indians from Alaska to Oregon and from Oregon to Oklahoma. They are all better nearer their homes rather than being shipped away for a year at a time."

There are plenty of Northwest youngsters who desperately need schools in the

Northwest; there are plenty of Alaskans who need schools in Alaska; there are plenty of Oklahoma Indians who need schools there. Let us rearrange our bureaucracy to recognize that children are human beings and that it is not nearly so important to insure the security of a bureaucrat as it is the well-being of a child. There is one thing which I can assure you, we are not going to run out of Indian young people for many years to come.

I do want to point out one additional project with which I was deeply impressed on the Navajo Reservation, and that is the Navajo Community College. The committee supports its goals and if the authorizing legislation had been passed or if we had been completely sure that within the BIA itself there was enough authorization for the construction of college buildings, we would have provided funds for planning and design. However, I do wish to announce at this time that through the Economic Development Administration, a \$2 million low-interest loan has been approved for dormitory construction at the Navajo Community College.

Also, they have received \$200,000 from adult basic education at HEW.

I may point out that this is not a segregated college. It is a college open to any student in the United States, and with this institution and others, I urge that the BIA take advantage of every possible opportunity to provide more vocational education and more academic higher educational opportunities, for we are in great need of Indian teachers, doctors, lawyers, nurses, supervisors, and skilled workers. To those who sit around and criticize all young people, I want to salute with great pride the Indian students of America. It is a joy to serve them.

Also, while I am saluting them, I want to salute as well the young people of Micronesia who are at our nursing schools and our institutions of higher learning; the young people of Samoa, and the young people of Guam who are receiving academic training.

Once in a while I think we should be proud of people who accomplish something. They may not be on their way to the moon, but they have risen, perhaps against greater handicaps, and when these young people receive their diplomas, I am sure every American can take pride in our scholarship programs.

In the field of other Indian programs, we have given a total for relocation and adult vocational training of \$36,881,000; welfare and guidance services will receive \$23,778,000; and for maintenance of law and order—dear to the hearts of Americans—there is \$4,741,000.

Congress is often accused of having no imagination and no initiative. I am proud to report that one of the most successful Indian programs we have had is that of "work and learn" where young teenagers plan and manage community cleanups and village development and where they earn their spending money during their own sparetime work. This was inaugurated by the Interior Subcommittee of Appropriations.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2 million over the budget esti-

mate to accelerate progress on the Navajo Irrigation Project. There have been many Presidential speeches about help for the Indian people, but I notice that the Bureau of the Budget, a creature, I am reminded constantly, of the President, has never yet seen fit to fully recommend construction programs for which there is capability. Yet it is upon completion of these irrigation systems in the dry Navajo land that the future of

Agriculture and the decrease of poverty is based.

Therefore, we have departed from Presidential rhetoric and moved to fiscal action. It is my hope we can increase year by year this Navajo irrigation program so that it can be completed long before the end of the century.

I am proud also to commend the new program of Indian Resources Management to the BIA budget. I sincerely trust

new industries emerging from Indian forests, Indian reservoirs, rivers and waterways can improve the income level of our Indian people.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Another activity of national interest funded in this bill is the land and water conservation fund. The following table reflects the action taken by the committee in this connection:

Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1970	Change	Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1970	Change
1. Assistance to States.....	\$77,000,000	\$75,000,000	-\$2,000,000	2. Federal land acquisition program—Continued			
2. Federal land acquisition program:				Liquidation of contract authority—Continued			
National Park Service:				Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	\$239,000	\$239,000	
Assateague Island National Seashore	1,789,718	1,789,718		Inholdings.....	359,500	359,500	
Biscayne National Monument.....	1,000,000	1,650,000	+650,000	Total, liquidation of contract authority.....	15,528,000	15,528,000	
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....		2,000,000	+2,000,000	Total, National Park Service.....	30,300,000	33,300,000	+3,000,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	1,500,000	2,000,000	+500,000	Forest Service:			
North Cascades National Park.....	250,000	250,000		Wilderness areas.....	330,000	330,000	
Ozark National Scenic Riverway.....	558,100	558,100		Other recreation areas.....	11,170,000	11,170,000	
Inholdings.....	674,182	674,182		Total, Forest Service.....	11,500,000	11,400,000	
Grand Teton National Park.....	1,050,000	1,050,000		Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:			
Padre Island National Seashore (court award).....	7,800,000	7,800,000		Endangered species:			
Wild and scenic rivers.....	100,000		-100,000	Mason Neck Wildlife Refuge.....	375,000	375,000	
National trails system.....	50,000		-50,000	Patuxent Wildlife Research Center.....	375,000	375,000	
Subtotal.....	14,772,000	17,772,000	+3,000,000	Total, endangered species.....	750,000	750,000	
Liquidation of contract authority:				McNary National Wildlife Refuge.....	50,000	50,000	
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	3,500,000	3,500,000		Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge.....	200,000	200,000	
Biscayne National Monument.....	2,500,000	2,500,000		Total, national refuge and hatchery systems.....	250,000	250,000	
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site.....	203,000	203,000		Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....	2,561,000	2,561,000		Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Emergency planning and acquisition.....	1,000,000		-1,000,000
Guadalupe Mountains National Park.....	1,015,000	1,015,000		Administrative expenses.....	3,200,000	3,200,000	
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.....	150,000	150,000		Total, Federal program.....	47,000,000	49,000,000	+2,000,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	4,000,000	4,000,000		Total, 1970.....	124,000,000	124,000,000	
Ozark National Scenic Riverway.....	500,000	500,000					
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....	420,000	420,000					
San Juan Island National Historic Park.....	33,000	33,000					
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site.....	47,500	47,500					

THE 1970 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

Contract authorization for fiscal year 1970 is approved for the following land acquisition:

National Park Service:	
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	\$1,000,000
Biscayne National Monument.....	4,000,000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....	2,550,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	8,500,000
North Cascades National Park.....	250,000
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....	1,000,000
Wild and scenic rivers.....	500,000
Inholdings.....	5,000,000
Total, National Park Service.....	22,800,000

Forest Service:

Arkansas:	
Ouachita National Forest.....	6,400
Ozark National Forest.....	30,794
Colorado:	
Pike National Forest.....	15,000
Roosevelt National Forest.....	173,000
Georgia: Chattahoochee National Forest.....	314,508
Idaho:	
Clearwater National Forest.....	100,000
Salmon National Forest.....	150,000
Sawtooth National Forest.....	102,000
Illinois: Shawnee National Forest.....	150,000

Forest Service—Continued

Indiana: Hoosier National Forest.....	\$200,000
Kentucky:	
Daniel Boone National Forest.....	479,000
Jefferson National Forest.....	86,275
Michigan:	
Hiawatha National Forest.....	40,000
Manistee National Forest.....	200,000
Minnesota: Chippewa National Forest.....	50,000
Missouri:	
Clark National Forest.....	400,000
Mark Twain National Forest.....	439,000
Nebraska: Nebraska National Forest.....	121,000
Nevada: Toiyabe National Forest.....	2,200,000
North Carolina:	
Nantahala National Forest.....	34,000
Pisgah National Forest.....	150,450
Ohio: Wayne National Forest.....	110,000
Oklahoma: Ouachita National Forest.....	92,245
Oregon: Siskiyou National Forest.....	350,000
South Carolina:	
Francis Marion National Forest.....	250,000
Sumter National Forest.....	47,000
Utah: Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.....	400,000
Virginia:	
George Washington National Forest.....	30,128
Jefferson National Forest.....	379,200

Forest Service—Continued

Wisconsin: Chequamegon National Forest.....	\$100,000
Total, Forest Service.....	7,200,000

Total contract authorization..... 30,000,000

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

In the committee report, we have instructed the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to give particular consideration to the needs of those States which have found that the 1968 directives urging rigid guidelines of one-third for development and two-thirds for land acquisition have resulted in hardship due to conditions peculiar to the States where ample recreational land was available but a facilities deficiency existed.

In providing adequate facilities to alleviate these situations, the committee directs the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to give particular consideration to these situations and exercise careful, thoughtful flexibility in interpreting proposed guidelines for individual circumstances that merit such actions.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

We have appropriated the full amount requested by the administration of \$41,612,000 for the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.

The committee would again like to comment that the primary thrust of this program continues to be directed toward the accomplishment of practical projects which will provide immediate and necessary improvements of education, public health and sanitation facilities, and economic development opportunities.

We have had too many years of bureaucratic in the context of the British Indian civil service. We have a mass of studies, huge visionary plans and yet public dispensaries are dilapidated, many schools need activity, and there is a plain, down-to-earth, commonsense need for adequate water in the villages. Let there be less publicity and more action; less departmental movies and more motion.

The problems are many and time is not on our side.

For those of you who may wonder how many people are supported by the Department of the Interior there are 96,700 in the Trust Territories of the Pacific; 28,200 in America Samoa; 63,000 in the Virgin Islands; and 100,000 in Guam.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The bill provides a total of \$123,017,000 for the National Park Service. This is an increase of \$18,157,000 over funds available in fiscal 1969, and a reduction of \$3,646,000 below estimate.

From today's world of ever-increasing leisure time, tensions derived from urban living, and the desire toward a world with which this generation did not have the privilege of growing up—serenity of life within a forest or on an empty desert—there have come ever-increasing pressures to the national park facilities. As I noted much earlier, visitor numbers have increased both during summer and winter months, especially where winter activities have become popular.

Park visitation, 1957-69

Fiscal year:

1957	59,285,000
1958	65,660,000
1959	70,287,000
1960	73,620,300
1961	84,008,500
1962	92,160,300
1963	100,876,500
1964	107,446,700
1965	113,703,200
1966	127,440,300
1967	135,325,600
1968	145,342,200
1969 (estimated)	158,310,800

SUMMER IN THE PARKS

There can be another change during these years, that of off-season vacations due to adoption of a 12-month system of public schools where vacation periods are shifted. Readiness to reflect these necessities is mandatory.

Again I would like to call to the attention of this Congress a program originally inspired by the Interior Subcommittee's interest, that of "summer in the parks." Why this program? Because the committee firmly believes that those who grow up knowing what their land is all about and what their heritage is will have less inclination to destroy it. Therefore, in the inner cities where there are park lands we are working to make sure that children and people who have never before had the opportunity to under-

stand their heritage know its depth and meaning.

In Washington, D.C., alone, a quarter of a million people participated last summer and I may remind this House that there were no riots during the period of this playtime.

Perhaps I do not speak for all the committee, but to me life need not always be only a thing of grim, hard toil, and despair, but of joy, fulfillment, and an ever-increasing love of my land.

Due in large part to personnel restrictions and various fund limitations, the Department of Interior decided to close many park facilities for 1 or 2 days a week during the past several months. Public reaction was critical. When an individual drives several hundred miles to see a particular attraction, only to find the facility closed, he is not pleased.

Therefore, the bill provides \$8,443,000 over the amount available in 1969 to furnish adequate services for increased visitations to the national parks; provide acceptable standards of maintenance for them; and to keep parks open on a 7-day-per-week basis.

To those who question the appropriation of funds of this magnitude for so-called recreational purposes at a time when we are faced with a surtax and many urgent requirements for Federal funds, I would cite a recent study which was made on the impact of national park system travel on the national economy. The following is a summary of that report which indicates the contribution travel in our national parks can make to our national economy:

The value of the national park system to Americans is not measurable in strictly monetary terms. But it can be shown that travel to the national parks, monuments, and other areas of the system contributes far more to the economy dollarwise than generally has been supposed.

The park system is of such significance both qualitatively and quantitatively as to occupy a major role in the daily life of a nation undergoing marked social and economic changes. Trips to the national park system in 1967 benefited the national economy to the following extent: \$6.35 billion in travel expenditures which resulted in \$4.76 billion in personal income, \$5.71 billion added to the gross national product, \$952 million in Federal taxes.

The \$4.76 billion in personal income represents more than \$23 for every man, woman, and child in the United States. This figure is quite sizable as a matter of gain to the Nation from assets being preserved for posterity. Unlike the mining and the oil industries, for example, which give up nonrenewable resources, the national park system yields its contribution with little or no diminution of its resources values. Wilderness resources are even increasing in value, materially as well as in less tangible ways.

LITTER

For those taxpayers who want to make a direct contribution to their Nation's money-saving efforts, may I suggest they concern themselves with the individual's contribution to the cleanup

of litter. During our hearings, the cost to our government of litter and its removal was fantastic. In the Department of Interior—Parks, BLM, and BIA—during the past year, \$2,170,000 was expended. For the Forest Service which included designated camping areas, hunters, fishermen, and areas not designated as official camping spots, \$17,057,000 was spent. Thus, here is a total of \$19,257,000 directly attributable to the carelessness of recreation users—or we could call it the cost of messy Americans?

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The bill provides \$95,628,000, the budget estimate, and an increase of \$4,711,000 over 1969 for Geological Survey.

The funds will enable this agency to continue its very important work in the fields of mapping, mineral resource, surveys, water resources, investigations, and related activities.

Included is \$3,800,000 for the earth resource observation satellite—EROS—to be operated in coordination with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This mapping technique research project is expected to yield more accurate, up-to-date maps at greatly reduced costs. It would also appear there is an excellent possibility that EROS will enhance capability for locating additional water resources and assist in quicker recognition of developing detrimental environmental situations.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

TIMBER

Earlier I mentioned those circumstances relative to the production of timber which are relevant to lumber prices and housing. At this time I would like to amplify those statements in the context of our needed timber supplies, the problems of log exports, the necessity for providing adequate management techniques and road construction for the future.

Strong recommendations are made by some to increase the timber cut in our National forests regardless of sustained yield limitations. Others, interested in the wilderness aspects of our National Forests, recreation, pollution and the protective watershed role of American forests, demand that there be an appreciation and integration of these facilities with commercial cutting activities. The committee, recognizing these diverse viewpoints and reiterating the multiple-use forest concept, has designed the bill to reflect the total public need and interest.

The U.S. Forest Service estimates a harvest of 13 billion board feet in fiscal year 1970. This volume represents about one-fourth of the total timber produced in this Nation, and 40 percent of the softwood timber cut for industrial purposes annually.

The Bureau of Land Management administers the sale of over 1.5 billion board feet of timber annually, produced on 39 million acres of commercial forest land administered by that agency.

In its consideration of the budget estimate submitted by the U.S. Forest Serv-

ice, the committee approved all the funds requested and provided an additional \$6,961,000, a large portion of which represented restoration of reductions made in the amended budget estimate.

Although the committee recommended a reduction of \$7,000,000 in the forest roads and trails program—appropriation to liquidate contract authorization—this will not restrict the budgeted program for fiscal year 1970, inasmuch as increased receipts over the original estimate will provide at least an additional \$7,000,000 for this activity.

An important factor in committee consideration was the discussion in the hearings held with the Chief of the Forest Service. He testified that there are now 4¾ million acres of national forest land which is nonproductive, or at a very low state of productivity. In addition, he stated there are 13 million acres of young timber in need of salvage and thinning to accelerate growth. The potential of these acres is an annual increase in production level of about 5 billion board feet, more than is now being produced, or nearly 40 percent above present harvest rates.

The estimated cost for achieving this increased production is about \$866,000,000, and at the 1968 stumpage price level, the increased production could return more than than \$100,000,000 a year.

It was pointed out that a feasible acceleration over a 5-year period would be a graduated increase to \$30,000,000 by the fifth year. The additional production, obviously, could not be obtained immediately but would have to be programmed over a period of time.

It was also stated that a \$35,000,000 program increase per year for 4 or 5 years would be needed for additional investments in roads to maintain the present level of production.

According to Forest Service statistics, for each \$1 million of increased investment in planting and timber culture on the national forests, almost 11 million board feet of annual production \$215,000 at 1968 prices would be available, and would continue for a number of years in the future.

Testimony developed during the hearings further revealed that the allowable cut for the U.S. Forest Service could be increased by one-third without violating sound conservation principles under present levels of management. This could be achieved if sufficient funds were available for timber stand improvements, reforestation, more intensive management, and more intensive utilization. Until this is done, allowable cuts cannot be increased significantly.

An additional \$2,000,000 is recommended for forest fire control under State and private forestry cooperation. With this increase, the bill provides \$16,396,000 of Federal funds to provide more adequate fire protection for 517,000,000 acres of State and privately owned forest land in the Nation.

The committee also recommended the full amounts it deemed practical for forest activity in the administration of the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs forest lands.

The slight reduction recommended by the committee for forest management in the Bureau of Land Management appropriation will be more than offset by additional receipts from the sale of timber, ONC lands.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

The bill also provides \$41,816,000 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The committee continues to be concerned over the status of our commercial fishing industry, especially since we are now importing 75 percent of the fish products we consume domestically. Our imports were only 25 percent in 1950 and the upward trend is alarming.

Fishing is an important part of our economy. We hope that more serious attention will be given to improving our status among the fishing nations of the world.

The committee's concern is reflected by an increase in the appropriation of \$563,000 over the budget estimate for additional research on pollock fishing off the northeast coast of the United States where haddock fishing has been a primary source of income but, for various reasons, that haddock supply has materially declined.

For those interested in dollar amounts now available in the various commercial fishery areas, there is provided \$250,000 for general research to partially restore funds reduced in fiscal year 1970; \$42,000 for jellyfish is added, a total of \$750,000; \$152,000 has been added for catfish, thus making a total of \$301,000. Of major importance also are items as follows: Designing fish protective devices, \$20,000; research of fish migration over dams, \$200,000; Columbia River fishery development, \$180,000—which will provide production of fingerlings at hatcheries.

The committee has recommended in the construction area: \$1,625,000 for the third and final phase of Willamette Falls fishway, and \$400,000 with the use of any other available funds for the construction of a fish protein concept.

Summarizing our activities on commercial fisheries, I would like to point out to the Congress that competition with Communist countries of the world is not only by armaments; it is also by development, protection, and knowledge of our natural resources. What profit this Nation if we have developed missile systems only to have some other nation say, "Because of our sophisticated research and development in the world of fish resources and our ability to outfish you, America, You will eat only what we allow."

NATIONAL FOUNDATION OF THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

The committee recommends a \$16 million expenditure for the arts and humanities.

There are millions of dollars in this bill providing outdoor recreation of various kinds to Americans. Conversely, there are millions of Americans who will never set foot in a forest or hold a fish pole. These people live in cities and towns. Some are handicapped and some do not have the means to supply themselves with expensive guns and sports equipment. Use of the mind, however, is

free. Museums, art galleries, outdoor concerts can be enjoyed by those who have no transportation.

The report of the Commission on the Humanities which preceded the congressional report of the establishment of the Humanities Endowment said:

The Commission conceives of the humanities, not merely as academic disciplines confined to schools and colleges, but as functioning components of society which affect the lives and well-being of all the population . . . The humanities are the study of that which is most human. Throughout man's conscious past they have played a central role in forming, preserving, and transforming the social, moral, and aesthetic values of every man and every age.

Throughout the centuries art, music, sculpture and literature have made man what he is, or the lack of them, perhaps, made him what he isn't.

On Saturday, July 12, the Seattle Post-Intelligence said:

Look back over the centuries. What do we remember best of ancient Athens? Poets like Pindar; playwrights like Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes; sculptors like Praxiteles. Who was the wealthiest grain merchant in Periclean, Athens? Esoteric scholars might know. The only reason most of us know Maecenas was one of the wealthiest men in Rome is that Horace wrote poems about him.

More people know more about Shakespeare than they do about Elizabeth I. Tourists visit tombs in Italy not for those buried there but to gaze at statuary by Michelangelo. The arts are the culmination—if you will, the apex—of a civilization.

But the arts are more than mere monuments. There is in each of us a creative instinct, a yearning to—in the ancient Greek sense—make something. Few of us have the talent; even fewer the genius.

The theater, for example, music, too, gives us that. And we haven't even mentioned the need for beauty, or that artists usually anticipate the future. They speak to us not only of our time, with sensitivity, but of the human condition in general. They do this with a candor and an honesty, with a set of standards that are rare anywhere.

We face in this country a crisis, and we aren't even aware of it yet. In the next several decades technological advances will increase leisure time for Americans. What will they do with it? Under population pressures present facilities will be utterly inadequate. Where are the appropriations to enlarge them?

The same columnist, Mr. Stromberg, goes on to say:

The undeclared war in Vietnam costs \$2.3 million an hour.

The total appropriation of \$16 million for the Arts and Humanities is less than 8 hours of this war cost.

The humanities are bringing us face to face with some of our national problems viewed through the eyes of history. We search now in history for insight into the grim beginning where some of our present problems started as well as for insight and guidance from those deeds which have added great luster.

Finally, I quote the words that are engraved above one of the Smithsonian Institution's buildings. These words were spoken by John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States:

Whoever increases knowledge multiplies the uses to which he is able to turn the gift of his creator.

AMCHITKA

Mr. Chairman, I have tried to review the major items in the bill before us. However, it is impossible to touch all subjects of public interest today and which the committee has taken cognizance of through its hearings. If I were to take the time, my report would not be completed within the debate allowed. I may comment that I am not sure Congress is always wise in presenting in such a short time the total facets of such a tremendous area of public interest and governmental management as this bill encompasses.

However, among fields of concern today are two I would like to mention briefly. The committee is completely aware of the atomic testing and its related problems at Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands. I have been increasingly disturbed by the potential of this testing in the areas of wildlife, fish resources, and damage to the earth's crust. Throughout our hearings I have urged that all departments, particularly the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and Geological Survey, continue an eagle-eyed surveillance upon Amchitkan activities or we may find ourselves face to face with something far worse and far more explosive—if you pardon the pun—than the Santa Barbara oil spill.

PRIBILOF

In another field related to the management of our resources, the committee has taken note of the situation relative to seal killing and has asked the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to bring us a full report on new and more humane methods of conducting their operations in the Pribilofs.

Further brief summaries of other activities covered by this bill in the report are as follows:

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1969	\$13,700,000
Estimate, 1970	13,300,000
Recommended, 1970	13,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	—400,000
Estimate, 1970	

While the Committee has recommended an appropriation of \$13,300,000, the budget request for this activity, it has provided \$10,000,000 for "Project Gasoline", a reduction of \$652,000, and has approved the appropriation of \$652,000 for the continuance of the contract with the Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Mining Company to demonstrate the technical feasibility of producing a very low-ash low-sulphur fuel from a wide range of coals at low cost.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1969	\$6,000,000
Estimate, 1970	6,000,000
Recommended, 1970	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	—3,000,000
Estimate, 1970	—3,000,000

Funds recommended under this appropriation item are required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 88-498, approved August 30, 1964, which amended and extended the act of June 12, 1960, authorizing the payment of construction differential subsidies for fishing vessels constructed under certain restrictive conditions.

Current existing legislation provides for the acceptance of applications received by June 30, 1969. In the absence of new legislation extending the time for the acceptance

of new applications, the Committee is recommending an appropriation of \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$3,000,000 below the budget estimate, for the processing of applications already on hand.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

Appropriation, 1969	\$60,000
Estimate, 1970	60,000
Recommended, 1970	60,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	
Estimate, 1970	

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,000, the budget estimate, to implement the Fishermen's Protective Act—Public Law 90-482. This legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements to indemnify the owners and crews of American fishing vessels seized or detained by a foreign country under certain conditions.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and investigations of resources

Appropriation, 1969	\$47,246,000
Estimate, 1970	47,923,000
Recommended, 1970	48,503,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+1,257,000
Estimate, 1970	+580,000

The amount recommended by the Committee compared with the 1970 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Fish hatcheries	\$9,686,000	+\$600,000
Wildlife refuges	14,675,000	—50,000
Soil and moisture conservation	728,000	
Management and enforcement	4,105,000	
Fishery research	4,040,000	+30,000
Wildlife research	7,981,000	
Fishery services	1,984,000	
Wildlife services	3,487,000	
River basin studies	1,419,000	
Pesticides review	398,000	
Total, management and investigations of resources	48,503,000	+580,000

The net increase of \$580,000 above the budget estimate consists of a decrease of \$50,000, and increases of \$630,000 as follows:

Wildlife refuges, —\$50,000: National interpretive planning capability.

Fishery research, +\$30,000: Equipment for the fisheries research laboratory at Cortland, New York.

Fish hatcheries, +\$600,000: Operational research and exhibit design for the National Fishery Center and Aquarium.

Construction

Appropriation, 1969	\$1,891,000
Estimate, 1970	1,082,000
Recommended, 1970	1,686,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	—205,000
Estimate, 1970	+604,000

This appropriation finances the construction of fish hatchery and wildlife refuge facilities and fishery and wildlife research facilities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,686,000, an increase of \$604,000 over the budget estimate. Additional funding is provided for the following projects:

\$150,000—Wildlife Refuge, Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma.

\$136,000—Wolf Creek Hatchery, Kentucky.

\$133,000—Quinalt Hatchery, Washington.

\$100,000—San Marcos Hatchery (Planning), Texas.

\$50,000—Fishery Research Facilities, Port Aransas, Texas.

\$35,000—Allegheny Hatchery, Pennsylvania.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Appropriation, 1969	\$604,000
Estimate, 1970	1,604,000
Recommended, 1970	1,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+996,000
Estimate, 1970	—4,000

Funds provided in this appropriation are required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 89-665, approved October 15, 1966. This legislation was enacted to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the nation.

The total amount provided includes: \$969,000 for matching grants-in-aid; \$153,900 for maintenance of the National Register and administration of the grants-in-aid program; \$75,100 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Support; \$173,800 for the Historic Sites Survey; \$170,800 for Historic American Buildings Survey; and \$57,400 for administrative and technical support.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1969	\$11,181,000
Estimate, 1970	11,229,000
Recommended, 1970	11,229,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+48,000
Estimate, 1970	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,229,000, the budget estimate, for administration of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-379), as amended. This will provide:

\$5,100,000 for assistance to States.

\$3,000,000 for matching grants to Institutes.

\$2,000,000 for water resources research to be performed by any qualified entity or individual as provided under Title II of the Act.

\$1,129,000 for administrative expenses.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1969	
Estimate, 1970	\$225,000
Recommended, 1970	175,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+175,000
Estimate, 1970	—50,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$175,000, a reduction of \$50,000 below the budget estimate for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

This Commission was authorized by Public Law 89-491, July 4, 1966, to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. The celebration of this Bicentennial should be a momentous occasion. In order that this be achieved, a great deal of effective planning and coordination must be accomplished in the immediate future.

The Committee is not content with the progress to date, and views with serious concern the long delay in appointing the full membership of the Commission. It is hoped that indecision in the operation of this Commission will not detract from this Nation's celebration of its founding 200 years ago.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1969	\$100,000
Estimate, 1970	300,000
Recommended, 1970	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	—100,000
Estimate, 1970	—300,000

The National Council on Indian Opportunity was created by Executive Order 11399 on March 6, 1968. The purpose of the Council as stated in the Order was to encourage full use of Federal programs to benefit the Indian population; encourage interagency

coordination and cooperation in carrying out Federal programs as they relate to Indians; appraise the impact and progress of Federal programs for Indians; and suggest ways to improve such programs.

While the Committee on numerous occasions has indicated its interest in improving the welfare of the American Indians, at the same time it feels maximum results must be obtained from the expenditure of Federal funds. Based on information the Committee has received, it has serious doubts as to the actual need for the continuance of the Council. Many of the objectives of the Council as described in the Executive Order, are also the well-defined responsibilities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Committee understands that a formal meeting of the Council has not been held since January 1969.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee has not approved any funds for the operation of the Council in fiscal year 1970.

Mr. Chairman, later this afternoon I am sure there will be a discussion on other problems related to spending. May I ask that when these amendments are presented the entire committee bear in mind certain facts about the Department of Interior and other related agencies:

First. The only students funded in the Department of Interior are our Indians, Micronesians, Guamanians, and Samoans;

Second. Departments and bureaus work with States and universities on a cooperative basis for research and research alone. Departments such as Forestry, Bureau of Sport Fish, Geological

Survey, Commercial Fisheries, and Water Resources, purchase from the universities space for research and a knowledge developed by research within specified programs.

As I watched the magnificent triumph of knowledge and the application of knowledge throughout these past several days when courageous men went to the moon, and as I saw the precision with which knowledge has been applied for mankind's benefit and triumph, I cannot help but say that I am deeply concerned that the kind of research done by Interior, U.S. Forest Service, and so forth, should also have the opportunity without crippling activities to develop techniques and knowhows valuable to man's very survival.

Geological Survey has been deeply involved in the moon program. The Forest Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are deeply involved in laboratory work that will find the answer to the complex problem of pesticides. Technicians at work on saline water and water resources may well supply man with a greater future than even that which the moon has provided.

Disruption of laboratory operations for saline water, for example, or other research projects; can be likened to deliberately removing some one of the bolts or parts of the rocket that went to the moon.

It is in this spirit that I ask research be allowed to proceed with as few dilatory objectives as possible.

As we discuss this bill today and expenditure relativity, some significant comparisons may be of interest. To date approximately \$24 billion has been spent on the space program which has sent the first man in the history of mankind to the moon. This event generated pride in the Nation and man himself.

This \$24 billion is \$4 billion less than 1 year of the Vietnamese conflict.

This bill, \$1.54 billion expenditure, is approximately one-sixth of U.S. citizen expenditure for tobacco in the year 1965, and approximately one-tenth of our alcoholic beverage expenditure in the same year—both figures, I may add, have escalated.

Thomas Huxley, the English zoologist and lecturer, who when visiting the United States during the 19th century, said to this country:

I cannot say I am the slightest degree impressed by the bigness, or your natural resources as such . . . Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation. The great issue . . . is what are you going to do with all these things?

Today, Mr. Chairman, as we vote on this bill, let us make our reply to Mr. Huxley's challenge with a firm statement of our national objectives, resources, and goals; the expenditure of money for this Nation's life, and, in some instances, its very survival.

Mr. Chairman, I am inserting at this place in the RECORD a tabular statement of the funding of the various activities of the bill:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources.....	\$62,964,000	\$53,640,000	\$52,600,000	-\$10,364,000	-\$1,040,000
Construction and maintenance.....	3,081,000	2,936,000	2,925,000	-156,000	-11,000
Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)		
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	12,750,000	13,750,000	13,750,000	+1,000,000	
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	1,460,000	1,788,000	1,788,000	+328,000	
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	80,255,000	72,114,000	71,063,000	-9,192,000	-1,051,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services.....	146,476,000	182,945,000	174,500,000	+28,024,000	-8,445,000
Education and welfare services (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(1,293,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(+207,000)	
Resources management.....	52,940,000	55,692,000	55,692,000	+2,752,000	
Construction.....	25,471,000	23,373,000	25,373,000	-98,000	+2,000,000
Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(18,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	
Revolving fund for loans.....	450,000			-450,000	
General administrative expenses.....	5,013,000	5,113,000	5,013,000		-100,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	230,350,000	267,123,000	260,578,000	+30,228,000	-6,545,000
Tribal funds (limitations on use of trust funds).....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)		
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,315,000	4,290,000	3,500,000	-815,000	-790,000
Land and water conservation:					
Appropriation (repayable advance to the fund).....	(53,000,000)			(-53,000,000)	
Appropriation of receipts (indefinite).....	92,500,000	108,472,000	108,472,000	+15,972,000	
Appropriation out of the fund (not including liquidation cash).....	7,000,000			-7,000,000	
Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authorization.....	(65,000,000)	(15,528,000)	(15,528,000)	(-49,472,000)	
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	103,815,000	112,762,000	111,972,000	+8,157,000	-790,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority fiscal year 1970
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued					
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of territories.....	\$14,697,000	\$14,921,400	\$14,700,000	+\$3,000	-\$221,400
Permanent appropriation (special fund).....	(162,200)	(239,400)	(239,400)	(+77,200)	
Transferred from other accounts (special fund).....	(240,000)	(292,700)	(292,700)	(+52,700)	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	30,000,000	41,612,000	41,612,000	+11,612,000	
Total, Office of Territories.....	44,697,000	56,533,400	56,312,000	+11,615,000	-221,400
Total, Public Land Management.....	459,117,000	508,532,400	499,925,000	+40,808,000	-8,607,400
MINERAL RESOURCES					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	90,917,000	95,628,000	95,628,000	+4,711,000	
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	38,001,000	39,683,000	39,000,000	+999,000	-683,000
Health and safety.....	12,334,000	14,782,000	14,782,000	+2,448,000	
Solid waste disposal.....	1,067,000			-1,067,000	
General administrative expenses.....	1,647,000	1,647,000	1,647,000		
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts).....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	-5,200,000	-5,200,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	79,249,000	82,312,000	76,429,000	-2,820,000	-5,883,000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses.....	13,700,000	13,300,000	13,300,000	-400,000	
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS					
Salaries and expenses.....	866,900	1,081,900	994,000	+127,100	-87,900
Total, Mineral Resources.....	184,732,900	192,321,900	186,351,000	+1,618,100	-5,970,900
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES					
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Management and investigations of resources.....	25,225,000	25,543,000	26,400,000	+1,175,000	+857,000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Construction.....		1,625,000	2,025,000	+2,025,000	+400,000
Construction of fishing vessels.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development.....	4,327,000	4,027,000	4,590,000	+263,000	+563,000
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,307,000	2,307,000	2,307,000		
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	2,653,400	2,654,000	2,654,000	+600	
Fishermen's protective fund.....	60,000	60,000	60,000		
General administrative expenses.....	765,000	765,000	765,000		
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund.....	(360,200)	(360,000)	(360,000)	(-200)	
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	41,352,400	42,996,000	41,816,000	+463,600	-1,180,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources.....	47,246,000	47,923,000	48,503,000	+1,257,000	+580,000
Construction.....	1,891,000	1,082,000	1,686,000	-205,000	+604,000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	7,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-2,500,000	
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,294,000	2,294,000	2,294,000		
General administrative expenses.....	1,699,000	1,699,000	1,699,000		
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	60,630,000	57,998,000	59,182,000	-1,448,000	+1,184,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection.....	45,740,000	49,475,000	49,000,000	+3,260,000	-475,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	32,918,000	40,152,000	40,000,000	+7,082,000	-152,000
Construction.....	5,471,000	7,805,000	7,600,000	+2,129,000	-205,000
Parkway and road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(17,000,000)	(24,500,000)	(21,500,000)	(+4,500,000)	(-3,000,000)
Preservation of historic properties.....	604,000	1,604,000	1,600,000	+996,000	-4,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,127,000	3,127,000	3,317,000	+190,000	+190,000
Total, National Park Service.....	87,860,000	102,163,000	101,517,000	+13,657,000	-646,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources.....	189,842,400	203,157,000	202,515,000	+12,672,600	-642,000
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
Saline water conversion.....	24,642,835	26,000,000	25,000,000	+357,165	-1,000,000
Prototype desalting plant.....	1,000,000			-1,000,000	
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	25,642,835	26,000,000	25,000,000	-642,835	-1,000,000
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses.....	11,181,000	11,229,000	11,229,000	+48,000	
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,683,000	5,625,800	5,530,000	-153,000	-95,800

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOM-

MENED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and Item	Bill compared with—				
	New budget (obligational) authority en- acted to date, fiscal year 1969	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1970
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$8,755,000	\$10,187,400	\$9,887,000	+\$1,132,000	-\$300,400
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....		25,000	25,000	+25,000	
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	8,755,000	10,212,400	9,912,000	+1,157,000	-300,400
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	884,954,135	957,078,500	940,462,000	+55,507,865	-16,616,500
Consisting of—					
Appropriations.....	858,754,135	930,878,500	919,462,000	+60,707,865	-11,416,500
Definite appropriations.....	(749,390,735)	(804,214,500)	(792,798,000)	(+43,407,265)	(-11,416,500)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(109,363,400)	(126,664,000)	(126,664,000)	(+17,300,600)	
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	-5,200,000	-5,200,000
Memoranda—					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(104,793,000)	(65,028,000)	(62,028,000)	(-42,765,000)	(-3,000,000)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(989,747,135)	(1,022,106,500)	(1,002,490,000)	(+12,742,865)	(-19,616,500)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management.....	208,818,000	190,978,000	195,042,000	-13,776,000	+4,064,000
Forest research.....	40,430,000	40,983,000	41,880,000	+1,450,000	+897,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	19,957,000	20,529,000	22,529,000	+2,572,000	+2,000,000
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	269,205,000	252,490,000	259,451,000	-9,754,000	+6,961,000
Forest roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(91,000,000)	(107,570,000)	(100,570,000)	(+9,570,000)	(-7,000,000)
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	80,000	80,000	80,000		
Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite).....	700,000	700,000	700,000		
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Forest Service.....	270,985,000	254,270,000	261,231,000	-9,754,000	+6,961,000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses.....	157,000	148,000	148,000	-9,000	
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	115,000	115,000	115,000		
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
Indian health services.....	94,350,000	99,581,000	98,581,000	+4,231,000	-1,000,000
Indian health facilities.....	18,156,000	20,000,000	19,000,000	+844,000	-1,000,000
Total, Health Services and Mental Health Administration.....	112,506,000	119,581,000	117,581,000	+5,075,000	-2,000,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	619,000	800,000	800,000	+181,000	
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,047,000	1,248,000	1,070,000	+23,000	-178,000
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,400,000	1,744,000	1,500,000	+100,000	-244,000
Endowment for the arts.....	7,400,000	7,500,000	7,250,000	-150,000	-250,000
Endowment for the humanities.....	5,700,000	7,500,000	7,250,000	+1,550,000	-250,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	14,500,000	16,744,000	16,000,000	+1,500,000	-744,000
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	944,000	922,000	922,000	-22,000	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses.....	26,443,000	28,955,000	28,200,000	+1,757,000	-755,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,316,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	+684,000	-1,500,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	300,000	600,000	600,000	+30,000	
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	400,000	755,000	425,000	+25,000	-330,000
Construction.....	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	-1,800,000	
Construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....		(6,000,000)	(5,500,000)	(+5,500,000)	(-2,700,000)
Construction (new contract authorization).....	12,197,000			-12,197,000	
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	3,230,000	3,410,000	3,350,000	+120,000	-60,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	46,886,000	38,420,000	35,775,000	-11,111,000	-2,645,000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Salaries and expenses, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.....	1,300,000			-1,300,000	
FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA					
Salaries and expenses.....	235,000	235,000	150,000	-85,000	-85,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority en- acted to date, fiscal year 1969	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) a thority, fiscal year 1970	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1970
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$25, 000	\$10, 000	\$5, 000	—\$20, 000	—\$5, 000
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....		225, 000	175, 000	+175, 000	—50, 000
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY					
Salaries and expenses.....	100, 000	300, 000		—100, 000	—300, 000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, related agencies.....	449, 419, 000	433, 018, 000	433, 072, 000	—15, 447, 000	+954, 000
Consisting of—					
Appropriations.....	437, 222, 000	433, 018, 000	433, 072, 000	—3, 250, 000	+954, 000
Definite appropriations.....	(436, 442, 000)	(432, 238, 000)	(433, 192, 000)	(—3, 250, 000)	(+954, 000)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(780, 000)	(780, 000)	(780, 000)		
New contract authorization.....	12, 197, 000			—12, 197, 000	
Memoranda—					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(91, 000, 000)	(113, 570, 000)	(103, 870, 000)	(+12, 870, 000)	(—9, 700, 000)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(540, 419, 000)	(546, 588, 000)	(537, 842, 000)	(—2, 577, 000)	(—8, 746, 000)
RECAPITULATION					
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles.....	1, 334, 373, 135	1, 390, 096, 500	1, 374, 434, 000	+40, 060, 865	—15, 662, 500
Consisting of—					
1. Appropriations.....	1, 295, 976, 135	1, 363, 896, 500	1, 353, 434, 000	+57, 457, 865	—10, 462, 500
Definite appropriations.....	(1, 185, 832, 735)	(1, 236, 452, 500)	(1, 225, 990, 000)	(+40, 137, 265)	(—10, 462, 500)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(110, 143, 400)	(127, 444, 000)	(127, 444, 000)	(+17, 300, 600)	
2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	26, 200, 000	26, 200, 000	21, 000, 000	—5, 200, 000	—5, 200, 000
3. New contract authorization.....	12, 197, 000			—12, 197, 000	
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(195, 793, 000)	(178, 598, 000)	(165, 898, 000)	(—29, 895, 000)	(—12, 700, 000)
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(1, 530, 166, 135)	(1, 568, 694, 500)	(1, 540, 332, 000)	(+10, 165, 865)	(—28, 362, 500)

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentlewoman and her subcommittee for inclusion within the construction funds of Indian facilities in the amount of \$2 million that she has put in the bill on the Navaho irrigation project.

This is a project that is way behind time. It should have been practically completed by now. From the testimony that I have received, only 16 percent of this project has been completed. It is something that will contribute greatly to the economic benefit of the Navaho Indian people.

I again want to compliment the gentlewoman for including this in the bill and it is an area in which I think probably this money can be as well spent as any money that we spend in the Federal budget.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Florida. We had the pleasure this year of visiting the Navaho lands, and we discussed this particular project. It is regrettable that we cannot put more money into the project at this time. I would urge the Bureau of Indian Affairs to continue to step up this project, because this project will provide a better base for their agricultural needs. I do thank the gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the chairman for yielding. I wish to join my colleague, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, in commending the committee for a good bill, and particularly for a good bill in the field of Indian affairs, with which we have considerable concern and some responsibility as an authorizing subcommittee.

The gentlewoman, as always, has made a fine explanation of the bill and of the matters that are covered in it. I am highly pleased by the comments that appear in the report on the subject of educational policy and the need to do more and to do more effectively in this field, and the remarks which appear on pages 8 and 9 of the committee report are of special interest to me.

The gentlewoman is aware of the long concern that I have had in a number of appearances before the Committee on Appropriations in connection with the school at Eufaula, Okla., which burned down a number of years ago—at least a major dormitory facility burned down there a number of years ago—and which Chief McIntosh of the Creek Indians has been seeking to get reconstructed for a number of years.

The committee had provided funds, last year, for reconstruction of this facility, but the report indicates that an

award of a contract for construction is still pending. I am deeply concerned, and I know the gentlewoman shares my concern about the failure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to carry through reconstruction of this dormitory facility to enable both the Creek Indian boys as well as girls to be served at this facility, and to be served in an institution which provides boarding care for the children while they attend public schools of the city of Eufaula. We have some fine institutional schools that have both the educational institution and the boarding facilities on campus, and I am not quarreling with them. They do a good and necessary job. But this is one of the rare instances—the only instance in the district that I serve—in which a Bureau of Indian Affairs facility provides boarding care for Indian children while they go to the public schools, and the long delay in reconstruction of that facility and the provision of this opportunity to the Indian boys of this area is to me very, very deplorable, almost inexcusable.

I would like the gentlewoman to tell me what the committee plans to do about this, if she can.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. As I have previously stated, we believe that the BIA should step up all of its efforts in planning, building, and constructing those school facilities which may be consolidated with the public schools. Your school at Eufaula is similar to the schools in the State of Alaska, where the BIA will participate in construction

and maintenance. The BIA will furnish dormitory facilities for the children of Alaska, who will attend the public schools of Alaska. This is a forward, progressive step, and I will urge, as I believe all members of the committee should urge, that construction money be made available as rapidly as possible to complete the dormitory facilities at Eufaula so that they may meet the needs of the youngsters attending the public schools there.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I am glad to hear the gentlewoman say that. What has been happening is that the boys who need this kind of institutional help have been sent out to other schools, often a great distance away, where they go to school on campus, instead of having an opportunity to go to the Eufaula public schools while living in the boarding home with their sisters. It simply has not made any sense to me to have this unfair situation prolonged as long as it has been.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. In the first place, I think there is unconscionable footdragging in the Department of Interior and in the BIA itself. To date there is no Commissioner of Indian Affairs. To date there has been little recognition of the need to develop a straight line educational system in the same context that the majority of State educational programs have.

In my prepared statement I have emphasized that we think the entire school construction program for Indians needs the following:

First. The straight line educational system; and

Second. Before any more Federal schools are built, there should be a complete and comprehensive survey of all public schools and Federal schools and the facilities for the youngsters to attend the public schools. If there is the opportunity to attend the public school facilities, we do not believe there is a possible excuse to place an Indian school there.

I may say very frankly to the gentleman from Oklahoma, I do not believe we should be transporting Alaskan youngsters to Oregon or to Oklahoma. We should provide the schools in Alaska and give the children the opportunity to attend the schools there. We should provide schools in Oklahoma and give the children a chance to attend schools there. We should do this wherever possible.

With regard to the construction program, design and planning should be done prior to the appropriation of construction money, so there is a chance to review the adequacy of these plans.

I say this from looking at the Federal schools I have visited. We have found a large reception room was provided for the young Indians in the dormitory. They were not using it. But what did they all say? They said they would love to have an opportunity to have a recreation area where they might go and work and play and meet with friends.

The need is to have somebody recognize that swimming pools are not frills. They are not frills for the Army or the Navy or the Air Force, or for these young Indian people, who must develop both

physically and emotionally. We have to recognize that we must provide these facilities.

Then the following year, as we have done with every other construction item in this bill, the committee would provide the construction funds. I think then we would get a proper sequence for the efficient use of funds and the provision of required facilities.

May I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma, I am not criticizing boarding schools in general. There are some lamentable conditions, and these conditions we hope to correct by some of our funding. For example, the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota and I saw dormitories where there were more than 100 youngsters with only one night counselor. We are asking that some of these situations be corrected.

We also saw Indian schools where the teachers had to provide supplies while a fancy computer system was installed at Albuquerque. I do not know how well it is working.

These are the things we ask, that the BIA establish priorities to do a good job; that they abolish some of the conditions which have existed because of personnel ceilings and bureaucratic overhead.

We could not sensibly abolish every Federal boarding school at once, I will state why. This Nation is deeply concerned about nutrition.

We are feeding in one area alone more than 20,000 youngsters in these Federal boarding schools. If these youngsters have to travel on school buses perhaps 30 to 60 miles, then they would have no breakfast, only lunch.

These are the things that have concerned the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota and myself, as we visited the boarding schools.

The youngsters we visited with at boarding schools said to me, "We are not burning our schools down. We are going on to higher educational institutions." They are availing themselves of scholarships. They are begging for the opportunity to learn, to know, and to do.

I would say to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, I believe we can take tremendous pride for what has been done in the past several years with the money appropriated by this Congress, and what it has meant to the American Indians.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentlewoman for the explanation she has made, and I thank her, the gentleman from South Dakota, and the other members of the subcommittee for the study in depth they have made of this problem.

I certainly was one of those disappointed by the publicity about a school in Oklahoma, the Chilocco School, which got a lot of bad publicity, I think unfairly, and as to which a subsequent investigation demonstrated its black eyes in the press were not justified at all. I believe the later inquiries at the Chilocco School indicated that the great majority of the students were very pleased with the operation of that school and felt it had been unfairly reported with respect to the complaints of a few.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. One significant remark made to the gentleman from South Dakota and to me, as we sat and talked, just people to people, and asked the young people what was one thing they thought was best about the schools, they said, "The faculty; they bring us so much."

I should like the gentleman to know that I did not see in these Indian schools any feeling of hate, of insolence or of defiance. There was a feeling of joy at the opportunity to receive an education.

I would say one thing further to the distinguished gentleman. This bill provides for more kindergartens in our Federal schools. These we saw in operation. To me they were one of the outstanding examples of progress that the Appropriations Committee of this Congress has made.

If we can somehow break that barrier of language and culture, we will have begun to do the job that must be done in this area.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I agree wholeheartedly with the gentlewoman and thank her for the time which she has yielded to me.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to my previous discussion with the gentlewoman and other members of the committee, such as the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL), I would like to express my appreciation to her for her foresightedness in the additional appropriation with respect to the Navajo irrigation project. As the gentlewoman and the members of the committee know, without this appropriation we would have had completely to shut this project down, a project which was to have been completed in 1970 and now, with this additional funding, has been projected into around 1990.

What we are doing by this—and the gentlewoman knows this at least as well as I do, if not better, because of her visits to us there, which we have very much enjoyed—is helping people to help themselves there to get off the welfare rolls and back on the tax rolls by bringing in this water, which is so necessary, and making these acres irrigable so that we may help them to help themselves.

Mr. Chairman, there is one question I would like to ask the gentlewoman, which we discussed this morning in the committee room. What kind of a suggestion does the gentlewoman or the committee have for us with respect to the problem we face at Navajo, N. Mex., in an area where we have had a large influx of Indian families who have moved in with the development of a new sawmill industry there. We have a lot of students there now who need education. The school system there does not have a sufficient tax base to provide for them. The gentlewoman talked about some students having to ride 30 or 40 or 50 miles. In this instance, if these children were brought in to Gallup, it would be a daily busing of 160 to 170 miles per day or a 4-hour bus ride in order to accommodate them.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman for asking that particular question. The normal community developing on the Navaho reservation, is facing the same sort of problem that is happening throughout the Indian world to a large extent. They are coming into areas where there is an industry. The result, of course, is that there is an inability of the district schools, because of the large amount of Federal land involved and the low assessed valuation of the land, to maintain those schools as needed for the suddenly increased population. Usually the first step is for the school district to work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in developing a formula with regard to provisions for investment in building facilities and payment on the basis of a per pupil day and then getting authorization for design and construction of such buildings. I would urge that this should take place as quickly as possible. In fact, since the other body has not yet taken action on the Interior bill, it might be well to work with them and decide if planning and designing funds should be made available based on all the facts that the Bureau of Indian Affairs may have at hand at this time. We had no testimony on this and no discussion of it, because, as you are well aware, these villages evolve rather quickly, as you have mentioned, particularly with a rapid growth of industry.

The joint operation of public schools with the Bureau of Indian Affairs is going to produce a better educational program for young Indian people in this country.

Mr. FOREMAN. I certainly appreciate the understanding and the suggestions of the gentlewoman.

If I may point out and better amplify the problem which we face, particularly in McKinley County, N. Mex., where the big concentration of this school population is, I would like to include a short report here from the school superintendent, Dr. Fitzsimmons, whom I believe the gentlewoman met with.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. When we return to the House it will be possible to place this in the RECORD.

Mr. FOREMAN. I would like to include that information so that everyone may better understand the problems which we face there.

For instance, just 12 years ago the school system in McKinley County was approximately 1,000 Indian children. And, the current enrollment stands at a 12,000 increase. This increase represents the type of problem which we are experiencing. For instance, we have bus routes that have increased from 14 to 46 and we just do not have the tax base to support the kind of investment with which to deal with the problem we have at the present time.

I certainly appreciate the understanding of the distinguished gentlewoman in helping resolve this problem. We will be meeting with the Members on the other side after this bill is passed and it is my hope that we can put forth proposals for additional funds with which to establish facilities for these operations.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Chairman, as we consider the overall appropriations for the Department of the Interior, I wish to draw my colleagues' attention to the immediate need for a secondary school at Navajo, N. Mex., to accommodate Navajo children now being bused across the State line to Arizona for schooling.

These children, who live in the Gallup-McKinley County School District in New Mexico, are being carried to Arizona by bus, where they are attending school in the Window Rock School District at a cost to the Gallup-McKinley County District of \$810 per child. There are 184 students now making this 25-mile trip.

It is impossible to absorb these 184 students into the Gallup-McKinley County District schools. Population increases in this area have already forced the absorption of 6,000 students into these schools over the past 12 years—from 1,000 students to 7,000. School bus routes over the same period expanded from 14 to 46 routes.

These are Navajo children, and the people of the Gallup-McKinley County District should not be expected by the Federal Government to bankrupt themselves carrying a load that rightfully belongs to the Government.

I strongly urge consideration of the inclusion of \$2.5 million in this budget for construction of a secondary school at Navajo, N. Mex., to accommodate these children and to grant some relief to the Gallup schools.

Mr. Chairman, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has recommended a much needed increase of \$2 million over the budget estimate to accelerate the Navajo irrigation project, thus bringing the 1970 available funds for this project to \$5.5 million. This project is of tremendous importance not only to the Navajo Nation but to the industrial development of the entire Southwest. I most sincerely urge my colleagues to augment this economic development with an additional \$2.5 million for this most urgently needed school, thus assuring that educational development will keep pace with the industrial growth of this area, and providing the means for these children to attend school in their home district rather than in the neighboring State.

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I shall be delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut.

(Mr. GIAIMO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIAIMO. I should like to commend the gentlewoman for bringing this worthwhile bill to the floor of the House for consideration of appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

One area of concern to me and which I should like to point out to the gentlewoman, with the hope that something can be done to eliminate my concern, is

the question of the summer theater program which the Smithsonian Institution is conducting, on the Mall.

They have a tent there which can hold up to 900 people. They charge anywhere from \$2 to \$3 for admission to these activities. In addition to a children's, theater with which I have no objection, I am told that they also are conducting regular theater such as productions of "Guys and Dolls" and "Annie Get Your Gun." This, in my opinion, represents direct competition with the private theaters, both profit and nonprofit. Yet at the same time they are not paying the prevailing wages and rates to the actors involved and to the stage managers, and others who are involved in the production. The result of this is that we find ourselves in a situation where a governmentally financed agency such as the Smithsonian is violating the thrust of our Federal legislation which was established in the Arts Foundation Act, which says that when the Government gets involved in activities of this type that it should pay the prevailing rates of pay to the artists and others involved in the activities.

The result of this is that what we are really doing is putting on subsidized performances for the benefit of the public by charging some admission, and in fact also compelling the artists to pay for these subsidized performances by paying the artists less than prevailing wages.

This is a program whereby if we allow this to prevail we will be doing the same indiscriminately throughout the country. This would involve all those artists engaged in the arts.

However, it has been the purpose of the Government and the intent of the Congress not to subsidize art at the cost and expense of the artists involved. It is my opinion that the Smithsonian should recognize this and should work out a solution to this problem, an equitable and fair solution to it.

I wonder if the distinguished gentlewoman could enlighten us further with reference to this?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I have discussed this at some length with administrators of the Smithsonian Institution. The tent was originally erected for the National Intercollegiate Drama Festival, which has proved to be one of the truly exciting festivals in this country. Since the tent was already there, and a great amount of private funds available, it was decided to make good use of it. They have assured me they would like very much to work out with the Actors' Equity some kind of an agreement. I think that should be their goal.

I may remind the gentleman from Connecticut that the tent was also used for the Folk Festival, and it is being used in the puppet shows and in the other children's shows which are provided as part of the total recreational program for the summer. But I agree with the gentleman from Connecticut that there should be a complete discussion, with the Actors Equity so that fair wages are established.

Mr. GIAIMO. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If the gentleman from Connecticut is interested, I have in my folder at the table a letter outlining some of the steps.

Mr. GIAIMO. I would state to the gentlewoman from Washington that I think I am familiar with some of the steps which they suggest that they have taken, but the fact is they are already in the theater season for this summer, and no steps have been taken, and they are not paying the prevailing wages, at least this year.

So I would hope that there would be a clear enunciation of policy by the Smithsonian people as to their policy certainly as to next year.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is another fact I would like to mention for the RECORD. These people who are participating are students of drama from various colleges, who are going to be teachers of drama. After the discussion we heard yesterday on student riots, I am sure we would want them to do this. That is part of what the purpose of this program is.

I think that in time they can work out their problems with Actors' Equity.

Mr. GIAIMO. I thank the gentlewoman from Washington.

I would just like to comment further about what the gentlewoman has said, and this is correct, that some of them may be students, but the fact is this theater does not qualify as a teaching theater, or as a special theater in the sense that it is putting on unusual productions which are not normally put on by the regular theaters. They are putting on regular shows and regular productions, and in this sense are very clearly competing with private theater people, and are not paying the prevailing wages which the law concerning the Arts and Foundations Act clearly prohibits the Government from doing.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and its members for their arduous work on their enormous task. A few months ago I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer describing the grave financial difficulties faced by the Cleveland orchestra. Considered one of the world's finest, the Cleveland orchestra has been forced to depend partially on its gradually depleting endowment simply to meet its operating costs.

Our society has placed more and more value on the cultural benefits to be derived from the arts. The exciting and imaginative productions, exhibitions, and concerts once reserved to those who could afford the price of an admission ticket, are increasingly being brought to the economically disadvantaged through special programs funded in part by Federal and State governments and private contributions. The advantages to be

gained by opening the eyes of the young and old alike to the excitement of an artistic experience is immeasurable. Just when we have begun to recognize the tremendous value and appeal of the arts to all segments of society, however, some of the most beneficial programs are in danger of drastic reduction. Our budgetary recommendation for the National Foundation on the Arts in this legislation is only \$7,250,000. I am only too aware of the heavy demands on our budget, but I think before it is too late, we must acknowledge and respond to the contribution of the arts in our society or we will be forced to witness a dramatic national decline in our fine arts programs. More than the Cleveland orchestra will suffer—every element of the arts will suffer—but most importantly, the American people will be the ultimate losers.

Mr. COHELAN. Madame Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I will yield briefly to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. COHELAN. Madame Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I wonder if the gentlewoman, who has worked so hard on this bill, could answer some questions in connection with the land and water conservation fund, which have troubled some of us.

First of all, Madame Chairman, I would like to know if it is true that the bill recommends, as I understand it, an expenditure of \$124 million from the land and water conservation fund. Is that correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman is correct, it is \$124 million.

We have already spent \$72 million for the Redwood National Park. The Land and Water Conservation Act authorizes \$200 million per year for the total land and water conservation program. However, the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior came up with these sizable shifts between the 1969 contract authorization, the 1970 cash, the 1970 contract liquidation funds. I would point out that there is \$76 million that can still be appropriated this fiscal year. But on the other hand there is an unobligated balance of \$51.5 million. There was \$46 million put in reserve by the Bureau of the Budget, an action with which this House is very familiar.

We followed the administration's guidelines as contained in the revised budget estimate.

I am going to be very frank and say that we would be happy to appropriate the full \$200 million if we receive proper guidelines on how and where it is to be expended in a practical manner. I do not believe that just for the sake of spending money we should contribute to the mainstream of inflation without proper steps being taken to safeguard this country from what could become a major land scandal.

Just because the authority is available, does not excuse the administration from coming to us with an orderly procedure for the expenditure of this money, using as their criteria the land where the need is greatest and where the escalation will be the most severe.

Those are the things that the committee is very concerned about. May I say to the gentleman, with regard to Point Reyes, when the authorization is approved for additional expenditure, additional appropriations will undoubtedly follow.

It may interest the gentleman from California that our old friends, the Bureau of the Budget, do not seem inclined to approve increased authorization for Point Reyes.

Mr. COHELAN. The reason for my asking the question, as the gentlewoman well knows, is my intense interest in all conservation matters. There is a great concern over what we consider to be underfunding, as the budget request was only for \$124 million, out of a possible \$200 million.

As the gentlewoman emphasized to me repeatedly, the committee has fully funded the budget request. You have already explained the difference, but in order that I may understand it perfectly, the gentlewoman has said to me that if the administration submitted a request with appropriate guidelines for the full \$200 million that your committee would respond favorably.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. We would respond in a favorable manner.

Mr. COHELAN. I want to commend the gentlewoman for the fine work she is doing. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

[Mr. COHELAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If I may first conclude my statement, then I will be glad to yield to my colleagues.

May I say in conclusion, before I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, that I hope you will support this bill because this will be support for the needs of the people of this Nation and its well-being and perhaps for its survival.

Now I am delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL).

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for yielding to me at this particular time following the colloquy she has had with the gentleman from California (Mr. COHELAN).

What is involved here is a ceiling of \$200 million for a 5-year period—or \$1 billion.

What the gentlewoman has said is that there has been no guideline sent up to her committee and to the main Committee on Appropriations by which this money can be spent efficiently, effectively, and wisely; is that correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is correct. The gentleman from Colorado, the very distinguished chairman of the authorization Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, is entirely correct. It would be erroneous on our part to spend this money without adequate guidelines. When they come up with a proper request, as the gentleman so well knows, we will be glad to give it our serious consideration.

Mr. ASPINALL. While money in the neighborhood of \$300 million to \$400 million authorization exists at the present time, still there is no structural format by which the gentlewoman and her committee can work effectively; is that correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. POLLOCK. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

I would like to compliment the gentlewoman from the State of Washington for the expertise with which she has responded to all the queries today. Her answers have been very outstanding.

I would like to indicate my concern, which you well understand, about the cut which has been made in the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska. I believe it appears on page 37 of the report. My concern, of course, is that the appropriation was cut from \$235,000 to \$150,000, which is a cut of \$85,000. I am concerned with the explanation that this cut was made in anticipation of the liquidation of the program, and yet it will run for a full calendar year. I wonder if the gentlewoman would comment on that.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Some of the phases of this program are diminished in the extent to which they have to be funded. The need now is for administrative tidying up of details in the phasing-out process. It could well be possible that, as Alaska develops, more funds will be necessary in another context, in another place.

I can assure the gentleman that the Appropriations Subcommittee is deeply interested in the resources of Alaska, and will be of major assistance whenever the need arises.

Mr. POLLOCK. If the gentlewoman will yield further, I point out that this cut comes, of course, at a critical time in the history of our development. I have introduced H.R. 11340, which is a bill to provide for the transfer of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska into a Regional Development Commission such as we have in other parts of the country under title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. It is my understanding that the other body has taken into the bill the transfer of the Federal Field Committee, and I would hope that while I have offered no amendment or intend to offer none on the floor of the House, as I did not discuss it with the committee, requesting an amendment, I would hope that some serious consideration would be given in conference to the House adopting that portion of the Senate bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL).

(Mr. REIFEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I want, first, to express my appreciation for the kind remarks about me and other members of our committee by our distinguished chairman of our subcommittee. I do wish to join her in expressing regret that our distinguished colleague from New Jersey (Mr. JOELSON) is going to be leaving us at the end of this term. He has been very understanding of the problems of the West and the Midwest, even though he comes from a part of the country that might produce individuals otherwise inclined, and we have appreciated his services and his assistance.

As the ranking minority member of this Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, I should like to express for all of us our appreciation of the great leadership that has been provided by the great, distinguished and beloved Member of the House who has chaired this committee in previous years and now is chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Works, and by name, our great friend MIKE KIRWAN. I think that we could well preface the remarks that might be made in connection with anything having to do with resource development by the words that appear over the Speaker's chair.

I choose to read them at this point so that those who may read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in all parts of the land may know that that inscription is up there on the wall back of the Speaker's chair.

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

That is a quotation from Daniel Webster.

Our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN, often referred to this particular appropriation bill as the all-American bill. Truly it is that. It is understandable that each of us, on whatever committee we may serve or whatever subcommittee—and it should be this way—consider it the most important committee in the Congress. So, too, those of us who serve on this subcommittee have this attitude, because this committee does deal with the resources of our land.

While our distinguished chairman, the gentlewoman from Washington, has already referred to the importance of our natural resources, with which this appropriation bill concerns itself, I should like to refer all Members to page 5 of our report, and I shall read a part of it for the RECORD, because I think it is important to all America that we do give the necessary attention and time to the development of our resources, to the rational exploitation of not only our renewable but also our nonrenewable resources, with which the major part of this bill is concerned:

Testimony developed during the hearing with regard to our mineral resources indicated that in 1950 this country produced and consumed well over half of all the mineral commodities that were being produced and

consumed in the world. In the short span of twenty years, we have lost our position of dominance as a mineral resources producer and consumer. We are now producing between 25 and 30 percent of the world's requirements and consuming slightly less than 30 percent of the world's requirements. Translated into dollars, this means we are producing about \$25 billion worth of mineral resources and consuming about \$31 billion worth. By the end of the century, it is predicted we will be consuming about \$90 billion worth annually and producing something in the range of \$45 billion worth annually. In other words—

And here I should like to quote our dear friend, DAN FLOOD, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, when he says—

The present deficit of \$6 or \$6.5 billion would increase to \$45 billion by the end of the century. To summarize, our deficit was only about 9 percent of our consumption requirements in 1950; our deficit now is in the range of 25 percent of our consumption requirements; and it is predicted by the end of the century our deficit will be in the range of 50 percent of our consumption requirements.

These are some of the considerations that cause the committee to be concerned with the future of our country's natural resources. It is the earnest hope of the committee that those in the executive department responsible for our natural resources will seriously analyze our position now and what it might be within the next 20 years and do everything possible in the development of our renewable resources and the conservation of our depletable resources.

I want here to pay tribute to a corollary committee—and I guess we are the corollary of the main committee—and that is the authorizing committee, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I am glad the distinguished chairman of the great committee, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL), is here with us on the floor this afternoon, despite his recent sadness. He is here with us now.

The gentleman has authorized, through his committee and with the help of the members of that committee and of the distinguished ranking minority member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR), programs which we are privileged to fund, which will make it possible for us to keep up, hopefully, with the demands on our natural resources, so that we may continue, as was so dramatically demonstrated in the past 48 hours by our astronauts, to show that when we put our mind and our will and our commitment to something we can do it.

But we will not be able to do it for long unless we take care of the resources which the Lord has put into our care in this body.

I should like to quote, in connection with what I have read from our report, some comments on the very minimum that we are putting in with respect to our extractive minerals. I shall quote from the very able Director of the Bureau of Mines, Mr. O'Leary. In our hearings, as shown on page 416, I commended him on pointing out to us how time is running out. He was indicating that in respect to certain important minerals we will soon be running in real deficits in one or two decades.

I asked him what we could do, and he said that if we did what we ought to do—and this was most encouraging and reassuring—we would not have to worry too much for the next 200 years. I thanked him for that observation. Then he went on to say:

Let me give you one more measure of this. The agricultural economy is, from the standpoint we are discussing I believe, quite successful, vis-a-vis the mineral resources economy.

To the great Committee on Agriculture and to the subcommittee which funds the agricultural programs and those having to do with research, go our compliments and our gratitude.

He went on to say:

The Federal expenditures for research and information services in that field are about 3.8 percent of the product. The Federal expenditure in mineral resources is about 0.16. Note the point. 3.8, 0.16 percent, about 1/20th.

We are putting about one-twentieth of the value of the product in minerals, as against that for agriculture.

We know where we stand with respect to agriculture in the world. We produce more food with fewer people than any other nation in the world.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa, my distinguished friend (Mr. KYL).

Mr. KYL. I am very pleased the gentleman from South Dakota has made the comments which he has just completed. No one questions his credentials as a conservationist or preservationist. The kinds of things he has been saying normally are said by those who have a direct interest and because those people make the comments they are somehow considered to be robber barons or despoilers of our resources.

The gentleman from South Dakota knows very well the kind of conflict we have today which prevents our development of our best use of many of our resources. I speak here of the strong tendency to make a flat declaration that all of the public lands of the 50 States should be devoted to recreation or esthetic interests to be preserved rather than to be developed as resource lands.

I say again that I am most pleased to have the gentleman bring this to the attention of the House, because while we all want to conserve and while we all want to preserve vast areas of the country, we cannot lock up all our resources for specific recreational and esthetic needs and still do the kinds of things that we have to do for the welfare of the country.

I want to thank my distinguished friend from South Dakota.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank the gentleman for his very appropriate comments.

As I said at the outset, Mr. Chairman, we must be concerned with a rational exploitation of our resources. I think the authorizing Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in every instance of which I am aware has set out rational guidelines by which we are enabled to do this. The appropriation bill which this committee is bringing out in this Congress deals, as I said, primarily with the re-

newable and nonrenewable resources and the rational exploitation, preservation, and development of them.

There is still another important aspect of this which has to do with human beings directly, the majority of them being Indian Americans. Along with these Indian Americans are the American Samoans, the Guamanians, and also we have accepted the mandate from the United Nations to do the best we can for the Micronesians. In this part of our appropriation bill I am pleased and I think that the Congress and the people of America can be pleased and appreciative of the leadership that has been provided by our chairwoman, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN). She is a compassionate individual who is vitally interested in the education not only of these minorities I have just mentioned but of all of our younger people as well as the older people of our Nation who are in need of the right kind of education and a proper environment in which that might be accomplished.

I hope that I will be permitted to make some personal references with regard to the education of the American Indians, the Micronesians, the Guamanians, and the American Samoans who are not too unlike each other with regard to their problems in the field of education as well as in the adjustment to our economic, social, political, and cultural system.

I must state unequivocally that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with which I served for some 25 years before I came to the Congress, is staffed by people the majority of whom are dedicated to bringing the best kind of service to the people with whom they work. This has been my experience with these people who work with minorities, whether it be in the trust territories or in American Samoa or in other isolated areas, the Navajo reservation or Alaska. If they were not this kind of committed and dedicated individuals, they just would not stay, because without that kind of background and ability they would feel their calling to be elsewhere where they could be even better paid.

The leadership in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in recent years has been of the best. Programs have been started that bring the Indian into participation in the solution of his problems. And, as a product of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, because I was born and reared on an Indian reservation which I did not leave until I was 19 years of age to go to high school some 400 miles from home, I want to say that the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL) and his authorizing committee, and in the wisdom of that committee back in 1928 provided educational loans for Indians, free of interest, to be paid back when you got a job.

They anticipated in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and in that committee many of the things that people are saying now that they just seem to have discovered in health, education, and welfare and in some of these other programs.

Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, together with the guidance of this Appropriations Subcommittee and the authorizing committee, the Com-

mittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, worked long and hard and has drafted and made viable many programs that have proved their worth. The Health, Education, Welfare and Labor Department and other places in our Government, could well take a leaf out of the book of the experience of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in dealing with similar problems in the general population.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, would my friend, the gentleman from South Dakota yield to me at this point?

Mr. REIFEL. I am very happy to yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL).

Mr. ASPINALL. I am sure it is not necessary for me to say anything at this time which would add to the very eloquent statement which my distinguished friend, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) has made. However, I would like to direct the gentleman's attention to what he has said about the offshore areas and the various programs conducted there. The control would be equally important with reference to the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, and so forth; is that not correct?

Mr. REIFEL. That is correct.

Mr. ASPINALL. And I am sure the gentleman's interest remains just as fervent with reference to those areas today as it does in the interest of the others and that the tax structure makes it unnecessary to use this formula that the gentleman has presented?

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that that additional observation and remark was made by the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I am happy to yield to the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity, first, to commend our colleague from South Dakota for his participation in this field and also as a member of the Committee on Appropriations on this very important bill which we now have pending before us.

Let me say that speaking for myself and many people on our side of the aisle, we heard with regret the announcement of the gentleman that he was not going to seek reelection. I say this because the gentleman has rendered a tremendous service not only to the Members of the House of which we are all a part, but the gentleman has rendered a tremendous service to the country and its people in the great work that he has done as a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Since the gentleman has talked about fragmentation in certain respects, I would like to ask, as I have done almost every year because some people still do not understand, why we would consider a bill which is entitled, "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes," when we find absolutely no reference to some of the most important bureaus in the Department of the Interior; namely, the Bureau of Reclamation, nothing whatsoever with regard to the Southwestern Power Administration and the other power administrations which are under the Department of the Interior, and absolutely nothing for the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration which was transferred last year by Executive order to the Department of the Interior.

Can our good colleague tell us why this important committee that has done such a tremendous job on the other facets has not touched on these important agencies of the Bureau of Reclamation?

Mr. REIFEL. I can only say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that in the wisdom of either this body or whoever it is in authority who decides where these agencies will be funded, that the decision rests there. Interestingly enough, and appropriately enough, our committee funds the Forest Service that is under the Department of Agriculture. So there must be somewhere a decision made as to where these agencies should fall for their funding.

I am in no position from the information I have to give the gentleman an answer which I am sure would be satisfactory to the gentleman.

Mr. SAYLOR. If the gentleman will yield further, it is my recollection that a former Member of this body, Mr. Cannon, rather arbitrarily on one occasion decided to force this subcommittee to accept this limitation and since the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration was under HEW, apparently the present chairman has not seen fit to reallocate it to your subcommittee. I think that those Members who serve on this subcommittee, and who do such a tremendous job, would be rendering a real service if they could take a look at the entire picture of the Department of the Interior and if these three agencies were included, then the Congress and the country would get a better picture of the tremendous responsibilities of this committee, and the Department of the Interior.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I am delighted to yield to my colleague who is a member of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McDADE).

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to commend the gentleman from South Dakota for the statement that he has made, and he has been, as usual, in his customary practice, most informed and most intelligent, and I think most useful for all of us as Members of this body when we try to discern exactly what we are doing in this bill.

For me personally, the gentleman from South Dakota has been a real inspiration when I try to work on this bill, because the gentleman knows so much about it, both from the direct people programs, and also those having to do with

our natural resources. The statement the gentleman made about natural resources was most articulate, and one I hope will be heard by all of us because the points he raises are extremely important not only to this Nation and for its future, but for the future of the whole world as well.

Mr. Chairman, I want the gentleman in the well to know that his opinion is valued most highly by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and by all members of the subcommittee and, indeed, by the Members of this House. It is a great real pleasure to serve with the the gentleman.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Chairman, I want to conclude by expressing the appreciation of our subcommittee, and I am sure all members of this committee and Congress itself, for the dedicated service of our Federal employees. This past year has been a very difficult one for the administrators of the programs, particularly in those areas in which we fund these smaller agencies which in turn house small operating units in isolated areas where there may be only one employee on the job.

In the Park Service, for example, where you may have a national monument to be visited by thousands of people, and some of these people may come late in the evening, but the park employee knows that they have come from a great distance, and that they want to see a part of their country, and so he stays on even though it is beyond the hours in which he should be at work.

This is true of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in an isolated Indian school where teachers are cut back under the program of last year so that one teacher may have to take over the load of two teachers and in some instances of three teachers.

But apropos of this situation, I would like to read this from the record of the hearings at page 1176 where we elicited from Mr. Hartzog this information:

Your total personnel was just under 6,300, I believe, in July of last year. And they contributed, will have contributed about a million and a half dollars of overtime for which they were not paid. This amounts to about \$250 per employee. I think this needs to stand out in the record.

While you did go over this adequately, I think it ought to be nailed down that it is \$250 per employee in the Park Service, that they made this contribution to the preservation of our resources.

I think this can be said too of the employees of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Bureau of Land Management and all the other agencies that are a part of the Department of the Interior and its related agencies that are funded by this.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I am glad to yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell us how much there is in this bill to cover the pay increase costs?

I know that the total figure govern-

mentwide that is mentioned in the report is \$2,800,000,000. But I wonder what is provided for the personnel covered in this bill?

Mr. REIFEL. I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), the chairman of the subcommittee, as she may have that information at hand.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is nothing in this bill to cover upcoming pay increases.

Mr. GROSS. Upcoming pay increases?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. You mean the pay increases which became effective on July 1?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is right, July 1.

Mr. GROSS. There is nothing in this bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. No.

Mr. GROSS. Where will that be taken care of?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Customarily, that is taken care of in the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentlewoman about this American Revolution Bicentennial Commission? Is there authorization in law for the continuation of the appropriation that is here scheduled for the Bicentennial Commission?

Mr. REIFEL. I believe there is an authorization for the Bicentennial Commission. But I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) to reply.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The authorization bill extending the period for this activity is not yet enacted. If the gentleman wishes to raise a point of order, it would be valid. The authorization passed the Senate July 14, 1969, but has not been acted on by the House.

Mr. GROSS. If I may address a question to the gentlewoman, Does the gentlewoman know that the chairman of this American Revolution Commission is a native-born Canadian?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I have not been inquiring into who has been appointed in the various agencies and asking where they were born. But there are many native-born Canadians who have, I think, become American citizens.

Mr. GROSS. Would not the gentlewoman think it somewhat strange that a native-born Canadian would be the Chairman of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I do not make the appointments and without impelling reason to do so, I do not think I should comment on the background of appointees.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WYATT).

(Mr. WYATT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Chairman, I would like first to commend the gentlewoman from Washington, the chairman of this committee, for an outstanding job done in the day-to-day work of this committee. As a new member of this committee and sitting for the first time this year, it has been a real education for me to serve

under the chairmanship of the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) and our ranking member, Mr. BEN REIFEL. Their knowledge and their dedication to their job has been a real experience for me, and I believe it has made it possible for me to make a greater contribution by far than would have been possible otherwise.

During my brief tenure in Congress, I have been greatly disturbed by the appropriation process in connection with our natural resources, our renewable natural resources. Two good examples are our timber resources and our fishery assets. The timber that is harvested by the Federal Government returns several times the amount that it costs to manage it and to cut it. The total added to the gross national product in the fisheries area is many times the relatively small amount appropriated, and these are renewable natural resources. These are resources that belong to every person in this country, and yet in this unique area of renewable natural resources, the appropriations have historically been handled in exactly the same manner as have all other Federal appropriations.

The dollars for these productive programs have had to compete with dollars for totally unproductive programs, unproductive in terms of generating actual Federal income. No private business would operate in this manner. Efficient management would soon see that the maximum amount would be invested to produce the maximum return to the Treasury. Simple ordinary prudence would dictate that this be done.

Fortunately, this year, with the vision and the courage of the chairman and the ranking member of this committee, the impact of applying the same procedure to the management of our renewable resources has been minimized. So far as I know, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service have been given all the money they have requested. This is important because of the growing crisis in the wood fiber supply, if we are to meet this Nation's housing goals as adopted by this Congress and recommended by the Executive. This is important if we mean what we say about providing adequate housing for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Research in this area is of enormous importance and returns many times over what is invested. The financing of phase two of the Forest Sciences Laboratory at Oregon State University is a very good example of a farsighted investment which will return many times the dollars invested.

In our fishery resource, the subcommittee has provided much needed management and research money, without which this great resource would disappear.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise informally in order that the House may receive a message.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER assumed the chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will receive a message.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following date the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 11, 1969:

H.R. 11069. An act to authorize the appropriation of funds for Padre Island National Seashore in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

H.R. 12167. An act to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1970

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose informally to receive the message, the gentleman from Oregon had the floor. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining, and will proceed.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, the fact that we have done well this year, and we continue to do well in the next few visible years ahead, does not alter the fact that a better way should be devised for handling appropriations dealing with the great renewable natural resources of this country. This is something which I will devote particular attention to.

Again I would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member for the very excellent education they have provided me during the past year.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McDADE).

(Mr. McDADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, the bill which the subcommittee has brought before the House, to provide the appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, is a most significant one. It concerns itself with a vast area of responsibilities which are particularly significant in American life today.

It is difficult to pick up a newspaper or a magazine without reading a plea to conserve the natural beauty of our forest lands for ourselves and for our children. Through the appropriations here for the National Park Service, we are doing just that.

There is a growing concern, not only in the press, but among all Americans over the conservation of our fish and wildlife. Again, through the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, this bill will be a significant step in getting on with that job.

We find ourselves, as we look to the future, more and more concerned over the problem of clean water. Through the Office of Saline Water and the Office of Water Resources Research, this bill may

open the door to new and imaginative steps forward in the conservation of fresh water for our future, and in the conversion of salt water into fresh water.

We are vitally concerned over the quality of American life in our own lives and in the lives of our children. Through the Commission on Fine Arts and the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, this bill will work to raise the quality of all of our lives.

It is indeed difficult to touch upon the countless aspects of American life which the appropriations we approve this afternoon will affect. I would single out, however, its enormous significance in my own congressional district in just a few areas.

We have been conducting in the anthracite coal region of the 10th Congressional District a vigorous fight against mine subsidence. We have worked ceaselessly to stabilize the surface of the land located above deserted mine shafts. This is a vital program to protect the homes and the lives of the people who may find themselves gravely endangered by subsidence. This bill will assist our able Bureau of Mines in a continuation of that surface stabilization program, which is so essential not only in my own district, but in every district where there has been substantial mining below the surface in the past.

We have begun an equally vital battle against the burning coal refuse banks in northeastern Pennsylvania. As the members of this subcommittee are well aware, and as some of my colleagues may also know, we have been faced in the anthracite region in Pennsylvania with the problem of nearly a billion cubic yards of burning coal refuse. This burning refuse represents a serious and dangerous problem in air pollution through the production of noxious gases and the slow burning process of anthracite, and guarantees that these burning banks would continue to smolder for many, many years to come—just as they have burned many, many years in the past. Through this appropriations bill, we can continue the fight against burning culm banks, not only to extinguish them, but to reclaim the land for industrial and residential usage.

I could not conclude these remarks without thanking the distinguished chairman and the other members of the subcommittee for supporting my request for an additional \$2 million to be used in the Tocks Island project, where we are creating the Delaware National Park. I am vitally concerned in the wise and orderly progress of this project, and this additional money represents a prudent investment in the future development of this whole area.

In short, Mr. Chairman, the very name of this bill is a picture for what it represents. It is concerned with the interior of this Nation encompassed by our national boundaries, a countless number of areas vital to all of us, but even more vital in the preservation of this great Nation for our children.

I am sure the Members of this House will give their enthusiastic support to this legislation which was prepared over long and careful hours of study by the chair-

man of the subcommittee and by her colleagues. It is a bill worthy of the support of all of us.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN).

(Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record).

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation bill under consideration today has my full support.

During this time of inflationary trends in the economy, it is always difficult to fulfill all of the requests for funds. I want to thank the chairman, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) and the members of the committee for the time and consideration given to my requests at the time of the hearings and during conversations.

The redwood research headquarters to be located at Arcata, Calif., will be a great adjunct to the excellent Forestry Department at Humboldt State College and will serve to provide the necessary information as we seek to protect the redwood giants located in the Redwood National Park as well as advance the research data to public and private land management personnel concerned with watershed protection and management.

This will take on increasing importance, as time passes, particularly, as we seek expanded production in the second-growth redwood lands and stabilized watersheds contiguous to land-management units.

There is an additional matter I should like to bring to the attention of the Members. This relates to the Point Reyes National Seashore and the completion of the land acquisition. The authorizing Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has held the initial public hearings and developed the record for, hopefully, the required authorization and acceptance by the committee and the Congress.

Obviously, we cannot expect the Appropriations Committee to include funds unless and until action is concluded on the authorization legislation.

However, I do want to again bring to the attention of my colleagues the need to finalize the acquisition of these lands in order to relieve the affected landowners of this continuing uncertainty.

As the years pass on, the personal financial conditions of many of the landowners has changed dramatically. Deaths have occurred in some of the families, thereby creating severe estate tax problems. Also, local appraisal rates have increased, thus adding to their overall tax burden.

While I fully realize the remarks I make today may appear to be irrelevant, I simply am taking every opportunity to remind you, my colleagues, about the unfinished business we have with respect to the Point Reyes National Seashore. I shall maintain eternal vigilance until the project is completed.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado, the chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (Mr. ASPINALL).

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the 5 minutes, although I appreciate very much the yielding of that amount of time to me.

First, I wish to commend the gentlewoman from Washington, (Mrs. HANSEN) the chairman of the subcommittee, and her counterpart, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL), and the other members of the committee for what I consider to be an outstanding contribution as far as the appropriation process is concerned for this important responsibility of our Federal Government, the activities coming under this appropriation bill. I think if all of us would read the first five pages of this report, we would find there a pretty good format of just what is involved.

I listened very closely to the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WYATT). He is so right in what he said and the thought he conveyed. The United States has not been too good a husbandman in the property which belongs to the United States. We have not taken care of our property as we should have taken care of it. This is not the fault of the Congress nor is it the fault of the administrative branch of the Government singly. It is the fault of all of us put together. We have one-third of the land area of the United States which belongs to the people of the United States. In this great land area wrapped up are the natural resources concerning which this bill treats. If we would be just a little bit more attentive to protecting such resources as they are or are not being used our country certainly would be far better off.

As far as the human resources to which the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) so eloquently referred, he is correct. There is not any question about it. However, here again with all of the fine people we have working in this area in the United States proper and in the territorial areas, we, too, have been a little bit negligent in the work we have tried to do throughout the years.

So in my commendation to this Committee at this time. I wish to commend them on the way that they have brought this legislation to the House for consideration, for their understanding, for their cooperation with the authorizing legislation, and for their continued endeavor that there may be closer cooperation between the executive department and the Congress of the United States.

There may be some deficiencies in this bill. It may not please everyone. It never will please everyone, as far as that is concerned. I could ask some questions about certain parts of this bill if I were of a mind to, but by and large and generally, this bill is well put together. I would say to my colleagues, let us be careful in any attempt to amend this bill at the present time. This is the product of months of work. It is not final, it is not conclusive at the present time. It must go to the other body, and it must come out of conference. But if any Member can find any money being mispent in this bill, I am willing to talk further to that Member.

My only criticism—and it is not meant as criticism, but only as friendly suggestion—would be that we are not spending

enough in this bill to take care of the resources upon which the people of the United States depend so much. It is all right to talk about all the good things, such as the Great Society or environmental control or a great many other of the good things we want to do, but if we spoil the base which makes our economy possible, then the good things of life which we talk so much about just are not going to be ours.

So in my commendation to those responsible for this legislature, the Members of this Committee of the Whole, let us be careful before we try to amend any part of this particular bill.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR), a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, it is not very often that I disagree with the chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, but there are several items in this bill which I believe are worthy of correction, and at the appropriate time I will offer three amendments.

The first is an amendment which I hope will be accepted; that is, to reduce the expenditure by \$77,300. It seems that back in 1964 President Johnson appointed a temporary Commission for Pennsylvania Avenue. There is absolutely no legislation whatsoever authorizing this Commission. There is absolutely no authority whatsoever for any appropriation for it. It has been funded over the years out of the President's own budget. Mr. Owings appeared before the committee and was asked whether or not there was any legislation. He said there was not. For some unknown reason the committee gave him \$77,300 to take care of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol Grounds and 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, a place known as the White House.

If any Member can understand why they need \$7,800 for travel, he is better than I am; but it is in there. That is part of the authorization, \$7,800 for travel from here down to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. This is an item that should be taken out of the bill.

I will offer another amendment with regard to the contract authorization. On page 25 the committee has seen fit to say:

Provided, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

I do not know why these five areas have been selected by the committee, but if they are going to do it then let us go the whole way. Since we have not approved the overall plan for Assateague Island I am going to offer an amendment to say that no funds shall be used for

construction of a road over the Assateague National Seashore.

Then I have an amendment which will cost a little money. It seems there have been considerable funds in this bill, \$48,503,000, for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Management. At one time one of the largest hatcheries owned by the Federal Government in the entire system was the Lamar Fish Hatchery in Pennsylvania.

The present field station is responsible for fishery management on all Federal waters in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of New York and Maryland comprising 21,073 acres of lakes, reservoirs, and ponds, and 778 miles of streams.

The Lamar Field Station is budgeted for only \$14,000 as a one-man operation but in conjunction with the completion of the new Kinzua Dam project and the needs of the Allegheny National Forest, a suggested budget of approximately \$65,000 per year is modest compared to the budgets of other field stations.

Why the Bureau requested such a small amount I do not know, but I expect to offer an amendment to increase that appropriation by \$65,000.

With these three changes—none of which involves anything in my district, but all of which I believe are vital to a better bill—I hope that the bill will be accepted by the members of the Committee and passed.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MARSH).

(Mr. MARSH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota for yielding this time to me.

It is a pleasure for me to take the well and speak in support of this bill as well as pay tribute not only to the leadership of the chairwoman of the committee but also the leadership of the gentleman from South Dakota.

As many others have mentioned before today, I, too, share their concern and regret at the announcement that he will not seek reelection to the 92d Congress of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, for those of us who consider this bill, which is one of the smaller bills brought out by the various subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations. I think it should be pointed out very clearly and should be understood by everyone that the Department of the Interior is the only major agency of the Federal Government that generates more receipts in the way of Federal revenues than it spends. On page 2 of the report this year it is pointed out that the estimated receipts for the Department for fiscal year 1970 are \$1,355,000,000 plus. So we are actually dealing here with a Federal agency which is returning to the U.S. Treasury huge sums of Federal revenues.

This is also an agency that deals with a broad scope of America's resources which have so ably been described by other members of the subcommittee. They range from the Nation's national parks and national forests and public lands to

the resources of the sea. For those who come from districts which are oriented toward marine activities, they know that one of the critical areas of concern nationally is the American fisheries industries. For those of us who have listened to the testimony before this committee, we can confirm that this Nation is lagging in its development of the resources of the sea and that the American fishing industry is indeed in trouble.

However, for those of us who are still not convinced—although I really believe all of the Members are convinced—as to the great economic impact coming from this particular bill, let me say that in the 90th Congress the committee directed questions to the National Park Service to see if they could give the committee, the Congress, and the people of the United States some idea of the economic impact and the cost-benefit ratio of the National Park Service with relation to our Federal economy. The National Park Service commissioned a study conducted by Dr. Ernst W. Swanson at North Carolina State University. Dr. Swanson is a noted economist. For those of you who are interested in pursuing this matter I direct your attention to page 23, volume 1 of the committee hearings wherein there is a summary of the economic report of Dr. Swanson. I would like to point out this excerpt from Dr. Swanson's report with reference to the economic benefits of the National Park Service. Please remember that this is a very limited area of the total jurisdiction nationally of the Department of the Interior. I note from Dr. Swanson's report:

Trips in the national park system in 1967 benefited the national economy to the following extent: \$6.35 billion in travel expenditures which resulted in \$4.76 billion in personal income, \$5.71 billion added to the gross national product—\$952 million in Federal taxes.

So you can see that this one agency of the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, was able to make an economic contribution through visitations by the American people to the national parks of revenues that amounted to \$952 million.

Looking at the \$4.76 billion personal income mentioned above and the \$102 million appropriation to the National Park Service, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Swanson points out that actually based upon a ratio of investment to economic impact, with reference to the national parks, that for \$1 invested in appropriations we have received a \$46 return in economic impact. A 46-to-1 ratio.

Let us remember this when we vote on this bill today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. THOMSON).

(Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from South Dakota yielding this time to me because I simply want to call the attention of the Committee and to those who may be members of the conference

with reference to an urgent need in Wisconsin to relocate the fish control laboratory at LaCrosse, Wis. They are presently located in a little building which was constructed in 1924 in the middle of a city park. Every spring when the Mississippi River floods, they lose the use of that building for about a 1-month period of time. They have to remove the equipment and when the flood is over, they have to replace it back in the building.

Mr. Chairman, the Bureau did not arrive at a figure for studies with respect to this relocation until too late to bring it to the attention of this committee. We hope it will be in the Senate bill and that when it comes to conference you will give your favorable attention to this very urgently needed improvement.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I would like at this point to yield to our distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), if she would like to respond to the observation just made by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. THOMSON).

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota for yielding to me. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin that this matter did not, as the gentleman commented, come up before the committee during the course of its hearings. Certainly I realize that when a fish hatchery has been constructed and has been in service for a long period of time, funds eventually are required for rehabilitation or replacement.

This committee is usually very happy to assist in this kind of activity when it is properly presented.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. HECHLER).

(Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I thank the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. Chairman, I was pleased to note the concern for the health and safety of coal miners in the work of the subcommittee which is revealed not only in the testimony but in the action of the subcommittee in granting the full request of the Bureau of Mines for an additional \$2,448,000. I want to congratulate the chairman of the subcommittee and the members of the subcommittee for this action.

Mr. Chairman, I am very concerned that sufficient leadership is exercised in these vital areas of health and safety in the coal mines. For many years the Bureau of Mines has been "operator oriented," or, perhaps, a better term would be "production oriented" in its approach to the problem of health and safety. The Bureau unfortunately has done very little in taking the initiative in order to protect the health and safety of coal miners. Rather, the Bureau has been too much concerned with increasing the production of coal and not enough with the protection of those human beings who mine the coal.

I would like to ask the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington what her reaction would be to writing into the law some form of early retirement for these inspectors in the Bureau of Mines, many of whom have hung on for years and years and are imbued with the older philosophy of production rather than protection.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I gladly yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. In reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman that if he were to ask me to write an amendment to the civil service system on the floor of the House it would take more than this afternoon. Problems are not confined to older employees; young employees can be slothful also. Some place along the line we are failing to inspire these people to realize that the better job they do, the better their Government and our land will be. But, to be perfectly frank, I do not believe you can abolish or change the whole thing this afternoon.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I thank the gentlewoman from Washington.

I believe that the mine health and safety legislation now being developed by the Committee on Education and Labor might recommend such a proposal, and I believe it would be a very healthy development which would beef up the Bureau of Mines and its approach to modern problems.

Second, Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the fact that so much money for health research will be administered by the Bureau of Mines, because the Bureau of Mines has for so long ignored the rising and critical problem of pneumoconiosis among the Nation's coal miners. I would like to ask the gentlewoman from Washington, the chairman of the subcommittee, what her feeling would be on putting a little more emphasis in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on health research, rather than putting all these funds into the Bureau of Mines.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I gladly yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The Health, Education, and Welfare bill is not before us at the present time, and neither am I the chairman who handles that bill. We are handed the responsibility of funding for adequate mine safety, and for the programs which the Bureau of Mines develops and sends to us under the authority of the Department of the Interior, and we have endeavored to fund them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAFT).

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

(Mr. TAFT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to call to the attention of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Washington, the justification by the Geographical Survey to be found on pages 902 through 909 of the hearings.

Specifically, I have had complaints from various engineering, surveying, and mapping firms that there has been a tendency by the Geological Survey to move over into areas in which private enterprise and the skills of private professional personnel are available. Yet I note in this bill, and perhaps in some relation to the complaints that I have had, that there is an application in this so-called justification for 66 additional positions, and an additional \$2.6 million although I do not know that all of these items are superfluous. The gentlewoman from Washington herself later on in the hearings I note asked whether they could not get along with their same personnel of approximately 1,500 people, but no response was given as to that—just a statement that it would be hard to do so.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that when we are trying to economize it might be well to reexamine this situation. The reason I make this point, if an amendment is not offered here today, is that the Senate committee, or perhaps the conference committee, might take a look at this item to determine whether the work which is involved is necessary. Indeed there is some talk in the transcript of a reduction in some of the work as to the requirements of some of the map revisions, requirements that have been observed in the past, to find out if we could not perhaps economize somewhat and cut back on this and leave some of it to the private professional resources.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I will state to the gentleman that we had a thorough discussion of items in this bill, and if the gentleman from Ohio will pardon me for saying so, there are maps involved here that are related to many fields beyond those where private industry participates.

This is not in any way to say anything derogatory with regard to map work performed by private industry. It is simply felt that these maps are needed in many of the governmental activities. I think I need not go any farther.

Mr. TAFT. I would just like to say to the gentlewoman, although it may not be true of some of the areas covered in the justification, but there are other programs with reference to mapping 25 large cities topographically.

I know from my experience as a practicing attorney there have been many instances where that has been done well by private professional people.

Is the gentlewoman aware of that and does she claim there is no such mapping involved in the justification and the expansion listed by it?

Why are there 60 additional personnel needed when they have 1,500 personnel already? Could they not get along with what they have?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. We have received quite an extensive analysis from the U.S. Geological Survey in this connection justifying their budget request. I will supply this information for his review.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time and yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), if she should need the time to close debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) is recognized.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, as usual I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my very distinguished colleague, the ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL).

(Mr. GIAIMO, at the request of Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, I have never once hesitated to support appropriations for the National Endowment for the Arts, and I have never once hesitated to encourage additional authorizations for this excellent agency that is literally starved for funds. As man conquers the moon and space the kind of things with which this tiny agency concerns itself makes life on earth bearable and civilized. I am constantly shocked by the disproportionate amount we spend to develop the technical side of man's abilities compared to the pitance we offer his spiritual and cultural talents. And so, Mr. Chairman, I embrace these programs for the arts and the humanities.

But in this area as in all others, I deplore waste. I deplore the kind of waste that comes from well-intentioned programs that are so badly conceived, and so poorly managed, that they actually work against their own stated goals. These are the expensive little Frankenstein monsters that we give life to in Government and they always come back to haunt us.

I hasten to explain that I am not now characterizing the programs of the arts endowment which in general I believe have been brilliantly administered by Mr. Roger Stevens. I am referring to the mushrooming activities of the Smithsonian Institution which has recently blossomed forth with a Department of the Performing Arts. It seems that Mr. Stevens' success has gone to the Smithsonian's head and it is now seeking to share the arts' endowments mission.

The Smithsonian has blessed us with its own concept of how the theater is to be encouraged. In practice it is a curious program.

Taking advantage of its excellent location on the Mall and a 900-seat tent theater constructed by the Pepsi-Cola Co., the Smithsonian has gone into the theater business. This summer it offers the Washington tourist trade three musical comedies: "Annie Get Your Gun," "Of Thee I Sing," and "Guys and Dolls." Admission is \$2 and \$3. The Smithsonian is able to do this because, first, we appropriate money for it, and, second, the

Institution pays wages that are considered substandard by the Secretary of Labor and by practically every major professional theater organization in the country.

With all of this going for it, the Smithsonian can afford to make a singular contribution to the Washington advertising business by placing large, expensive ads in the major media to draw tourists and citizens alike to the Mall and away from privately sponsored theater programs.

I believe this is a serious matter. On the one hand we appropriate funds to put some needed economic backbone into the theater and other art forms but with the other we support the Smithsonian's curious effort to engage in competition with privately operated theaters. On the one hand we try to assist the American artist to find opportunities that will pay him a fair wage so that he may pursue his art and develop within his profession and with our other hand we appropriate funds to a government operation that competes in theater on the basis of paying substandard wages to its artists.

It seems that our Smithsonian Institution, in its eagerness to assume new responsibilities has scrambled some valid priorities with regard to the Government-art relationship. Perhaps we should advise the Smithsonian and all other agencies of the Government that might seek to branch out into the theater that consideration must be given to the artist and his welfare and that a great deal of thought should be given the extent to which Government-administered programs might compete with private efforts to provide entertainment and cultural activities.

With regard to the artist, I think this body has already written some sound guidelines into Public Law 89-209 which can serve other programs as well. In that act we stated that grantees of the National Endowment for the Arts could not employ wage-earning performers for less than the standard minimum wage as determined by the Secretary of Labor. Surely, an agency of the Federal Government should not be permitted to do directly what the Arts Endowment is prohibited from doing indirectly through its grants programs. And yet, this is what the Smithsonian has done. It has employed people at less than the standard minimum wage set for actors and actresses and it has employed them directly in its own service.

Concerning Government's position vis-a-vis privately administered theater activities, I think all Government agencies should be careful that they stimulate, encourage, and supplement that which is offered by private organizations rather than supplant such privately sponsored programs. I believe that the first priority for all Government endeavors in the arts should be to assist and thereby encourage a great variety of privately administered programs through the use of grants or contracts.

With this in mind, I consider it proper for government to engage directly in productions of the performing arts only when it is necessary to provide a service to the public that cannot be provided

under private commercial or nonprofit auspices even with Government assistance. Special presentations of rarely performed but culturally significant works or free events that are offered to all of the public without consideration of ability to pay are some of the activities which come to mind that might justify direct Government involvement.

The Smithsonian is asking \$2 and \$3 in a location where tourists, not our economically deprived citizens, abound. It is offering standard commercial theater musicals that are still widely presented by the privately operated theaters of our land. In sum, the Smithsonian's Theater on the Mall operation offers no special service to the community which justifies the involvement of this Government agency to the extent it has become involved as producer and manager. Indeed, as a producer and manager of a theater offering substandard wages and working conditions to its artists, it does us all a great disservice.

I suggest that the Smithsonian reevaluate its program in terms of its contribution to the performing arts professions and in terms of its responsibility to privately operated theaters in this city. I am deeply concerned with this matter and I hope it will not be necessary for me to ask this body for legislation that would require the Smithsonian to meet its obligations as a representative of this Government's policies in the arts.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I have asked for this time simply to propose this inquiry.

I am very much concerned that the budget estimate for the National Council of Marine Resources and Engineering Development was not included. I understand from reading the report that it did not reach the committee in time. I am sure the committee does consider this a very vital agency and that its function is very vital. I wonder how the funding would occur?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is quite true. We had no presentation of this before the committee and we did not have the material before our hearings were completed. It was not before us when we marked up the bill.

It may be considered by the other body because we are deeply concerned and interested in this activity.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, we have had a variety of very excellent debate and excellent questions here today.

I would like to express my appreciation to Members who have participated in it so fully and who have asked these questions.

Mr. Chairman, in closing this debate I would like to say one thing, because some-

times we measure the width and the greatness of our land purely in terms of money. I think it is well to look at this bill in the context of many things and measure our expenditures accordingly. I think some significant comparisons may be of interest.

Mr. Chairman, I am informed that to date approximately \$24 billion has been spent on the space program which has sent the first man in the history of mankind to the moon. This event generated pride in the Nation and man himself.

This \$24 billion is \$4 billion less than 1 year of the Vietnamese conflict.

This bill, \$1.54 billion, is approximately one-sixth of what U.S. citizens expended for tobacco in 1965, and approximately one-tenth of our alcoholic-beverage expenditure in the same year. Both figures, I may add, have escalated.

Thomas Huxley, the English zoologist and lecturer, who when visiting the United States during the 19th century, said to this country:

I cannot say I am the slightest degree impressed by the bigness, or your natural resources as such. . . . Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation. The great issue . . . is what are you going to do with all these things?

Today, Mr. Chairman, as we vote on this bill and as we debate it, let us make our reply to Mr. Huxley's challenge with a firm statement of our national objectives, resources, and goals. The expenditure of money in this bill is for this Nation's life, and, in some instances, its very survival. I urge your support.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Chairman, I must point out that the Interior and related agencies bill my colleagues and I are considering today for passage does not contain what I feel to be a proper amount of funding for an extremely important facet of services for our American Indians. Under the health services for Indians section the bill, \$1 million has been unjustifiably cut out which will impair the vital assistance necessary for the continued good health of Indian families.

If I may cite at least one example in my State of Nevada, and, I am sure, other Members of the House have similar situations regarding this same subject. The Indians at the Nevada Duck Valley Indian Reservation at Owyhee, Nev., the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, alerted me earlier this year to the individual hardship their tribe sustains without sufficient dental care.

The one dental unit now authorized at the Duck Valley Reservation is not capable of handling the needs of the Indians. It has been my understanding that a second dental unit was to have been installed this year but this was not accomplished, despite urging from Shoshone-Paiute Tribe at Owyhee to the Division of Indian Health offices at the Phoenix area office. The funds for this second dental unit were to have come from the Indian Health Services section of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under this bill, H.R. 12781, before the House of Representatives today.

But, Mr. Chairman, the \$1 million cut in Indian health services will completely

eliminate any chance for the establishment of the second dental unit I have spoken of.

The Shoshone-Paiute Indians at the Duck Valley Indian Reservation at Owyhee, Nev., are faced with the continued problem of only one dentist available from July 1 to December 31. One chair with one dentist simply is not satisfactory service to handle the dental needs of our Indian brothers at Owyhee, and I urge other Members to join with me today to support this grievance and state similar cases I know must be prevalent in their own States and districts, in hopes the \$1 million will be restored.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to add that I find it regretful the bill eliminates the salaries and expenses for the National Council on Indian Opportunity. I feel that the important service of this Council would be manifold in helping coordinate the Federal Government's role with respect to the individual Indian needs across the country and those programs designed to assist the reservations and tribes.

I urge the \$1 million cut in Indian health services be restored today and that the funds for the council be added to the bill.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee and particularly the Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and its able chairman, the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), are to be commended for the farsighted approach embodied in the bill before us today. After thorough consideration of the Department's requests, the committee acted in favor of long-term economy—making funds available now which will, as each year passes, mean a great savings to the Federal Government and all taxpayers, and a greater enjoyment to the millions who yearly visit our national park system.

A major problem in the orderly expansion of our national park system has always been the timelag between authorization of new park lands, and the actual appropriation making purchase possible. Early last year the Department of the Interior noted:

If acquiring agencies were authorized to enter into land purchase contracts at such areas [parks] immediately after authorization instead of having to wait an average of about 9 months for the appropriation of funds, as is now the case, substantial money would be saved. These savings would be accomplished by acquiring prime tracts before most price escalation could occur.

Acting in direct response to this problem, the Department of the Interior, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, recommended authorization of the Biscayne National Monument in south Florida, and acquisition of the privately owned lands, valued at approximately \$25 million, within a 5-year period.

In farsighted action and wisdom, the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior has added its approval to this new funding method, and recommended approval of a \$4.15 million expenditure from the land and water conservation fund for actual purchase of private lands in the Biscayne National Monument during fiscal year

1970, and an additional \$4 million in advance contract authority to enable the National Park Service to contract for lands at the current market value. Not only will this procedure result in a considerable savings to the Government, but it will also eliminate the long period of uncertainty previously forced upon private landowners. Because of the committee's action, property owners can now be more assured of the Government's very real intention of acquiring all privately-owned lands within a reasonable time period.

I am sure the Appropriations Committee has long realized the need for an orderly, money saving procedure of this nature, and am pleased that, with the cooperation of the Interior Department and the Bureau of the Budget, this has finally been accomplished.

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Chairman, in its report on H.R. 12781, the Committee on Appropriations recommended that the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission be funded in the amount of \$175,000 for fiscal year 1970, which is \$50,000 less than the Commission had requested.

The committee also voiced criticism of the Commission for not having made greater progress since it was chartered on July 4, 1966.

I would like to echo my concern. The 200th anniversary of this Nation—and, incidentally, the 100th anniversary of the great State of Colorado—is a bit more than 6 years away, and very few of the basic decisions—such as the site of an international exhibition—have been made.

Six years is virtually tomorrow in the context of planning an event of the scope of the Nation's bicentennary. A "crash" program will be necessary to make up for lost time.

I would add that the lack of progress is not solely the fault of the Commission itself. Rather, lack of funding in its early months and delays in reconstituting the Commission in 1969 were responsible in part.

Thus, both the Congress and the administration contributed to the delays, and accordingly I would hope that both branches of the Federal Government will encourage the Commission to get on with the job.

At best, the bicentennial events will give the United States an opportunity to point with pride to its beginnings and also give the world the message that we have barely begun to realize our potential as a nation.

At worst, it will be an overcommercialized, underplanned collection of uncoordinated events which will damage our Nation's prestige.

The Commission—with the help of the Congress and the administration—can make certain that we display our past, present, and future fittingly.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I urge approval of this bill to insure the orderly development and management of the Nation's natural resources. Members of the House Appropriations Committee and its Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies are to be congratulated in presenting a bill for our approval that will accomplish this important aim.

I note with particular satisfaction that the version before us supports an expanded program for the intensified management of our national forest lands. As I stated in testimony before the subcommittee last March, better management will provide opportunities to meet successfully the growing and varied demands made on our timber resources. We can move closer to two desirable and compatible goals: more efficient harvest of our national forests, and more effective use of Forest Service lands for recreation purposes.

I am pleased, too, that the bill encourages continuation of such crucial forest programs as are now conducted by the U.S. Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis, Oreg., and by the Range and Wildlife Habitat Laboratory at LaGrande, Oreg. Their work, and the work of other research units across this Nation included in this measure, is essential if we are to make headway in forest insect and disease control, forest tree genetics, and evaluating the effects of pesticides on forest soils and water.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the necessary number of words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this bill is something like an iceberg. Not all of it shows on the surface or above the surface. We know that this bill is at least \$10 million above last year's appropriation for the same general purposes. That is the word of the chairman of the subcommittee, but what is not seen are the millions of additional dollars that the Department of the Interior is obligated to pay out and which ought to be provided in this bill. That is the part of the iceberg that is unseen.

A little while ago I asked whether there was any money in this bill for the pay increases that became effective last July 1. I was advised there is no money for such purpose in the bill. The Department of Interior is not the smallest Department in the Federal Government. It has thousands of employees. We know the pay increase for all agencies of the Government, which was effective July 1, will amount to nearly \$3 billion. So there are millions upon millions of dollars that belong in this bill but which will be provided later in a supplemental appropriation.

What I am trying to say here this afternoon is simply this: If we are going to bring any order out of chaos in the fiscal affairs of this country, somewhere we are going to have to start cutting appropriations. It has not been done in other legislation and it is not being done

in this bill. This bill, calling for the spending of \$1.5 billion in this fiscal year, is \$10 million more than the appropriation for last year, minus the very substantial amount of money that will be provided later to pay for the salary increases. So we are seeing only a part of the iceberg. Make no mistake about it—you will not be cutting expenditures if you vote for this bill. You will be voting for an increase.

I am intrigued, I am always intrigued by money that is expended through this bill for such items as commercial fisheries and the construction of fishing vessels. I do not know why we build fishing vessels in this country if we are going to permit them to be shot up and confiscated by foreign governments, and if we have to pay from another pocket money to get the vessels, cargoes, and the crews back.

That is another of the incredible contradictions in the operation of this Government.

And we have the good old arts and humanities in this bill to the tune of \$16 million. Why should there be another dollar of increase for that purpose? This is one fund that ought to be cut out entirely in the interest of fiscal sanity. Around the country, cultural centers are busted and closing. The new \$13 million center in Atlanta, Ga., opened recently and three of the theaters in that center are to be closed this fall, according to the testimony before this committee, because they are not supported. But we in this Congress go blindly on voting to put up more and more money for the arts and humanities.

I hope there will be an amendment—and I understand there will be one—to at least cut the appropriation back to the figure for last year. It ought to be cut out completely and the money devoted to something worthwhile.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa referred to the funds that are in this bill for the construction of fishing vessels and for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Also the gentleman indicated that he certainly did not approve of appropriating money for construction of vessels that would be seized by other nations and for which this Nation would pay fines, and so on.

I think I should comment at this time and say that I am very hopeful these seizures will cease. On July 29 a meeting is scheduled in Latin America in which four nations will participate in discussions. I am hopeful there will be an end to the fining of our fishing vessels that fish on the high seas and which for the last 15 years the United States has seemed unwilling to protect.

However, I should like to call attention to the fact that in this bill funds for construction subsidy of fishing vessels are reduced.

In the early days of the founding of this Republic it was determined that in order to develop our shipbuilding industry we should require that fishing vessels must be built in this country, and therefore the fisherman is compelled to pay

higher prices than he would otherwise to have his fishing vessel built abroad.

We have had a program since 1964 under which we have attempted to upgrade our fishing fleet. It has been a miserable failure. We have spent millions of dollars and have succeeded only in building 31 new fishing vessels. When one considers we have some 13,000 fishing vessels, mostly overage, of 5 tons or more, one can see it has not succeeded in its purpose of upgrading the fleet. As a matter of fact, most of these 31 vessels went to concerns that were never in the fishing business before, so what we have succeeded in doing is giving the existing fishing industry competition it never had before.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PELLY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I am not worried so much about the subsidization of the American fishing industry as I am that we build fishing vessels and then see them taken over on the high seas by foreign governments.

Mr. PELLY. I have appreciated the fact that the gentleman from Iowa has supported my efforts in order to try to stop this practice, and I believe, thanks to his help and the action of this House, we finally are going to come to some agreement with these countries. I appreciate the gentleman's help.

Mr. GROSS. There is to be a meeting in Washington in October, a so-called low-level meeting, and then in December down in Venezuela there is scheduled a so-called high-level meeting, but I cannot be very optimistic, from what I hear, that the gentleman is going to see the results he hopes for. I do commend the gentleman from Washington for the vigorous fight he has made to put a stop to the seizure of our fishing vessels.

Mr. PELLY. I have followed the situation very closely, and I am personally encouraged. A 4-nation meeting is scheduled to meet in Buenos Aires the end of July with representatives from Peru, Chile, and Ecuador.

I want to say I am hopeful. I believe meanwhile it is quite essential to enact a new fishing vessel construction program.

The consumption of fish in this country has gone up, but it has been the consumption of imported foreign fish which has gone up since 1954 by more than 100 percent. Meanwhile, during the same period the consumption of our own domestically caught fish has gone down. We must do something to upgrade our old obsolete fishing fleet.

As I say, the funds in this bill have been reduced from the \$6 million appropriation of last year to \$3 million.

Meanwhile, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House has developed a bill which I believe will give broader support for the upgrading of our fishing vessels, and will allow this subsidy to go for reconstruction and remodeling of the older vessels as well as new construction so that the money available will go further. We should help more of our people in the fishing indus-

try, instead of giving them competition they have never had before.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon, who has done a great deal in the way of trying to help our fisheries.

Mr. WYATT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman, who has been a real leader in fisheries matters, and I should also like to point out, as he has said, during the time that the total poundage of fish consumed in this country has grown enormously the percentage of fish caught by domestic American fishermen of that total has gone down dramatically. If we want to completely abolish the domestic fisheries, then we should eliminate the relatively small amount of money contained in this bill. I urge the money be retained in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. PELLY was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. WYATT. I urge that this money be retained. I believe we should be doing much more for our commercial fishermen than we have been doing.

I also point out the effect of dropping this appropriation on the balance of trade and the balance of payments.

Mr. PELLY. I might just sum up, Mr. Chairman, by saying that a new \$20 million authorization bill for a fishing vessel construction subsidy will, I hope, be given a rule shortly and will be considered on the floor of this House. Then I am sure I will have some support from the House on it. I know if that is the case, the gentlewoman from Washington and the other members of the committee will try to provide adequate funds. Incidentally if funds are added in the Senate after the authorization is passed, then I am sure the Committee will recognize that \$3 million will not be enough.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. PELLY. I am glad to yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I assure the gentleman, I am greatly interested in funds for all commercial fishing activities because I think it is mandatory for us to support this important phase of our economy.

Mr. PELLY. I thank the gentlewoman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; \$48,503,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SAYLOR

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: On page 21, line 24, strike out "\$48,503,000," and insert in lieu thereof "\$48,554,000, of which \$65,000 is for operation and maintenance of the Lamar Field Station in Pennsylvania."

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I realize that this is an increase in the appropriation for sport fisheries. However, from information which has been furnished to me by the Department of the Interior and information which has been furnished to me by people in Pennsylvania, I recognize that the amount of money which has been requested for the Lamar fish hatchery in this budget will not be sufficient to continue its operation during fiscal year 1970. For the information of the members of the committee, the Lamar fish hatchery is responsible for furnishing the sport fish furnished by the Federal Government for the entire northeastern part of the United States. This is the one fish hatchery that has the largest responsibility of any of our hatcheries throughout the United States. I would sincerely hope, therefore, that the amount of \$65,000 which is needed for its operation and maintenance would be given at this time. Failure to do so will mean many of the Members of Congress who come from the northeastern part of the United States and who have organized sportsmen requesting that fish be sent into their States, as well as various State organizations who are requesting that their streams and lakes be stocked, will find that they will be unable to comply with these requests.

This is a small amount, and I sincerely hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this item is for maintenance, and it seems strange that the Department did not see fit to request additional funds for this particular item. It is with great reluctance that I oppose additional funds for any kind of an installation in any one of the States. As you know, we have had a great many problems. We have to allocate the funds cautiously and carefully. We try to do it on a stage-by-stage basis.

For the information of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it is rather strange that the Department did not make a stronger case for this item.

Mr. Chairman, there are 435 Members of this House and I have no illusion but that each of these 435 Members has a project in his respective district that would cost \$50,000 which he could add to the cost of this bill in 1 minute just by being given the paper and pencil with which to write the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we have to draw rather sharp lines in the presentation of this bill because we have stringent fiscal limits. However, we have not tried to superimpose frugality at the expense of our natural resources in this bill. We have

tried to do a good job. However, I just do not think that at the 11th hour there should be an increase in these funds. If we did so I might say that we would have a sizable amount of such items added, and with very good reason. But I do say that I would hesitate to add this item to the House bill, and I do oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$21,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dangerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SAYLOR

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: On page 25, immediately after line 10, insert "construction of any road over Assateague National Seashore;"

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I did not expect my first amendment to be accepted because it would involve an expenditure. But I certainly hope I have a little better success with this amendment because it represents a reduction in expenditures.

Mr. Chairman, it so happens that at the time the Assateague National Seashore was authorized, there was a great deal of debate as to whether or not a road should be built through the wildlife refuge which is immediately south of the seashore. That matter has not been resolved as yet between the States of Virginia and Maryland and the National Park Service.

Mr. Chairman, the only purpose of this amendment is to see to it that none of the funds are expended until after that item is resolved. I sincerely hope, since I feel this is in the interest of economy and in the interest of looking toward the resolution of this problem, that this amendment might be accepted. The amendment, if adopted, would prohibit the use of any funds for the construction of a road until an overall plan is presented to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and has been approved.

That road program has not been submitted to our committee, and I would hope that no funds would be expended up until that time takes place.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr.

Chairman, may I point out that construction of this road is directed by the authorizing legislation. We do not provide funds for construction of the road in this bill. However, no restrictive action was taken by the Committee so that the National Park Service and the people involved could discuss it and come to a conclusion. So there are no funds in this bill for the Assateague Road. We told the National Park Service that until they came to some kind of a mutual decision on the practicability of a road in the area, funding for construction would be delayed.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I might say to the gentleman from Washington that the only reason I have offered the amendment is because the committee placed a limitation, a proviso, that they have presently included in lines 9 to 16 on page 25 of the bill, because none of those items are included in this \$21.5 million here, and for that reason I have just added one more.

That is the reason I have offered the amendment. There is no money appropriated for any of these.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to my colleague from Virginia.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I would state to the gentleman that the reason that the construction of the proposed road on Assateague Island has not commenced—and I know that the gentleman in the well has followed this very closely, and is certainly well aware of the situation that exists there—is that in the authorizing legislation in section 9 (a) and (b), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to construct a road that would run the length of the island, and as the gentleman knows, currently in the State of Maryland, from the Maryland State line north to the Maryland access road there is a public highway. Second, in the State of Virginia, in the wildlife refuge there has been constructed a road tied in with the refuge portion. It was the feeling of the committee that to spell out in the law that no funds can be used for that would actually go in the face of what Congress had already directed to be done by statute.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say to my colleague that Congress has already authorized building and the acquisition of a park entrance in Prince Georges County, Md. Congress has approved that, in the vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Md. We have approved the Dangerfield Island marina in Virginia. We have approved the Greenbelt Park in Maryland, and the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Washington and Maryland, and we are talking about funding, but particularly limiting the expenditure of these funds, and I think it is appropriate that since there is no money provided that we limit the Assateague Island Road. That is the one thing that has caused some real problems so far as the Assateague National Seashore is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope that the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, to my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would like to say that in the early stages of the development of the Assateague Seashore the group from Maryland and the group from Virginia got together and it was my understanding that in return for our support for this wonderful national project they were going to put a road in. Now, I know I would have never voted for this project, and never have supported it unless I was assured that a road was going to go through that island. I believe that there are many in Maryland and many in Virginia who are laboring under that understanding that there will be a road. Therefore I would hope that the House will vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$148,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HECHLER OF
WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia: On page 35, line 8, strike out lines 8 through 12.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, there are five reasons why this useless appendage and administrative monstrosity known as and misnamed the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review should be abolished.

First. This Board is completely outside of the Bureau of Mines. It is an independent agency. It is dominated by coal operators. It has the right to review on appeal and nullify the efforts of the inspectors in the Bureau of Mines who are trying to do their job to protect the safety of the miners.

Second. You would not superimpose on the Federal Power Commission a board of review which consists of electric utilities. You would not superimpose on the Department of Agriculture a board of review consisting of representatives of large meatpackers to review meat inspection.

Administratively I think this is a terrible idea.

Third. We already have an adequate process of judicial review of all of the activities and orders of the Bureau of Mines and its inspection service written into the law.

Fourth. The other body's Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has stricken this Board out of its recommendations.

Fifth. It has been recognized that this Board does very little except to review on appeal by the operator some of the very good and constructive work that inspectors in the Bureau of Mines do.

I would like to point out to you on page

26, part 3 of the hearings where the very able chairman of the subcommittee asked whether a miner could appeal to this board of review.

The answer by Robert Freehling, general counsel of the Board was:

No; the miners have no right of appeal. It would only be the operator who could dispute the order and appeal to the Board.

So what is this so-called Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review?

In the first place, it consists largely of operators. Second, the miner cannot appeal to it; only the operator can appeal to it. If we have any faith or confidence in the Bureau of Mines and its adherence and dedication to the public interest, we should give them the authority to protect the safety of the miners and not set up a non-governmental, independent board in order to complicate this entire procedure.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Committee will support this amendment, and I hope I can get the support of the gentleman from Missouri, the gentleman from Iowa, and other economy-minded Members. We can save \$148,000 at this point. I do not believe the gentleman from California would like to have the Federal Power Commission's rulings reviewed by an independent board outside of the Commission which consists of electric utilities or have the rulings of any other agency of the Government reviewed by some outside board of review. It is a special-interest type of board.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I wish to say that I am in complete accord with the statement of the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I appreciate the gentleman's support.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. I was not here for the opening remarks on the amendment. Who appoints this Board?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. This is a presidentially appointed Board.

Mr. JOELSON. But it consists of, you say, representatives of the mining industry?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. The current composition of the Board includes three out of the five from the coal mining industry. It so happens that one member represents the United Mine Workers of America, and he is not very active. I do not know why he is not, and although he is outvoted, he does not seem to object very much to the actions of the coal operators. The other members are primarily representatives of the coal operators, large and small. The chairman is supposed to be an engineer, experienced in the coal mining industry, but he usually turns out to be a man who speaks for the coal operators.

Mr. JOELSON. I assume that there is a public statute under which this body is set up?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. JOELSON. Perhaps it should be repealed.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I hope it will be. I will say to the gentleman from New Jersey, when the coal mine health and the safety legislation comes in as recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor, I hope that will be done.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I have asked the gentleman to yield because I dislike to leave the question unanswered. When you say that there is one member from the United Mine Workers and he is not working at the present time, I would ask you if that is Mr. Widman. Is that Mr. Widman?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. No, that is Mr. Lewis E. Evans.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to take part in the debate on this amendment until the gentleman who offered it discredited my constituent and a representative of the United Mine Workers of America, Mr. Lewis E. Evans.

It just so happens that I have known Lew Evans for a long period of time. He received training in the Pennsylvania coal fields after his formal education, and has been a knowledgeable and an experienced miner. The late Gov. David Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, recognized his capabilities and appointed him secretary of mines for our State and his record for safety is unsurpassed in his lifetime fight for the men who toil in the mines.

Despite the temper of statements that have been made, I can tell you that Lewis Evans has been an exceptionally qualified member of this board. He has fought diligently and fairly for changes in regulations in which his experience and training command. For those beliefs you cannot fault any man. I sincerely hope that this amendment will be defeated.

If you decide to abolish this board, that is perfectly within your right to do so, but you do it by the proper legislative route. You simply do not use this approach and divest an appropriation from an authorized board.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I will apologize to the gentleman if I seemed to reflect on Mr. Evans. What I merely meant to convey was that the other members of the Board had consistently outvoted Mr. Evans.

I did not mean to impugn the integrity of any member, but merely to define the composition and the way in which they voted.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is perfectly all right. One man cannot dominate a Board consisting of five members, but certainly a man with the record of Lewis Evans does not deserve to be impugned because

of his not being able to successfully have his way on all votes on this Board.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is defeated.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. Very briefly—and I am not holding any brief for or against personalities on the Board—I am going to say this: This Board was established by statute. It should be eliminated by statute. The distinguished gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. HECHLER) did not appear at the hearings and ask that this money be cut. We did not have a communication from him asking that the money be cut and that in effect this agency be abolished. Until it is terminated by statute, I think we can provide this small amount of money which serves in the intrarelationship between the State plans, and Federal operations. I do recommend that it go to the authorizing committee for action rather than to have us take action here.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I have known of this agency for some time. This is the first time I have ever heard of any complaint brought against the Board as such. I think whatever authorizing committee has jurisdiction over this matter, this should be brought to that committee, and it should be brought into the picture, rather than have us trying to kill a board, already authorized and already a part of the official family of the United States, by cutting off the funds. That just does not make sense to me.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest to the Members of this House, they read part 3 of the hearings, and on page 13 a distinguished Member of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. KEE), the son of a former distinguished Member, came and introduced a member of the Board who appeared before us. Obviously a member of the committee does not question another Member of the Congress when a person introduced by him appears before the committee. Very frankly, I think this is a matter for the authorizing committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. HECHLER).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefore, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); \$1,070,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SAYLOR

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: On page 38, line 7, strike out "\$1,070,000: *Provided*," and insert in lieu thereof "\$922,700:

Provided, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for the Temporary Pennsylvania Avenue Commission: *Provided further*."

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, if this section would have divided the moneys for the National Capital Planning Commission and for the Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue, I would have been able to make a point of order against the funds for the Temporary Pennsylvania Avenue Commission, because it has not been authorized by law. If the Members will refer to page 956, part 3 of the hearings, which are available to Members, they will see under "Current status" the following:

As mentioned above, Joint Resolutions were introduced in both Houses of Congress in the second session of the 89th Congress. The Senate passed the Resolution and it was reported favorably out of the House Interior Committee, but it did not reach the House floor. New legislation was introduced in the first session of the 90th Congress and passed the Senate. Thus far, the House Interior Committee has not reported out the Resolution, and it will most probably need to be reintroduced in the 91st Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I have no particular feelings on this one way or another. I am willing to accept this amendment as offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL FOUNDATIONS ON THE ARTS AND THE
HUMANITIES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, \$14,000,000, of which \$4,250,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts through assistance to groups and individuals pursuant to section 5(c) of the Act and for support of the functions of the National Council on the Arts set forth in Public Law 88-579; \$2,000,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for assistance pursuant to Section 5(h) of the Act; \$6,250,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Humanities for support of activities in the humanities pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act; and \$1,500,000 shall be available for administering the provisions of the Act: *Provided*, That in addition, there is appropriated in accordance with the authorization contained in section 11(b) of the Act, to remain available until expended, amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property received by each Endowment during the current and preceding fiscal years, under the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the Act, for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated, but not to exceed a total of \$2,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per-

cent of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts for the purposes of sections 5(c), 5(h) and functions under Public Law 88-579 and not to exceed 3 percent of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Humanities for the purposes of section 7(c) shall be available for program development and evaluation.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCHERLE

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHERLE: On page 38, line 14, strike out "\$14,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,600,000."

On page 38, line 14, strike out "\$4,250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,400,000."

On page 38, line 22, strike out "\$6,250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,700,000."

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman, before I speak on my amendment, I wish to say that I am surprised that there is any money at all in this bill.

On page 1041, part 3 of the hearings, the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentlelady from Washington (Mr. HANSEN), says:

I may state there will be no funding until there is an appointment of the Chairmanship of the National Endowment for the Arts and the Committee is informed of program policy for fiscal year 1970.

Yet, despite the fact that the new arts chairman has not been appointed, the committee is asking for an increase for the Arts Council of \$850,000 over what it spent last year and the Humanities Council is to be given a \$2,550,000 increase.

It is incredible that the Foundation on the Arts would receive a 20-percent increase in spending and the Foundation for the Humanities a 70-percent increase. When is this Congress going to cut spending? It shelled out an additional \$12.5 million for the Kennedy National Cultural Center which originally was not supposed to cost the taxpayer one single penny. The arts and humanities should be able to function adequately at their present funding level.

I hope every Member of Congress takes the time to read the hearings, particularly part 3 concerning the interlocking cultural setup that is building in our Nation today. Clearly the Smithsonian Institution and the Foundation have overlapping, duplicating, and competing jurisdictions. There is under the Smithsonian program a Performing Arts Division, the National Collection of Fine Arts and National Portrait Gallery, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which is headed by Prof. Hubert H. Humphrey. All of these bureaus perform similar functions to those of the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities.

A foremost example of the overlapping and competing Government agency projects is the plan to celebrate the American Revolutionary Bicentennial. The Smithsonian Institution has already spent \$100,000 on this project and intends to spend another \$50,000 this year. Not to be outdone, the National Endowment for the Humanities intends to spend \$200,000 on the event celebrating the 200th birthday of our Nation. But on top of all this, Members can turn to page 44

of this bill and see that this committee has approved \$175,000 to set up another, or third American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

In reading this legislation, one quickly realizes that many of the grants made by the Foundation show little element of urgency. For example, the Congress is being asked to fund as a priority project a sixth version of "The Scarlet Letter." Justification for this project is based on the attempt that they are trying to obtain a final corrected version of a classical fictional novel. Of course there is no assurance that this sixth version will achieve the ultimate truth in this fiction.

The sense of priority among the arts baffles me. Congress is asked to drastically increase funds for the Foundation while it is unwilling to grant a \$54,000 request to the National Gallery of Arts to stay open during the evening hours. During April 1 through Labor Day, over 100,000 visitors, both tourists and Washington-area residents, would take advantage of the evening hours to visit the National Gallery of Arts; however, this is not possible. This is another example of the "cultural conglomerate" catering to the privileged few rather than to the general public.

Everyone who is familiar with the arts and humanities program would have to agree that the most spectacular project undertaken is the Westbeth artists housing program. This can be described as a resident artist playhouse which contains 384 apartments ranging from a single studio apartment to a three-bedroom suite with a large living room. Uncle Sam put up half the money to form the corporation which built this plush playhouse. The FHA loaned this New York City corporation \$9.5 million for construction. The artists will be allowed to reside there at a rent which is two-thirds subsidized by the Federal taxpayers. It is anticipated that artist compounds such as this eventually will be built in every State. There is plenty of studio working space so that the artist cannot be frustrated by commuter problems facing most other Americans today. In addition, a sculpture garden, a theater for rehearsal, and, in the basement, a soundproof studio because as the sponsors of the project said:

Composers aren't exactly a help to their neighbors if they are playing the piano.

Mr. Chairman, apparently the American taxpayer has been shoved into a soundproof room because no one has paid any attention to his clamoring to end the ever-increasing cost of nonessential projects such as this. With the 10-percent surtax a virtual certainty and with many other projects which will require additional Federal financing this year, it is imperative that this body begin to make meaningful spending cuts. This bill would be a good place to start, here and now. I urge the adoption of my amendment which will merely require the Foundations for Arts and Humanities to spend at the same level as it did last year and save the taxpayers \$3.4 million.

Mr. Chairman, I have no objection whatsoever as far as this bill is concerned with respect to the Interior appropri-

tions. My only objection is to the related agencies appropriations. I think the Members of Congress would do well to save the taxpayers of this country, as a beginning, \$3.4 million to which I think they are fairly and certainly entitled.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the real effect of this amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE) would be to reduce the Arts and Humanities moneys to the level of the expenditures of last year. This matter has been given careful consideration by the subcommittee under its distinguished chairman, after thorough justification was made to the chairman and to her subcommittee members, and after consideration by the full committee.

I might point out to the gentleman from Iowa that notwithstanding the quotation with respect to the appointment of a new Arts Chairman, it is a matter of great national interest and it has been a matter of interest to the President during his 6 months of incumbency to support the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities and, indeed, to support the Kennedy Center. I say this because while he was a Member of the other body and during the time that he was the Vice President, President Nixon enthusiastically supported these and a number of other similar cultural projects.

Now Mr. Chairman, with reference to the expense which has been suggested by the gentleman from Iowa, if this amendment were unfortunately to be adopted, it would be virtually impossible for the President to find the type, the quality, and the experienced person such as he has been looking for to succeed Roger Stevens, who did such an outstanding job in the infancy of this program. A number of extremely distinguished names have been mentioned, without regard to politics, but with regard to their quality, ability, and willingness to make the enormous sacrifice that is necessarily involved in this program. Mr. Stevens made such a great personal sacrifice as Chairman of the Arts Foundation.

The Chairman of the respective Foundations, to say the very, very least—and I shall not name the persons involved—have been absolutely spectacular in administering these programs, notwithstanding criticisms of specific projects.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from New Jersey mentioned the name of Roger Stevens. Is this the same Roger Stevens who said when this Cultural Center was started here that he would raise the money from private sources or resign his job?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I did not see the quote, but I will give the gentleman from Iowa credit for the accuracy of his statement and then I will put it in its proper context.

At the time Mr. Stevens is alleged to have said that, the bill before the House was the original National Cultural Center legislation of which I was the author. At that time I said, and Mr. Stevens and others said, that the Government would not be called upon to provide funds for this Center.

The gentleman's colleague from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE) has alluded to this also.

Following the assassination of President Kennedy, the House of Representatives and the other body changed the name, changed indeed the basic legislation, to name the National Cultural Center the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, at which time, without any special promises, and certainly without any deception, but perfectly candidly, we asked that the Government match on a 50-50 basis funds which were raised from private sources, which is being done. We went through this several days ago during debate on another bill.

At the time which the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS) has mentioned, which was before there was a changed concept, Mr. Stevens may have said that. Certainly I expected, as the author of the legislation, that the Government would not be called upon. But as the coauthor of the changed legislation I said in this well that I would ask that the Government contribute its 50 percent.

Mr. GROSS. And changing the name only resulted in a bigger take from the taxpayers; is that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I do not question that it is a bigger take from the taxpayers, but how in the name of heaven, with an expenditure so small as involved in the construction of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts can we say that a nation of 200 million people is taking from the taxpayers an unwarranted amount? It is a case where the people of the country have absolutely expressed their willingness to help with this project.

I notice that the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE) talks about how terrible it is to give a pianist a soundproof room in which to perform. I do not hear the gentleman saying it is a terrible thing to quarantine a couple of dozen people in order that we have full knowledge of the scientific results of our astronauts' walk on the moon.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I do not hear a question about quarantine facilities on ship or on shore or at the space centers. He approved of these things, but do you know an artist needs some quarantine in carrying out an opportunity to perform?

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I will first yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As far as quarantine is concerned, I would certainly think we need one, but I

think they should provide it, just like the other means or provisions are made.

Second—

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. What other provisions is the gentleman referring to?

Mr. SCHERLE. Let me continue. You have got—

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield unless the gentleman tells me what other provisions he is talking about.

The gentleman from Iowa refers to some other provisions. What other provisions does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. SCHERLE. Quarantine, as the gentleman mentioned.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Yes, I understand the meaning of that word.

Mr. SCHERLE. All right. Who makes these provisions?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. In one case, NASA can quarantine the astronauts, and those who are going to go after them when they land. And in the other case, in the—

Mr. SCHERLE. I think what we are trying to do, I think we are trying to compare apples and oranges. I do not think—

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The gentleman from Iowa is the one who mixed the apples and the oranges. I am not trying to mix them.

Mr. SCHERLE. As far as the Cultural Center is concerned, they are now putting up in Niagara Falls, N.Y., a cultural center there for Bobby Kennedy for \$24 million in public donations.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The gentleman from New Jersey declines to yield any further on the ground that this is unknown to him, and because it is not relevant to our discussion. We are not talking about the Kennedy Center or Niagara Falls in this appropriation bill. We are talking about the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. If the gentleman would understand better the legislation we could discuss it.

Mr. SCHERLE. I do not consider that that is so. I think I understand it very well.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. If the gentleman understands it very well, I concede that to him, but I must admit that we must be talking in a different language because I do not understand his language.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to say that in view of some of the remarks I have heard from the other side I would think sound-proof facilities might be very well considered for some political figures.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I can only say this: by no standard on earth can it be considered an exorbitant expenditure to give the modest amounts of money called for in this legislation for all of the arts and all

of the humanities, and the other Federal involvements in this project. I will concede that there is duplication, and I shall make reference later to a Smithsonian Performing Arts project of which I am critical, and about which some others are critical. Notwithstanding, if the gentleman would take as much time to look at duplications in the physical sciences and in the medical sciences, and in other areas, I am sure that we could agree that there could be vast savings.

Mr. Chairman, my reference to the Smithsonian Institution relates to its Performing Arts Division which is presenting three productions of American musical theater in a tent on the Mall. These productions cover the period from July 15 to September 2. Unfortunately, the formula contained in the Public Law 89-209, of which I was the author, does not apply to the Smithsonian. Briefly, this requires that artists shall work for a salary no less than the standard minimum pay determined by the Secretary of Labor.

The following correspondence addressed to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) and to myself explains the position of the Smithsonian and that of the Musicians Union and Actors Equity Association. It is my intention to insure that if the Smithsonian's splendid project is repeated next year, it be done in accordance with the type provision set forth in Public Law 82-209. In a word, we want to continue opportunities for students and at the same time guarantee professional standards.

The correspondence follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1969.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Department
of Interior and Related Agencies, Com-
mittee on Appropriations, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your inquiry concerning the non-use of members of Actors Equity Association in our Mall Theatre productions.

As part of a developing program to enliven the Mall and to present culturally stimulating programs to our visitors, the Smithsonian is presenting three productions of representative American Musical Theatre for seven weeks, from July 15 to September 2. This theatre form has been widely recognized as one of our country's major cultural contributions and the plays chosen are outstanding examples of the development of this form.

Every effort is made to present all Smithsonian productions with the highest performance quality and to demonstrate worthy esthetic standards. Towards this end, we anticipated the use of an experienced professional company to be employed in these productions. At the same time, we are vitally concerned that any presentations offered by this Institution are available to all our visitors and that no ticket price be established which would prohibit any citizen from attending one of our programs. We found that the cost of an Equity Company was not compatible with a popular-price ticket particularly in view of our limited funds. As you know, the cost of these productions is borne almost entirely by private funds and tickets are available for \$2.00 or \$3.00, a price believed to be within the reach of a great majority of our visitors.

When the cost of a full Equity contract proved to be prohibitive, the Institution

approached the Association with a request for a partial Equity contract similar to the special arrangement negotiated by the union with the Summer Shakespeare Festival for performances at the Sylvania Theatre. (This contract allows a minimum of ten Equity performers to work in a company with an unlimited number of unpaid non-Equity actors.) This request was denied. Subsequently a decision was reached to proceed with the presentation using a non-professional company. Although less than a week before rehearsals were to begin Mr. Carl York, business agent of Actors Equity, visited Washington and contacted Mr. James R. Morris, Director of the Smithsonian's Division of Performing Arts, to explore the possibilities of an acceptable contract. Every effort was made to seek an arrangement with Actors Equity and still maintain the low ticket price which we felt essential. Equity representatives were given permission to speak to the non-Equity company concerning union membership but did not appear, and Mr. Morris warned the cast at the initial rehearsal that any union members should not continue with the performances.

The performers appearing in these productions are for the most part students at area colleges and universities. These young people are not members of the union but are nevertheless very talented and their affiliation is similar to that of other student interns working in various departments of the Institution during the summer. These opportunities provide the student with experience and are related as closely as possible to their individual course of study and interests. The salaries of the performers and other production expenses are dependent upon boxoffice receipts. Less than \$10,000 in appropriated funds has been used in support of this program by providing buildings management services and equipment, administrative, and technical direction.

In the future, if public response calls for the continuation of these programs, it is our intention to employ union personnel. This will require extensive efforts for fund raising to make possible the substantial increase in costs.

In the meantime, we hope that we may continue our earnest endeavors to provide these musical performances for the public and to avoid the distress to the young people particularly that would result from the cancellation of the program.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES BRADLEY,
Acting Secretary.

ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION,
New York, N.Y., July 22, 1969.

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: I greatly appreciate your interest in the theater events being sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution on the Washington Mall this summer since this activity is of some concern to me and to the Actors' Equity Association. The situation involves several matters of policy with regard to the evolving relationship between government and the arts that I hope you can help clarify.

First there is the matter of the government's treatment of the artist. I know I do not have to tell you about the economics of the actor's profession. The records of the Committees you have chaired are full of statistics and testimony verifying the fact that unemployment, low pay and poor working conditions typify the economic situation facing all the performing arts professions in our country. Numerous authorities have noted that this situation has been very harmful to the quality of the arts in America. Faced with economic uncertainty and constantly required to make financial sacri-

fices, the performing artist is forced to divide his time between his art and work that would provide him with a decent living. Many of our country's finest talents find it impossible to earn a living in America and they either leave to perform in other countries or they abandon their profession altogether. Surely, if the government is to undertake the production of performing arts events it must do nothing that would encourage this sort of treatment of America's artists.

I am confident that the Congress does not intend that such exploitation take place. I believe that for this reason P.L. 89-209 specifies that grantees of the National Endowment for the Arts must insure that their employees receive no less than the standard minimum compensation for performing arts as determined by the Secretary of Labor and that working conditions shall meet basic standards of safety and health. Having stated this for the guidance of private individuals and organizations receiving grants from the Endowment, surely the Congress could not permit a government agency to abide by lower standards.

And yet this is what the Smithsonian Institution seeks to do. For its presentations of musical comedy on the Mall, the Institution has employed its artists at salaries far below that which the Secretary of Labor has found to be minimal for the theater. It is my understanding that the compensation this agency offered its performers during the rehearsal period preceding the "opening night" was even below minimum wage standards. I am also informed that backstage conditions are far below par for the profession. Commonly accepted practices designed to protect the performers from injury and to safeguard their health have been ignored.

Despite our efforts to bring these matters to the attention of Mr. James Morris, Director of the Performing Arts Division of the Smithsonian, he declined to participate in anything more than the most perfunctory discussions claiming, in part, that because of the nature of the activity in which the Institution is engaged, it is entitled to special dispensations freeing it from the standards to which I refer.

Equity acknowledges that there are situations in the theater when the actor can properly be asked to sacrifice, i.e., when it is necessary for the welfare of the profession or when it is vital to the quality of our society's cultural experiences. For this reason special consideration is given to bona fide drama schools seeking experienced performers to work with and thus help educate their students. Equity believes the professional artist has an obligation to help the next generation of stage performers. To stimulate training in a professional atmosphere Equity and the managements of many theaters have established apprenticeship and journeymen programs for young people. And in these cases too, allowances are made because of the importance of these programs to the profession.

This Association also has recognized that valid arguments can be made for special consideration when a theater activity is making a unique and significant contribution to the cultural life of a community. Special presentations of rarely performed but important works at times qualify for this consideration. However, the productions being offered by the Smithsonian ("Annie Get Your Gun," "Guys and Dolls," "Of Thee I Sing") are the kind of fare that is regularly offered by countless commercial and private nonprofit theaters across the land. Although it may be pointed out that the Smithsonian is providing this service for the Washington tourist trade at a price that is less than that which is asked at other theaters, surely this cannot be considered a unique contribution.

I believe that any theater having government sponsorship and paying substandard

wages could undercut with lower admission prices private efforts that maintain standards and have no government backing. This, I fear, is exactly what the Smithsonian's program threatens to do.

For these reasons, I believe the Smithsonian's theater on the Mall as presently constituted is ill advised. I hope you will use your good offices to correct the situation so that the American artist, his profession, and the general public will be able to benefit from a healthy, constructive relationship between its government and the theater.

Sincerely,

ANGUS DUNCAN,
Executive Secretary.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS,
Washington, D.C., July 15, 1969.

Hon. FRANK THOMPSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: The Smithsonian Institution's production of musical comedy on the Washington Mall raises a question which is of great concern to Local 161-710 of the American Federation of Musicians. The question is: What is the obligation of the Federal government to the artist when it undertakes to provide entertainment and cultural events that may or may not be in competition with private commercial or non-profit efforts.

I firmly believe that government must not become a party to the universally-deplored practice of presenting artistic events at the expense of the artist. The basis of all art is the artist, whether he be a painter, writer, actor or musician. Government, above all, has an obligation to acknowledge this truth and consider the artist's needs before all others when budgeting for cultural or entertainment activities. When government sponsors cultural programs and provides the artist with just compensation, it makes a two-fold contribution: It presents an event for the enjoyment of the public and it helps the artist to achieve a degree of economic stability so that he may continue and grow in his profession. But when government promotes events that depend for their financial solvency upon the willingness of artists to sacrifice decent pay, standard fringe benefits and proper working conditions, then it is the artist, not the government, who is subsidizing the event.

Happily, the Congress has devised a formula to prevent such abuses. In Public Law 89-209, which you authored, there are provisions requiring that recipients of government grants from the National Endowment for the Arts offer artists who work for a salary no less than the standard minimum pay determined by the Secretary of Labor. Also, the Act requires that such grantees provide safe and sanitary conditions in which the artists can work. It seems to me that having enacted such a provision as part of the National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities Act, Congress has endorsed a sound policy. I cannot believe that Congress would permit any government agency to do directly what it prohibits the Arts Endowment grants program from doing indirectly.

And yet, we know what the Smithsonian, through its performing arts program, is offering salaries and conditions below those which has been established as minimal for the theatre by the Secretary of Labor.

Although members of my local are employed by the Smithsonian for its current presentation on the Mall and are guaranteed fair compensation, it is my understanding that the stage artists and theatre craftsmen are employed on a sub-standard basis. If this is true, I hope you can help end this practice. Our members would reap no immediate gain if you were successful in doing this, but I do believe the relationship between government and the arts in our city would be im-

proved in a manner that would benefit the public, the arts and all artists in the future.

Sincerely yours,

J. MARTIN EMERSON, *Secretary.*

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think the issue before the House today is a relatively simple one: whether we are going to provide significant, continuing, and major support for the arts and humanities in the United States. Basically, as every Member knows, we spend less at the national level than virtually any other civilized nation on the globe.

Notably, we spend less than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Austria. We spend only 3 cents per person for the arts; England spends six times that amount; France spends 20 cents per person; Italy 17 cents; and Austria spends \$5.50.

I think most Members are familiar with the fact that today in the United States virtually every major symphony, opera, dance, and ballet company is running at a deficit. Theaters large and small—on Broadway and in cities around the country—have to face annual cost increases that threaten their continued operation.

Overall, in the performing arts, there is a deficit of about 30 percent; of perhaps 60 percent in the ballet; and perhaps 40 percent in symphonies. Of our major symphony orchestras, only about 12 have a reasonable hope of remaining alive financially. Similarly, there are only five or six major opera companies in the country today, and about an equal number of significant dance groups. Of all the existing performing arts groups, it is quite clear that only a handful can take their survival for granted.

Most of the members of these professions, be they artists, dancers, or singers, or on the stage also are living with very, very modest financial returns—many of them below the poverty level.

In terms of salaries, of the 12,000 members of Actor's Equity in New York, only about 100 are able to make a living from their work on Broadway. The situation is much the same for the members of the American Guild of Musical Artists—only about 300 of these dancers can make a living from their professional work.

It strikes me, that with the passage of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, we have made in this country a national commitment to support meaningfully the arts and to give national recognition to the arts.

I might point out that in the 12 months between June 30, 1967, and June 30, 1968, the National Endowment for the Arts awarded grants to some 187 individuals and 276 organizations, for a Federal investment of \$8.6 million. But this \$8.6 million generated \$27 million from other sources.

Further, I will point out that with regard to the humanities, and figures vary, we are spending only \$5 million, as compared to \$15 billion in the sciences on an annual basis.

I think the humanities can help to point the way to the future and underline shared values that are essential to dealing with the great questions of war and peace and the banishment of poverty here at home.

I think, moreover, the question of our continued support for the arts will relate to the quality and to the character of our civilization in America.

I think if we are going to have grace and beauty and if we are going to mean something in terms of a basic national commitment to the arts, we must clearly continue to support them and, indeed, to increase our support significantly. At a time when we have had a major technological advance in landing men on the moon, and hopefully bringing them back safely, I think to cut back aid to the arts and humanities would reflect very unfortunately on the quality and the character of our society and our commitment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the defeat of the amendment and support funding for the arts and humanities at the level recommended by the Committee; namely, \$16 million.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and do so for the purpose of associating myself in the warmest way with the eloquent and meaningful sentiments uttered by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. REID).

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reluctantly disagree with my very delightful friend, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE).

Mr. Chairman, I do not suppose there is a Member in this House who has had as little opportunity to know about the arts and the humanities as the gentleman from South Dakota now addressing you.

I grew up on an Indian Reservation where I knew nothing about these things—and not anything did I know about them until I was nearly 21 years of age.

As I go back home in South Dakota, a State that is extremely conservative in many of its interests, and a State that has appropriated money for the arts—and we do have a State arts council—and there are little rural communities where people are hungry for the kind of thing that is being promoted by the endowment of the arts and the endowment of the humanities—and when so little is called for out of our great resources—and as pointed out by the gentleman from New York—when we here are asking for a paltry \$16 million and while we spend nearly that many billions of dollars—and naturally I support this in the sciences—why cannot we spend this little for the humanities and the arts so that we can better understand each other.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be soundly turned down.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in support of the amendment.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support the Scherle amendment to cut \$3¼ million out of the \$16 million for the arts and humanities.

And the money that would be left in the bill would be far better spent on Indians and their reservations throughout the country than on so-called cultural deals.

I understand that this appropriations subcommittee increased expenditures for the National Park Service, especially for the policing of the national parks.

There has been a 67-percent increase in crime, according to the hearings conducted by the committee, in the national park areas in the city of Washington alone. While perhaps this percentage is somewhat less elsewhere in the country, this money would be better spent on policing the national parks and helping restore law and order instead of spending it on this nebulous business operating under the label of arts and humanities.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I shall be brief.

The committee supported this appropriation, only wishing that we could have provided more. I would remind the Members of the House that there are millions of dollars in this bill providing outdoor recreation of various kinds for Americans. Conversely, there are millions of Americans who will never set foot in a forest or hold a fishing pole. These people live in the cities and towns. Some of them are handicapped and some do not have the means to supply themselves with expensive guns and sports equipment. Use of the mind, however, is free. Museums, art galleries, outdoor concerts can be enjoyed by those who have no transportation.

It is in this content that this committee is supporting the effort to make some small but lasting contribution to the quality of the spirit in America.

I close my remarks with this quotation, which is inscribed on one of the buildings of the Smithsonian Institution:

Whoever increases knowledge multiplies the uses to which he is able to turn the gift of his Creator.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, this subcommittee will be losing two members, and my remarks now have been sparked by the very stirring remarks of the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL). It will be losing the services of the present speaker, the gentleman from New Jersey, and I think we will stagger along without my services, and that I might be expendable. But we will also be losing the services of the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL), and that will truly be a blow and a loss.

I have worked with him. I have been amazed by the breadth of his views. He represents his district, but he has an abiding faith in the direction and the purpose of this Nation. I want to say it has been a pleasure knowing him, and and I wish him well in all his future endeavors.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL
COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$175,000.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. EDWARDS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the National Council on Indian Opportunity. The Council, which is chaired by the Vice President and composed of Cabinet officers responsible for programs affecting Indians and Indian leaders, was established by Executive order in 1968. It has a unique role to play in Indian affairs.

The National Council on Indian Opportunity is the only group which can coordinate effectively the Indian programs that now exist in seven different governmental departments. It is the only Federal body that has focused on the special problems of America's 240,000 or more urban Indians who are not covered by Bureau of Indian Affairs programs.

Perhaps most importantly, the Council provides the only opportunity for Indian leaders to sit down with high Government officials on an equal basis to negotiate and exercise some control over the programs that so vitally affect the lives of Indian citizens.

Unfortunately, the Appropriations Committee has eliminated all funding for the National Council on Indian Affairs for fiscal 1970. This decision is regrettable. I hope that the Congress will see fit to restore these funds because the job of the Council is a crucial one.

(Mr. FRASER (at the request of Mr. EDWARDS of California) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I want to indicate my deep concern about the Appropriation Committee's recommendation to deny funds for the new Indian kindergarten program. The administration had requested \$2.3 million for this program, which would be used to establish kindergartens in public schools which serve Indian children.

In my State of Minnesota and in many other areas, all Indian children attend public schools. But the school districts in Indian areas often have extremely limited sources of local revenue and must rely in large part on State and Federal funding. In many districts funds are so scarce that the district cannot afford to operate kindergartens. This situation is documented by the fact that less than 10 percent of all Indian children age 5 attend kindergarten. The same figure for all non-Indian children is 78 percent.

Now, when we are placing so much emphasis on early childhood education through Headstart and other new efforts, I do not see how we can deny Indian children the same early educational opportunities available to other youngsters as a matter of course. I hope that the Senate will see fit to restore funds for Indian kindergartens when H.R. 12781 is considered by that body.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 302. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups under section 214 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 691) which do not have prior and specific congressional approval of such method of financial support.

SEC. 303. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of competent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on a riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or property in the community concerned.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LANDGREBE

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANDGREBE: On page 45, following line 2, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 304. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to enter into contracts to extend the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore beyond the boundaries set forth in H.R. 11084 of the 91st Congress."

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been introduced and is aimed primarily at the line item on page 14, the 1970 contract authorization dealing with the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in the amount of \$8,500,000.

The intent of this amendment is to confine the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore part to the undeveloped areas in Porter County, which, incidentally, has been my home for approximately 53 years. The undeveloped areas equal over 2,000 acres, saving over 2 miles of shoreline of Lake Michigan, which is part of a bill I have introduced. It does retain the undeveloped areas in this part of the Nation for a national park.

The intent of my bill and the intent of this amendment is to exempt from the proposed national lakeshore part the developed areas that comprise over 500 homes and businesses. They are included in the exempt area, in the area I would like to exempt from consideration, including Baileytown, Beverly Shores, Furnessville, and Tremont. Also this amendment would exempt the shorelines in front of the towns of Dunes Acres and Ogden Dunes. These are two of our Nation's finest exclusive residential communities, and these areas would be seriously devaluated and impaired should there not be some restriction placed on the present plan.

This amendment would serve to save the tax base so badly needed in our fast-growing community for educational purposes and for police and highways and other badly needed local services.

Last, but certainly not least, it will save—and this is my own estimate, but I think it is conservative, based on what the Government has paid for land in the area—approximately \$50 million of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANDGREBE. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, do I understand the gentleman offers this as a limitation upon the appropriation process? Is that the reason it is offered here?

Mr. LANDGREBE. This amendment is very simple and understandable. It would place a restriction on the expenditure of funds for contractual purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Is the gentleman in any way endeavoring to change the authorizing legislation which created the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore?

Mr. LANDGREBE. This amendment would simply for 1970 restrict the use of funds for contracting for real estate in our community outside of certain areas.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, my question has not been answered. I want to know whether in any way it is the intention of the gentleman from Indiana to change the authorizing legislation.

Mr. LANDGREBE. The intention of this amendment is to restrict the use of funds for contracting for land in the north part of our county for 1970.

Mr. ASPINALL. I ask my colleague once more, and he has not answered my question, if he wants to change the authorization. If he wants to change the authorization, then he should come before the committee, which I have the honor to chair, rather than try to cut down on a program which is already authorized.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Chairman, I am going to answer the gentleman again and simply say I believe it is the right and obligation and duty of all Members of this Congress to put restrictions on expenditures of funds, and that is the purpose of this amendment, to put a restriction on the use of funds for contracting for real estate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. LANDGREBE was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Chairman, I want to complete a couple of comments here, and then I will yield.

I am not opposed to conservation or recreation in any part of the country.

I am opposed to the unwarranted destruction of 500 homes and the devaluation of hundreds more.

I am opposed to the destruction of small business or large in the name of conservation.

I am in favor of reducing the waste of Federal moneys, particularly while this Nation is at war, a war which continues to take a toll of lives of our young men and continues to increase our national

debt, a debt which this year is going to cost \$17.3 billion in interest.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANDGREBE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding.

The gentleman consulted with me about his amendment beforehand. I ask him to yield only in the spirit of helpfulness.

Is it not true that the only limitation on funds the gentleman intends by his amendment is to prevent the further acquisition of land over and above the existing borders of the Indiana Dunes State National Park, which is now authorized by law?

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I should like to be helpful, also.

Mr. LANDGREBE. I should like to explain to my colleague from Missouri that in discussions with him on the amendment we talked about certain things, but I found out later on good authority that the amendment I was offering was not subject to a point of order. It is a legitimate and right and proper amendment. I ask only that consideration be given to this amendment.

Mr. HALL. If the gentleman will yield for one further question, it is not his intention to change the existing law by the limitation herein, but to prevent further acquisition of land outside the existing park; is that not correct?

Mr. LANDGREBE. That is exactly right.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and move to strike the last word.

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I thought that the Indiana National Dunes Park area was settled some time ago by this Congress.

Over all these years, at practically every session, the National Dunes Park legislation was presented; and finally, thanks to the last Congress, the Indiana National Dunes Park legislation was enacted into law.

My good friend from Indiana, Congressman LANDGREBE, states that there should be some further land eliminated from what the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Congress has already enacted, and he is trying to do it through this amendment. Let me say that for 25 years the sponsors of the National Dunes Park had proscribed thousands of acres more than is contained in the present park area. Over the years, piece by piece, there have been thousands of acres of land eliminated from the National Dunes Park. I will call attention to some.

Beverly Shores, a residential area, originally supposed to be in the Dunes Park, was eliminated.

Dunes Acres, another residential area, has been eliminated.

Ogden Dunes, another residential area, has been eliminated. Several other smaller acreage areas have been eliminated from present park confines.

The Inland Steel property has been eliminated. That property consists of about 400 acres. Even the former retired president of Inland Steel told me personally that Inland Steel purchased this land over 50 years ago hoping some day to erect a steel mill. The steel officials gave up the project on account of the storms coming down Lake Michigan. This north-south sweep of about 600 miles over the centuries created the Indiana Dunes.

These storms destroyed the Michigan City Indiana Harbor project which was launched over 135 years ago. The government was called up to clean the port from land blockades every 2 years. This is the reason that big industry gave up the plan to make the south shore of Lake Michigan a large port shipping project.

The storms from the north of the State built the dunes. My friends, this dune park area will accommodate a public park for the enjoyment of millions of people who are living in northern Indiana and southern Michigan. It will accommodate about 9 million people living in the Chicago area and those living in the whole Midwest. There are millions of folks in this area who cannot go to Bar Harbor, Maine, or to Canada, northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. They must enjoy their vacations within a few hours' driving distance of their homes.

Mr. Chairman, at this late hour, after the Nixon administration has already cooperated by setting aside \$1.5 million in cash and \$8½ million in contract finances to erect this park which we have been fighting for, for the last 50 years, at this late hour to have an amendment offered here to cut off another scattering of acreage for an area that millions of people would like to have as a recreational park is something I just cannot understand.

I want to close by saying that even the people who were originally opposed to the park and the industries in that area of Indiana are for the park now. In fact, Inland Steel has already given up its land for the park. Organized labor is for the park. Chambers of commerce, every wildlife organization, such as the Izaak Walton League and just about everybody in northern Indiana are for this park.

Some Indianapolis real estate operators have a lot of options on land in this park area that they bought 20 years ago. They are the prime opponents who are still fighting against the park. They are trying to save some land speculations so that they can close in on their options. They speculate that there will some day be a great industrial area that will be erected among those sand dunes.

Mr. Chairman, I close now by stating that I hope we vote down this amendment.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I will not go into any great detail. This is an attempt to change the scope of the authorization bill on an appropriation matter. It is clearly, aside from its technical language, something that does not belong in this bill.

The second thing I wish to point out is that the bill before you today contains no funds for liquidation of the 1970 contract authorization. If it is desired to change the context of the authorizing legislation, it should be done through the authorizing Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of which the very distinguished gentleman from Colorado is chairman.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I am delighted to have the opposition of the chairman of this committee, because the only thing that can happen if this amendment is adopted is that the price of the land, which has already escalated in the area defined as a park will continue to escalate and instead of being a tax savings it will be a burden.

I hope the amendment is soundly defeated.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MIKVA. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlewoman and point out that the total area cut out of the dunes park by the bill incorporated by reference here will be over 90 percent of the area which was originally authorized by this Congress. Certainly that major surgery on a national park ought to be done through a bill which goes through the regular authorizing committee rather than through the back door in an appropriation.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I wish also to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlewoman from Washington and observe that it is my own understanding that never in the history of the National Park Service have lands authorized for national parks and purchased under such an authorization been subsequently removed from public use.

I do not believe that the Members of this House or the Secretary of the Department of the Interior would enjoy the distinction of supporting a measure which for the first time in conservation history would strip land purchased by the American taxpayers from inclusion in a national park.

Mr. Chairman, back in my part of the State of Indiana we call this the "land grab assault."

Mr. Chairman, I think the amendment ought to be defeated.

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman from Washington yield to me at this point?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Chairman, I take no particular position in this matter. I

come from the State of Indiana but from another area entirely. I have my views on it but I am not sure as to exactly what is involved. However, I would like to say in connection with the remark which was made by my distinguished friend from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAS) that I happen to know the author of this amendment and whether he is right or wrong on this amendment, there is no more sincere gentleman in this House. Therefore, I feel the "play" made on his last name by my colleague from Indiana was in poor taste.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. BRADEMAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am terribly sorry that my good friend from Indiana is so sensitive about my words, but I believe that the way in which the amendment offered by my friend from the Second District has been described by him touches on a point that goes to the heart of the legislative process.

Now, Mr. Chairman, my friend from the Second District of Indiana, Mr. LANDGREBE, would have us believe that his amendment represents a simple restriction on an appropriations bill, would he not? He has pointed out that his amendment simply embodies the bill affecting the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore which he has earlier introduced. But he did not tell us what was in that bill, did he? However, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MIKVA), told us what was in that bill; for that bill would have, in effect, affected, some persons estimate, up to 90 percent of the park.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADEMAS. No, not at this time.

That bill would have affected, some persons advise me, up to 90 percent of the land authorized for this park.

I do not believe it altogether unreasonable to suggest that the language used by the gentleman from the Third District is, indeed, appropriate, and that the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from the Second District is not at all appropriate in that he somehow neglected to point out to his colleagues in this committee the full impact of his amendment.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that everyone in this body understands the point I am making. I think it fair that as legislators we put all the facts on the table, make very clear the substance on which we are asking Members to vote, and then let the Members vote either "yes" or "no."

Mr. Chairman, let me spell out a little more fully why this amendment should be defeated.

Mr. Chairman, I have long supported the proposal to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as an 8,000-acre national park located on the southern shores of Lake Michigan. Recently, however, my colleague from the Second Congressional District of Indiana, Mr. LANDGREBE, introduced a bill "to define more clearly the boundaries of the In-

diana Dunes National Lakeshore." This legislation would not define the boundaries of this national park, but would more properly reduce the size of the lakeshore by over three-fourths of its presently authorized size.

Today, Mr. LANDGREBE has introduced an amendment to H.R. 12781, a bill which in part would appropriate moneys for land acquisition in the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore. This amendment, if approved, would accomplish the same purposes as his original bill: It would effectively decrease the park lands authorized for acquisition.

Mr. Chairman, I stand firmly against these proposals. I consider them a land-grab assault on the national park which Congress in its wisdom authorized in 1966 after more than a decade of study to determine the recreation needs of the urban-industrial complex stretching from north of Chicago to Benton Harbor, Mich.

Before raising my specific objections to Mr. LANDGREBE's proposals, however, I should like to first review the history of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

WHAT ARE THE DUNES?

The Indiana Dunes, located in Porter and La Porte Counties, Ind., on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, are known across the Nation as one of the true national wonders of America. Alive with self-renewing beaches and sand dunes which change shape at the command of the north winds, rolling meads, and ponds and bogs interspersed in the surrounding topography, the dunes are ideally suited to the recreation facilities desperately needed by the heavily populated industrial regions of Chicago, northwest Indiana, and southwestern Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, the area of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore also offers numerous unique conservation features. Cowles and Pinhook Bogs are registered natural landmarks, where Prof. Henry Cowles of the University of Chicago early in this century conducted extensive research into the subject of ecology. It is here that the science of ecology originated, and is known to many conservationists as the "cradle of ecology." The beaches feature "singing sand," which when dry, hums when walked upon. The dunes area is one of two places east of the American Southwest where cactus grows, and the only place south of the Arctic Circle where certain kinds of pine trees grow. The "live" dunes often cover parts of forests, only to uncover them hundreds of years later as "tree graveyards."

Further, the area incorporated in the Dunes National Lakeshore includes one of the most significant landmarks in the history of the development of the Northwest Territory, the Bailey Homestead. It was here that the first settlers in this part of what is now Indiana, built their home. This first pioneer, Joseph Bailey—the Daniel Boone of his time—established a trading post and an inn which became a popular stopping place for travelers who passed over the old post road between Detroit and Chicago.

HISTORY OF THE DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mr. Chairman, as far back as 1916, the need to preserve the dunes as a recreation facility in the rapidly expanding metropolitan area of northern Indiana was recognized by the first director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mathen, who attempted to establish the dunes west of Gary, Ind., as a national park. Fifty years later—Congress authorized a bill to establish the Dunes National Lakeshore, an 8,300-acre recreation facility in Porter and La Porte Counties, Ind.

The many years of heroic effort by two of the great conservation-minded men ever to serve in Congress—Senator Paul Douglas and Congressman Ed Roush—as well as the Save-the-Dunes-Council were brought to fruition in 1966 when Congress passed legislation authorizing the Dunes National Lakeshore. The decade preceding final passage was marked by intensive deliberation by Congress to strike a balance between the need to preserve adequate recreation facilities and continued economical and industrial growth in northwest Indiana. Much credit should be given to Senator BAYH for his splendid work in offering a plan acceptable to both industrial and conservation interests, which resulted in authorization of this national park 3 years ago.

In reaching this compromise, Mr. Chairman, Congress excluded the heavily developed residential areas of Ogden Dunes, Dune Acres, and Beverly Shores from the national park area. Land to accommodate two steel mills and an international deepwater port was also deleted from the park proposal. An additional 75 acres of land were excluded to accommodate a power station of the Northern Indiana Public Service Co.

The recreation facility envisioned by Congress in 1966 was a national park of approximately 8,300 acres, 2,200 acres of which constitute the Indiana Dunes State Park. A budget of \$27 million was authorized by Congress for land acquisition.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

Mr. Chairman, a total of \$12½ million has already been spent by the National Park Service for purchase of 1,344 acres of land throughout the area authorized by Congress as the Dunes National Lakeshore. According to the National Park Service most of the funds expended to date have been in the most costly areas of the park. Subsequent appropriations will provide for larger increments of land to be acquired.

Since 1966, private industry has been moving to preserve the recreation and conservation acreage authorized by Congress. For example, the Chicago South Shore & South Bend Railroad, has reached agreement with the Bethlehem Steel Corp., to place a marshaling yard on the Bethlehem property adjacent to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore rather than on 27 acres of park land on the railroad's right-of-way within the confines of the park.

Public support for the Dunes National Lakeshore has been widespread. Numerous Members of Congress, union

leadership, conservation groups such as the Izaak Walton League, and local Indiana officials have all voiced their approval of the authorized park. In the latter category, the mayors of Whiting, Hammond, East Chicago, Gary—the second largest city in Indiana—Michigan City, and Fort Wayne—Indiana's third largest city—as well as the town boards of Ogden Dunes, Dune Acres, and Beverly Shores, have all gone on record in favor of this national recreational facility for Northwest Indiana.

Significantly, the majority of the Indiana General Assembly has never resolved against the Dunes National Lakeshore authorized by Congress, although such legislation has been introduced in that legislative body. It would appear, Mr. Chairman, that a majority of people in my State, speaking through their elected representatives, favor the national park envisioned by Congress after many long years of consideration.

H.R. 11084—A LANDGRAB OF PUBLIC ACREAGE

Mr. Chairman, I should now like to turn to the bill which Mr. LANDGREBE introduced earlier this year, H.R. 11084, which shows an utter disregard for the intelligence of the American public as well as a complete lack of understanding for the monumental problems passage of his bill would create, but for which he offers no solution.

First, as my colleague, Mr. MIKVA has so ably pointed out, H.R. 11084 does not seek to define the boundaries of the Dunes National Lakeshore, as Mr. LANDGREBE would like us to believe, but rather seeks to reduce by 6,000 acres the total size of the park. Removal of this land would open the way for further industrial development in Porter County at the expense of the many years and long years of deliberation Congress devoted to finding a proposal agreeable to industrial and conservation interests in northwest Indiana. This issue was settled 3 years ago, after a decade of study and, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that nothing can be gained from reopening this controversy.

Second, Mr. LANDGREBE claims that his bill encompasses "those undeveloped areas remaining in the community which have historic value." Clearly, Mr. Chairman, either my colleague was trying to deliberately mislead the American public or he is unaware of the history of folklore of that portion of northwest Indiana which he represents.

The Bailey Homestead, a site of great historic significance, which I have already mentioned, is excluded from the Dunes National Lakeshore by the Landgrebe proposal. Not only was the homestead a stopping off place for weary travelers bound for either Detroit or Fort Dearborn, but its location on a principal Indian trail made it a trading post that became a favorite rendezvous of Indians and trappers. Ottawa Indians came from what is now Michigan to trade here, and the place was also a favorite haunt of the Potawatomi. Both tribes often camped for months at a time in the vicinity of the post, and frequently left their personal property in the care of the Baillys when they went on prolonged hunts. It was in his home that Bailly

translated the entire New Testament into Potawatomi.

Mr. Chairman, surely the Bailly Homestead, the first permanent settlement in the Calumet region area of northwest Indiana, has historic value and rightfully deserves to be included in the Dunes National Lakeshore authorized by Congress.

Third, Mr. LANDGREBE does not take into account the \$4.5 million already spent in the acquisition of 523.97 acres of land in the authorized area of the Dunes National Lakeshore which he proposes to delete from this national park. This land now belongs to the American public. Does he suggest that Members of Congress vote to take land, paid for by American taxpayers, out of their hands?

Mr. LANDGREBE's bill poses a unique situation, Mr. Chairman. Never in the history of the National Park Service have lands authorized for a national park and purchased under such authorization been subsequently removed from any park. I should like to speculate that neither the distinguished Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Walter Hickel, or the President himself, would like to make conservation history by supporting a measure which for the first time in our history would strip purchased land from inclusion in an authorized national park.

Fourth, Mr. Chairman, the Landgrebe proposal would place the Federal Government in the land business at the expense of those who have already sold their property to the National Park Service for inclusion in the Dunes National Lakeshore. Mr. LANDGREBE's bill makes no provision for disposal of land already purchased. Under present law the land would be sold by the GSA.

Mr. Chairman, we all know that land costs are continually spiraling upward. The National Park Service has purchased land in the Dunes National Lakeshore Area under authority of the Federal Government with the reserved right to condemn land for public use. Those landowners who have sold their property to the National Park Service will have sold their holdings at a loss, since the value of their former property would have increased by the time the Government placed the land on the open market.

This raises a serious question of public policy, for the effect of the Landgrebe bill is to place the Federal Government, with the power to condemn land, into the land speculation business with a real profit gain. This is a dangerous precedent, Mr. Chairman, which I do not believe the Congress can condone. Such a practice would be grossly unfair to those who have already sold their land to the Federal Government and raise grave questions concerning exercise of the power of the Federal Government.

NEED FOR THE DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

I should like to conclude, Mr. Chairman, with the one overriding argument which militates against both Mr. LANDGREBE's earlier proposed bill and the amendment which he has offered today: the Dunes National Lakeshore will provide the 11 million people who live within a 100-mile radius of this recreation facility with the only national park within 600 miles of northwest Indiana.

The pains of urban growth which America has experienced over the past several years demonstrate our past failure to include adequate recreation facilities in our attempts to relieve the pressures on our cities. In authorizing the Dunes National Lakeshore, Congress recognized the desperate need of the urban complex of cities along the southern half of Lake Michigan for public recreation areas.

At present, only about 10 percent of the 40-mile Lake Michigan shoreline in Indiana is available for public use. When the beach portions of the park have been purchased, nearly one-quarter of the shoreline will be available for public use, not nearly enough to accommodate the 14 million people who will reside within a 100-mile radius of the Dunes National Lakeshore in the next decade. Nor do the Landgrebe proposals provide for the future day when, as Dr. Philip Hauser of the University of Chicago has suggested, a megopolis stretches out from Chicago and reaches across to Detroit.

Mr. Chairman, I urge this Committee to join with me in opposing Mr. LANDGREBE's amendment which would deny the American public recreation lands they already own, and to give favorable consideration to H.R. 12781 which would appropriate land acquisition and contract authority funds for the Dunes National Lakeshore in fiscal year 1970.

The appropriation of these funds will be a giant step forward in completing the national park authorized by Congress in 1966 and providing recreation facilities needed by the 11 million people who live in the urban-industrial complex stretching from Chicago to Benton Harbor, Mich.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. LANDGREBE).

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. FRASER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this time to make a brief statement about the National Council on Indian Opportunity, a new agency established by Executive order last year. The Council's basic function is to coordinate the numerous Federal programs affecting Indians, make policy recommendations and insure that new programs reflect the needs and wishes of the Indian people.

I feel that the Council is particularly significant because it gives the Indians a direct voice in policymaking. Six Indian leaders sit as full voting members along with the cabinet members whose departments are responsible for Indian programs.

I became particularly interested in the Council because of its concern for the problems of urban Indians, an area that has been virtually ignored by all other agencies. The Council has been holding hearings on urban Indian problems in a number of cities including my district, Minneapolis. The Council is hoping to publish these hearings along with some

recommendations for ways of dealing with problems in this area.

The proposed budget for the National Council of \$300,000 was not supported by the Appropriations Committee. I would like to ask the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), if I may, about the fact that money for the Council was not included in this bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRASER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The fact that the bill does not provide funds for this activity is because there has not been a formal meeting of the National Council on Indian Opportunity since January and now it is mid-July. There is not even a Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The National Council on Indian Opportunity could be most useful. However, I would say to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in its administrative budget, has sufficient funding to finance travel costs of Indians participating in these activities.

There was discussion on whether the Council on Indian Opportunity should not be largely a council of Indian tribal leaders, and then let them employ the technicians and the people to achieve the objectives. I reiterate to the gentleman from Minnesota, that when this matter was considered in committee, there was no desire to curtail these activities. I simply say to the department, "Find yourselves somebody for a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and do the job and get on with it, and do the job for the Indian people that should be done."

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for her statement, and I do know of her deep interest in this problem and her dedication in seeing to the many problems of the Indians. I would hope that funds could be found to continue the Council. Terminating the agency at this point would only contribute to further fragmentation of Indian programs and would deny the Indian people an important role in shaping the programs that affect them so directly.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRASER. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL).

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I just want to say to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) that there has been no better friend to the American Indians than the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mr. Chairman, I too have been concerned about this council, but I do recognize that there is a problem and that this is an area where an appropriation was not made. I would hope that consideration will be given in the other body that will be a convincing approach to this situation, and that the gentlewoman from Washington and her subcommittee might look with favor upon that, and that perhaps something might be done.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield

further, I would be delighted to review the situation and give further consideration to it.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington.

(Mr. FRASER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. FOREMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to my earlier discussion with the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior, Mrs. HANSEN, here on the floor and our additional office and committee discussions concerning the vitally important need for adequate funding of the Navajo Indian irrigation project, road programs, health facilities, and all Indian education, I am pleased to include additional background materials on these necessary programs for review by the Members of Congress.

I can understand, but I sincerely regret that the chairman and committee members recommended that rather than amend this bill for inclusion of necessary funds for the Navajo Elementary School in McKinley County, N. Mex., we urge the other body to include the planning, design and construction funds in their markup of the bill. I will appreciate their support toward this effort and their agreement to approve such additional funds in conference.

First, I submit a resolution delivered to me last Friday by the Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education which clearly recaps the problem:

RESOLUTION BY GALLUP-MCKINLEY COUNTY SCHOOLS, GALLUP, N. MEX.

Whereas, the Board of Education of Gallup-McKinley County School District No. 1, Gallup, New Mexico, realizing its responsibilities to the Indian children of the townsite of Navajo, New Mexico and surrounding area, desires to further the educational opportunities of these children, and

Whereas, the school children in this area were housed in barracks and quonset huts, then bused 75 miles to Gallup to school, then later transported to a high school in Arizona on a tuition basis, in an attempt to provide a worthy education, and

Whereas, the Chief of Public School Finance, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration has stated their department would no longer pay the tuition for the education of these children of Navajo in an out-of-state school beyond September, 1970, and

Whereas, Public Law 815 funds for the construction of schools have not been available for the Gallup-McKinley County School District for the past three years, which funds could have provided a secondary school for the education of the children of Navajo, New Mexico,

Now, therefore, be it resolved: The Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education requests direct funding in the amount of two and one-half million dollars for the construction of a secondary school in Navajo, New Mexico, to provide the proper housing and educational opportunities for the Indian children in Navajo and the surrounding area.

JOHN A. SCHUELKE,
President.

Attest:

EARNEST BECENTI,
Secretary.

Passed unanimously July 14, 1969.

Second, I submit an excellent explanatory report by Dr. W. B. FitzSimmons, superintendent of schools, Gallup-McKinley County School District, Gallup, N. Mex., regarding the important need for the funding of an elementary school at Navajo, N. Mex.

FITZSIMMONS REPORT

To Members of Congress:

The Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education in prior correspondence has furnished The New Mexico Congressional Members considerable information in regard to federal aid to education, primarily Public Law 815, Public Law 874, and Johnson-O'Malley evaluations and how they adapt to Indian education, together with recommendations and suggestions for changes in the laws to better accommodate the needs of Indian children.

At this writing, it is our understanding that no one knows the fate of the above laws or what the future role of the federal government may be. If Congress does not act favorably, and the existing laws are curtailed to a point of being inadequate, the Gallup-McKinley County School System will be in a precarious position and will have to relinquish its obligation of Indian education to the federal government. This action is not the desire of the Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education, but it would be their only recourse.

It is our observation and appraisal that Congress may not resolve the appropriations

for P.L. 815 until the latter part of the year, and then the appropriations may be severely curtailed. Therefore, the following projects, which were submitted with the 1966-69 P.L. 815 application, are in jeopardy.

Addition to Navajo Elementary	\$856,341.00
Addition to Thoreau Elementary	1,151,393.00
Addition to Tohatchi High School	2,328,500.00
Addition to Towa Yallane Elementary	113,500.00
Zuni High Vocational Addition	128,000.00
Addition to Tse Bonito Elementary	706,002.00
Start of Secondary School at Navajo	2,133,137.00
Zuni Jr. High School	1,710,000.00
Addition to Thoreau High School	2,339,652.00
Addition to Crownpoint High School	2,328,500.00
Total	13,795,025.00

The building cost of the above projects has increased at least 10 percent since the time of their submittal. The priorities of these projects have all changed with the time delay, and, as of now, all the projects have a number one priority as far as the school district is concerned. The enrollment data which follows will clearly substantiate this statement.

GALLUP-MCKINLEY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, GALLUP, N. MEX.

	Capacity of present building	Enrollment as of June 1969	Projected enrollment 1969-70	Unhoused children, September 1969	Projected enrollment 1970-71	Unhoused children, September 1970
Navajo Elementary grade K-6 ¹	300	290	349	49	400	100
Navajo grade 7-12 (attending Fort Defiance, Arizona—tuition basis)						
Crownpoint Elementary grade K-6 ²	690	637	750	184	300	300
Crownpoint High grade 7-11	250	259	453	60	825	135
Church Rock grade K-6 ²	360	413	429	203	475	225
Tohatchi Elementary grade K-6 ¹	540	585	647	69	460	100
Tohatchi High grade 7-10	250	199	296	107	700	160
Thoreau Elementary grade K-6 ²	390	552	644	46	350	100
Thoreau High grade 7-12	150	347	411	254	725	335
Towa Yallane grade K-6 ¹	300	382	406	261	465	315
Zuni Elementary grade K-6	540	528	547	106	430	130
Zuni High grade 7-12	600	550	711	7	575	35
Tse Bonito grade K-6 ²	120	170	184	111	725	125
Total	4,490	5,048	6,011	1,521	6,630	2,140

¹ Indian reservation.

² Checkerboard area.

³ Grade 7 to 12.

⁴ Grade 7 to 11.

School officials feel this data speaks for itself and clearly shows that the school district is in dire need of funds for school facilities to alleviate present and future classroom needs.

Even though the above data indicates our needs are critical in all the areas listed, the Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education at this time wishes to point out the greatest need is for a secondary school (Grades 7-12) in the townsite of Navajo, New Mexico. This is the only area in the Gallup-McKinley County School District without secondary school facilities.

Therefore, the Board of Education of Gallup-McKinley County Schools is requesting direct funds of two and one-half million dollars to be appropriated immediately for this project. This request is urgent in that it will take 250-280 days for construction to be completed by September, 1970.

The children from the Navajo, New Mexico area have been transported to the Gallup secondary schools in the past. This plan had to be discontinued because the children were traveling 160-170 miles per day, which

entailed a four-hour bus ride. This subjected the children to an undue hardship. The following year, the Board of Education tried to start a secondary school at Navajo, using old surplus barracks and quonset huts, however, these facilities were inadequate. The Director of Instructional Services, Mr. Calloway Taulbee, New Mexico State Department of Education, during an evaluation study of the school district, recommended the children be transported to Fort Defiance, Arizona, and enrolled in the Window Rock Public School District on a tuition basis. In his letter of February 5, 1968, he stated:

"During our recent evaluation visit to your school district it became obvious to us that the children in grades 7-9 at Navajo would obtain better educational opportunities at nearby Window Rock, where you are already sending grades 10-12. While the question of out-of-state tuition has to be considered, we are in agreement that it should not dissuade you from seeking improved opportunities for the children involved.

"It is our recommendation, therefore, that you strive to make the necessary plan to send all of the secondary school children

from Navajo (grades 7-12) to Window Rock next school year (1968-69)."

The trip to the Window Rock school district required only a 25 mile bus ride. This recommendation was deemed satisfactory by the Board of Education and was enacted immediately, even though the Board felt the tuition charged by Arizona, in comparison to the cost in New Mexico, was high. The number of Navajo, New Mexico children educated in Arizona this past school year reached 136 and the estimate for the next school year is 184 children. Mr. Harry Wugalter, Chief, Public School Finance, New Mexico State Department of Finance and Administration, met with officials of the Arizona State Department of Education and the governor of Arizona in an attempt to lower the tuition rate, but to no avail.

During the annual budget hearing for the Gallup-McKinley County school district, held in May, 1969, Mr. Wugalter, after a lengthy discussion, stated he would not approve payment of the Arizona tuition of \$810 per child beyond September, 1970, and he instructed the Board of Education to find revenues to construct a secondary school at Navajo. In his letter of July 7, 1969, he stated:

"This letter is a follow-up to our lengthy discussion during the budget hearing about the situation at Navajo.

"As we indicated, the tuition payment for resident New Mexico pupils to the Arizona School District was meant to be a temporary arrangement. It appears that the enrollment projection for next year, and further projections, point to the need for a pupil attendance center.

"This office granted approval of the out-of-state tuition payment with the proviso that the board would do all possible to seek a solution for our secondary pupils. If there is an opportunity for the board to receive federal assistance with which to construct a junior-senior high school, then this office would certainly endorse this move. The State of New Mexico will meet its obligation to the school district and assure the district of operating expenses via the state-aid formula as long as these resident children attend a public school in this area.

"If this office can be of any assistance at any time in connection with this matter, please do not hesitate to call."

In 1965 the Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education constructed the elementary school at Navajo with district bond monies because Public Law 815 funds were not available at that time. Mr. Sweeny, Field Representative for P.L. 815, could not be convinced that this community would be large enough to warrant an elementary school. However, the Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education had the foresight to see the need, and in cooperation with the Navajo Forest Products Industries and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, allowed bond money to be used for an elementary school at Navajo. The Navajo Forest Products Industries officials and the Bureau of Indian Affairs planned the sawmill as an industry together with a community development plan. The entire project was to be a model community and an example to the rest of the reservation to follow. The plan has made tremendous progress. The sawmill is one of the most modern in the United States (see attached brochure). The community is growing by leaps and bounds, and has the most modern housing on the reservation. The economy in the area is above average and stable. This project is a perfect example of what can be done on the Navajo Reservation with the Indian workers. It is conclusive evidence that once an Indian has a skill and a job, his social progress and educational philosophies for his children change to conform with our society.

Due to this progress and the demands of the people, the Board of Education feels very strongly that the Navajo community de-

serves school facilities to house children in grades kindergarten through twelve.

The plans for a new high school include six general classrooms, music, art, industrial, woodworking, science, business administration and home materials center, with staff offices, toilet rooms, and storage and custodial spaces for a total of 21 teaching spaces, all in a steel frame, one-story building. The teacherages are to have ten 3-bedroom units and ten 2-bedroom units in the townsite proper on sites assigned by the town from the existing plat.

The proposed facilities should provide for teaching stations in the basic areas of English, mathematics, science, social studies, health and physical education, business education, fine arts, foreign languages, home economics, arts and crafts, driver education, and industrial arts. In addition, vocational education facilities should be provided in the areas of building trades, office occupations, distributive education, and consumer and homemaking education.

With an anticipated initial enrollment of 300 secondary students, staffing requirements would include eighteen teachers, one counselor and one principal.

The curriculum recommendations stated above would provide an adequate instructional program to meet the educational needs of the secondary students in the Navajo area. This program cannot be implemented until adequate facilities are provided.

The reason the construction fell behind in our rural school area was because P.L. 815 funds were frozen for the past three years, and our school district has not received any funds even though it was eligible. During this same period, the school district has had an increased enrollment of approximately 1,500 federal impacted children, all of whom are primarily of Indian descent. This lag in federal funding has set back the school district construction program four years and forced the school district to house children in old surplus barracks and quonset huts. These buildings present a fire hazard and poor atmosphere for education. The Board of Education cannot help but feel that the federal government is not fulfilling its obligation to the Indian people. School officials of McKinley County have a strong feeling that Public Laws 815 and 874 were not designed for Indian education; nevertheless, if our school district had been funded in the past three years as it was from 1960 to 1965, the deplorable classroom conditions would not exist. As one can readily see from the previous enrollment chart, the school district will have 1,521 unhoused children as of September, 1969, and this will increase to 2,140 by September of 1970. All of the unhoused children will be assigned to obsolete classrooms.

The education of the American Indian has been one of the most controversial topics in America. Most Indian children enter school with a language handicap. They are made to compete in a society that is foreign to them in their cultural and language patterns. If the school curriculum is not developed with the above elements in mind, it may hamper the Indian child through his life span. This makes the education of the Indian child a complicated problem, and we feel it is the greatest challenge in education today.

In order to cope with this problem, all personnel concerned must have the knowledge, enthusiasm, and dedication to do a good job. It is of the utmost importance to have a Board of Education that is willing to take on the responsibility of this challenge. It could be said, without reservation, that the members of all of the boards of education who served the Gallup-McKinley County school district have not only accepted this responsibility, but have, in a genuine manner, touched the problem and made educational strides second to none.

The absorption of Indian children into the public schools of McKinley County in the past 12 years proves this point without a shadow of a doubt. Twelve years ago the school system was educating approximately 1,000 Indian children. The current enrollment stands at 12,000 with 7,000 Indian children. Bus routes have been expanded from 14 to 46 over the same period of time. All of these children reside at home and attend school on a day basis, with the exception of approximately 600 children in the Gallup and Ramah dormitories. This educational feat could be accomplished only with the full cooperation of the Indian people, the Navajo Tribal Government, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Another important aspect, if not the most important, is the part played by the federal government in providing necessary funds under P.L. 815, P.L. 874, and the Johnson-O'Malley law. P.L. 874 provides funds in lieu of local taxes for the operating and maintenance purposes of the plant; P.L. 815 provides funds for construction; and Johnson-O'Malley law provides funds for special education needs. It is very obvious that this financial support is necessary due to the non-taxable lands involved in the Gallup-McKinley County area. This support will be necessary until such time that resources of these areas are industrialized and the economy stabilized to support itself through the normal taxation process.

For your further information, we are also enclosing statistical data on projected enrollments for the entire Gallup-McKinley County School District for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

We trust the information provided in this report will justify the immediate funding of a secondary school at Navajo, New Mexico.

W. B. FITZSIMMONS.

Mr. Chairman, the problem outlined here is very similar to an Indian education problem we have in the adjoining Valencia County which also has an urgent school need which I will very shortly outline and present to the Members of Congress. In fact, I have just today reviewed this matter with Mr. M. B. McBride, superintendent of schools, Grants, N. Mex., and members of his board of education. It is my hope that preliminary plans on this project can also be presented in time for consideration by the other body during their markup of this bill. No other domestic need today surpasses education. I submit herewith a resolution of the Ramah Navajo Chapter presented to me today by a distinguished Navajo Councilman, my good friend, Mr. Chavez Coho:

RESOLUTION OF THE RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER REQUESTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERIPHERAL DORMITORY IN THE RAMAH NAVAJO AREA, N. MEX.

Whereas:

1. The parents of the Navajo children who will attend the new Ramah Navajo School to be built by Grants Municipal School System, in the Ramah Navajo Area, Valencia County, for the purpose of consolidation, through the office of Chapter President requests the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Albuquerque Area Office to establish a peripheral dormitory near this new school.

2. Navajo students from areas such as Los Norias, Corriazo, and Ramah are attending public school at Ramah or Fence Lake and are living in an overcrowded dormitory at Ramah, and

3. Other Navajo students are bused over very rough dirt roads to attend these public schools, and such busing is extremely difficult and dangerous particularly in the winter season, and

4. The Grants Valencia County Municipal School Superintendent has, at a meeting on June 17, 1969, promised his, as well as the Grants Valencia County School Board, full support in getting a new school in the Ramah Navajo Area.

Now therefore be it resolved that:

1. The Ramah Navajo Band hereby respectfully requests the Bureau of Indian Affairs to establish a peripheral dormitory in the Ramah Navajo Area for the use of Navajo students attending school in that area.

2. The Albuquerque Area Director is hereby authorized to take such steps as are necessary and appropriate to place this resolution into effect.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Ramah Navajo Band at a duly called meeting at the Ramah Chapter House at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 59 in favor and 0 opposed, this 20th day of June, 1969.

CHAVEZ COHO,
Councilman.
JUAN MARTINE,
Ramah Chapter President.
DOROTHY ANTONIO,
Vice President.
MARTHA HENIO,
Secretary.

Next, Mr. Chairman, I include a statement by Mr. Steve Reynolds, New Mexico State engineer and secretary to the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission submitted last week in support of S. 203 introduced by Senator CLINTON ANDERSON with respect to the Navajo Indian irrigation project. Today, I have introduced a companion bill here in the House of Representatives. The bill, as submitted, and Mr. Reynolds testimony follows:

H.R. 13001

A bill to amend the act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96), with respect to the Navajo Indian irrigation project

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96), is amended as follows:

(a) By deleting "and" in the first sentence of section 3(a) immediately preceding "townships 27" and by inserting immediately preceding "New Mexico principal meridian", the following: "townships 26 and 27 north, range 11 west, and townships 24, 25, and 26 north, ranges 12 and 13 west,";

(b) By deleting \$135,000,000 (June 1961 prices) in the first sentence of section 7 and substituting in lieu thereof "\$175,000,000 (January 1966 prices)"; and

(c) By adding the following subsection to section 3:

"(d) The Secretary of the Interior shall compensate the persons whose grazing permits, licenses, or leases covering lands declared to be held in trust for the Navajo Tribe pursuant to section 3(a) of this Act are canceled after the date this subsection becomes effective. Such compensation shall be determined in accordance with the standards prescribed in the Act of July 9, 1942, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315g), and shall be paid from the moneys received by the United States from the Navajo Tribe for the full appraised value of such lands under the provisions of section 3(a)."

STATEMENT ON S. 203, A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT OF JUNE 13, 1962 (76 STAT. 96) WITH RESPECT TO THE NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

(Presented to the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by S. E. Reynolds, Secretary, New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission, July 1969)

The 1868 Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo Tribe of Indians provides that any Navajo being the head of a family and desiring to commence farming shall have the privilege to select 160 acres in the Navajo Reservation to be held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it and of his family so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. The Treaty also provides that any person over 18 years of age not being the head of a family may in a like manner select and hold 80 acres within the reservation for purposes of cultivation. The Treaty further provides that the Navajo head of family is entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements to help him get started in his farm enterprise. Even a casual examination of precipitation records shows that irrigation is essential if these Treaty provisions are to be given effect of much significance.

Of the 16 million acres on the Navajo Reservation, about 21,000 acres can be hazardedly dry farmed; about 37,000 acres are irrigated as water supply permits. Much of this irrigated land does not have an assured water supply and must depend on sporadic runoff from summer showers.

In the negotiation of the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948, the New Mexico representatives contended for a share of the Upper Basin waters adequate to serve a major irrigation project for the Navajo Indians along with other potential uses in New Mexico. New Mexico was awarded 11 1/4 % of the consumptive use of water apportioned to the Upper Basin by the Colorado River Compact of 1922, and the 1948 compact provided that the consumptive use of Colorado River system water in New Mexico by the Indians is to be charged against the New Mexico allocation.

New Mexico's Upper Basin allocation is currently estimated at 770,000 acre feet of consumptive use annually. The estimated diversion requirement for the authorized 110,630 acre Navajo Irrigation Project is 508,000 acre feet annually. The consumptive use estimated to result from this diversion is 254,000 acre feet annually, or about one-third of the New Mexico allocation.

Hydrologic studies show that the New Mexico allocation is sufficient for all existing uses from the San Juan River system in New Mexico and for the commitments made to the Navajo Project and the authorized San Juan-Chama and Animas-LaPlata reclamation projects, with a residual of 100,000 acre feet for potential municipal and industrial or other uses. New Mexico fully supports the use of a portion of its Upper Basin allocation for the 110,630 acre Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and has assigned to the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with New Mexico statutes the water rights needed for the project.

The Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956 (Public Law 84-485) provided that in the event the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is authorized the project costs allocated to irrigation and beyond the capability of the lands to repay shall be nonreimbursable in recognition of the fact that assistance

to the Navajo Indians is the responsibility of the entire nation.

In 1958, the Governor of the State of New Mexico told this subcommittee:

"The plight of the Navajo Indians and their pressing need for relief from the severe and chronic distress need not be belabored before this subcommittee. . . . The Navajos are a proud people, independent, intelligent and industrious. Lack of opportunity alone has kept them from becoming self-sufficient. The Navajo Project is the vehicle upon which they pin much of their economic hopes."

This statement is still valid and it is of great importance that the nation's responsibility acknowledged in the 1956 Act be met fully at the earliest possible time. The Navajo population is growing 1.6 times faster than the national population and 3,000 young Navajos are entering the labor market each year. The population of the Navajo Tribe is now 118,900. Of the total labor force of 31,300 persons, only 8,000 are fully employed; 7,300 are under-employed and 16,000, or 51%, are unemployed. The 1968 per capita income for the Navajo people is estimated at \$300 as compared to the national per capita income of \$3,412.

Economic studies show that full development of the Navajo Irrigation Project could create 6,626 employment opportunities for Navajo people—almost as many as are now fully employed.

The State of New Mexico vigorously supported the authorization of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and is most grateful to this distinguished subcommittee and the Congress for the authorization given in 1962. The State still supports full development of the project and sees this development as the best possible use of water for the benefit of its Navajo citizens. This view is supported by the "Reevaluation Report, Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, New Mexico" dated July 1966. This report was prepared by a field task force appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The task force considered and reported on the complete range of reasonably foreseeable potential water uses in the San Juan River Basin in New Mexico.

The enactment of S. 203 is essential to the full development of the 110,630 acre project authorized in 1962. In the course of pre-construction planning, the Bureau of Reclamation found that about 15,000 acres of the land to be irrigated west of Chaco Canyon—which is near the western limit of the project area—are not suitable for sustained irrigation. Re-construction planning also reveals that the project could be constructed at a lower cost by foregoing the irrigation of all lands west of Chaco Canyon in favor of lands to the east of the originally contemplated project area. This rearrangement would obviate a costly 19 mile siphon crossing Chaco Canyon. It would cost \$197.6 million to develop a 110,630 acre project on lands east and west of Chaco Canyon while the project substituting lands east of the originally contemplated project area for lands west of the Chaco Canyon could be developed for \$175 million.

Thus, full development of the most economic project of 110,630 acres requires both the raising of the authorized ceiling to \$175 million at January 1966 prices and the authorization to acquire lands for the project in eight townships to the east of the originally contemplated project area. Accordingly, the State of New Mexico urges your favorable consideration of S. 203.

In conclusion, I want to express on behalf of the State of New Mexico appreciation of

the opportunity to appear before this distinguished subcommittee to express the views of the State on S. 203.

Further, in review of this important project that will help people to become self-supporting, independent citizens, I submit an additional review and report on the Navaho Indian irrigation project presented to me last week by a distinguished member of the Navaho Tribal Council, Mr. Carl Todacheene of Shiprock, N. Mex.:

COUNCIL REPORT—FUNDING FOR CONSTRUCTION

Public Law 87-483 specifically required that the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project will be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation under Indian law. This provision necessitates a close cooperative effort between the Bureaus of Indian Affairs and Reclamation. The law further provides that the development of the land will be a function of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In December 1962 a memorandum of agreement clarifying the responsibilities of the two Bureaus in the construction of the Project was approved.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, using construction planning information furnished by the Bureau of Reclamation, is responsible for the acquisition of construction funds from the Congress. These funds are then utilized by the Bureau of Reclamation to design and construct the major project works down to the field delivery points.

Since the Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for the development of the Project lands, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Navajo Indian Irrigation Project technicians determine the location of the field deliveries and their capacities.

AVAILABLE FUNDS

Fiscal year	Programed	Appropriated
1964.....	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
1965.....	9,000,000	4,700,000
1966.....	12,000,000	6,500,000
1967.....	13,000,000	6,500,000
1968.....	18,000,000	5,300,000
1969.....	20,000,000	3,500,000
Total.....	73,800,000	28,300,000

The President's budget message for Fiscal Year 1970 contained a request for \$3,500,000.

Based on the ratio of funds expended for project cost, the Project is 16% complete.

Should the funding level approach the programming level it is possible to deliver water to the first irrigable unit of approximately 10,000 acres in 1977 and complete the Project about 1987.

Construction is essentially complete over the first 13 mile reach below Navajo Dam. This includes two tunnels—2 miles and 5 miles long; three siphons—0.25 miles, 0.40 miles and 1.55 miles long and approximately 3.4 miles of canal. Cutter Reservoir 0.8 miles long to be formed by an earth-filled dam has not been constructed.

PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT

All lands encompassed by the Project will be Navajo Tribal lands. There will be no lands in private ownership within the Project, either Indian or non-Indian. The planning for the development of the Project has commenced as a joint effort of the Navajo Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs taking into consideration the interest of other groups and individuals. The impact of the Project will be far-flung in the Four-Corners area and will have a bearing on many groups other than the Navajo people.

In July 1967 the Bureau of Indian Affairs established a project office in Farmington, New Mexico. It is now staffed with three planning technicians and a secretary. The

principal purpose of this office is to develop proposals for the total development of the Project. These plans are developed in cooperation with the Navajo Tribal officials. Every effort is made to insure that the plans include the desires and requirements of the Navajo people. The development of the physical features of the Project are being considered, along with following components: Land acquisition, cropping systems, marketing needs, produce processing, community development and training. In an area some 40 miles square, such as will encompass the irrigation project, and in which large numbers of people will be employed, it seems reasonable to assume that the necessity for at least one or more new communities exists. Numbers and kinds of service operations needed by the community will be determined, as will locations of the processing plants either in the new local community, or on the periphery of the Project in an established town. Plans must be made leading to timely construction of utility systems, housing and roads systems including farm-to-market and farm operational roads throughout the Project.

The most important element is human development. For the present young generation of Navajo people and the future Navajos that will be involved on the Project, training in agriculture and its related fields is of paramount importance. Skills needed on the Project must be determined and compared with existing skills so that appropriate training programs can be initiated. This planning is being coordinated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Navajo Tribe with that of the Navaho Community College, New Mexico State University, and other institutions.

The emphasis on agriculture in the San Juan Basin in general, and on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project in particular, led to a concentrated effort to establish a Branch Agricultural Experiment Station in the Farmington, New Mexico area. A request for such a Branch Agricultural Experiment Station was supplemented by petitions signed by more than 3,000 people throughout the area in and surrounding the Project. The proposal was the joint undertaking of a steering committee of leading citizens representing all phases of agriculture in San Juan County, New Mexico and the Navajo Tribe.

The Branch Agricultural Experiment Station in San Juan County will provide the research and education to aid the people in San Juan County in the techniques of irrigated farming. The station will give the answers to the problems that will face farmers as the area goes into higher production through irrigation. The State of New Mexico concurred in the belief that an experiment station was essential to the well being of the area as did the Navajo Tribe. Consequently, funds in the amount of some \$280,000 were forthcoming from the State of New Mexico for the establishment of the station, and land was provided by the Navajo Tribe for a period of 65 years for use by the San Juan Branch Agricultural Experiment Station. These 253.75 acres are located approximately seven miles southwest of Farmington on the Navajo Reservation and are included within the gravity lands of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. The experiment station plant has been constructed and staffed. Sufficient land has been subjugated to accommodate available water supply.

Plantings of various fruit trees and grapevines have been made. Water to the experiment station site is temporarily being pumped through a six-inch pipeline from the Fruitland Canal into a reservoir. This limits irrigation activities at the station to some 40 acres, pending delivery of water to this unit of land through the main distribution system of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

When all irrigation projects within the San Juan Basin are fully developed, San Juan County will contain the largest irrigated acreage in the State of New Mexico, and will rank among the top 30 counties in the Nation in irrigated acreage. The 215,000 irrigated acres in the Basin, of which 110,630 comprise the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, will be one-fifth of the irrigated acreage in the State, and County will contain over five times its present amount of irrigated land. The present irrigated acreage in the San Juan Basin is some 38,800 acres. The full development of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project will generate some 8,841 jobs of which 6,626 can be Navajo. The total annual payroll associated with all phases of agriculture is estimated at approximately \$42,000,000 of which about \$33,000,000 can accrue to Navajo people. The 6,626 jobs that can be filled by Navajos will provide improved living conditions for some 30,000 Navajo people. The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project will increase the annual value of crops within the San Juan Basin from the present \$7,000,000 to an estimated \$28,000,000. It is expected that the result of agricultural research will increase crop values to \$35,000,000 annually. The expanded agricultural industry will effect the economy of the area by producing a livelihood from agriculture for 22,000 persons, and will produce over 13,000 non-agricultural jobs, with an annual payroll of some \$19,000,000. This expansion will include some 175 new retail stores, over 500 new professional men and retail sales of approximately \$23,000,000. When all industries affected by the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project are included, the Basin economy should be increased by approximately \$86,000,000 per year.

We believe that there will be employment opportunities for all interested Navajo people within the farming—processing complex. We further believe that there will be an opportunity for practically any and all skills and professions to be applied.

It is not too early for Navajo students to set their educational goals toward careers on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Qualified individuals should experience no difficulty in securing employment following completion of their education prior to the operational phase of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Experience thus gained will make them more valuable to the Project operation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, although the Navajo Irrigation project was authorized in 1962, with construction scheduled to be completed in 1969, it is now only 16 percent completed. At the rate of funding included in the 1970 budget estimate, completion of the project will not be achieved until 1995. Completion of this project will greatly enhance the economic resources of the Navajos. We must set this as a top priority item to be properly and promptly funded and constructed. I thank the Members for their attention, consideration, and support of these vitally important programs.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. LANDGREBE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. LANDGREBE addressed the Committee. His remarks appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee

do now rise and report the bill back to the House, with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House, with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 398, nays 6, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 115]

YEAS—398

Abbltt	Boland	Chamberlain
Abernethy	Bolling	Chappell
Adair	Bow	Chisholm
Adams	Brademas	Clancy
Addabbo	Brasco	Clark
Albert	Bray	Clausen,
Alexander	Brinkley	Don H.
Anderson,	Brook	Clawson, Del
Calif.	Brooks	Cleveland
Anderson, Ill.	Broomfield	Cohelan
Anderson,	Brotzman	Collier
Tenn.	Brown, Calif.	Collins
Andrews, Ala.	Brown, Mich.	Colmer
Andrews,	Brown, Ohio	Conable
N. Dak.	Broyhill, N.C.	Conte
Annunzio	Buchanan	Conyers
Arend	Burke, Fla.	Corbett
Aspinall	Burke, Mass.	Corman
Ayres	Burleson, Tex.	Coughlin
Baring	Burlison, Mo.	Cowger
Barrett	Burton, Calif.	Cramer
Beall, Md.	Burton, Utah	Cunningham
Belcher	Bush	Daddario
Bell, Calif.	Button	Daniel, Va.
Bennett	Byrne, Pa.	Daniels, N.J.
Berry	Byrnes, Wis.	Davis, Wis.
Betts	Cabell	Dawson
Bevill	Caffery	de la Garza
Blester	Cahill	Delaney
Bingham	Camp	Dellenback
Blackburn	Carter	Denney
Blanton	Casey	Dennis
Blatnik	Cederberg	Derwinski

Devline	Koch	Reuss
Dickinson	Kyl	Rhodes
Dingell	Kyros	Riggle
Donohue	Landgrebe	Rivers
Dowdy	Landrum	Roberts
Downing	Langen	Robison
Dulski	Latta	Rodino
Duncan	Leggett	Rogers, Colo.
Dwyer	Lennon	Rogers, Fla.
Eckhardt	Lloyd	Ronan
Edmondson	Long, La.	Rooney, N.Y.
Edwards, Ala.	Long, Md.	Rooney, Pa.
Edwards, Calif.	Lowenstein	Rostenkowski
Edwards, La.	Lujan	Roth
Eilberg	Lukens	Roudebush
Erlenborn	McCarthy	Roybal
Esch	McClary	Ruppe
Eshleman	McCloskey	Ruth
Evans, Colo.	McClure	Ryan
Evins, Tenn.	McDade	St. Germain
Fallon	McDonald,	St. Onge
Farbstein	Mich.	Sandman
Fascell	McEwen	Satterfield
Feighan	McFall	Saylor
Findley	McKneally	Schadeberg
Fish	McMillan	Scherle
Fisher	Macdonald,	Scheuer
Flood	Mass.	Schneebell
Flowers	MacGregor	Schwengel
Flynt	Madden	Scott
Foley	Mahon	Sebellius
Ford, Gerald R.	Mailliard	Shipley
Ford,	Mann	Shriver
William D.	Marsh	Slkes
Foreman	Martin	Sisk
Fountain	Mathias	Skubitz
Fraser	Matsunaga	Slack
Frelinghuysen	May	Smith, Calif.
Frey	Mayne	Smith, Iowa
Friedel	Meeds	Smith, N.Y.
Fulton, Pa.	Melcher	Snyder
Fulton, Tenn.	Meskill	Springer
Fuqua	Michel	Stafford
Galifianakis	Mikva	Staggers
Garmatz	Miller, Ohio	Stanton
Gaydos	Mills	Steed
Gettys	Minish	Steiger, Ariz.
Gialmo	Mink	Steiger, Wis.
Gibbons	Minshall	Stephens
Gilbert	Mize	Stokes
Goldwater	Mizell	Stubblefield
Gonzalez	Mollohan	Stuckey
Goodling	Monagan	Sullivan
Gray	Montgomery	Symington
Green, Oreg.	Moorhead	Taft
Green, Pa.	Morgan	Talcott
Griffin	Morton	Taylor
Griffiths	Mosher	Teague, Calif.
Grover	Moss	Teague, Tex.
Gubser	Murphy, Ill.	Thompson, Ga.
Gude	Murphy, N.Y.	Thompson, N.J.
Hagan	Myers	Thomson, Wis.
Haley	Natcher	Tiernan
Hamilton	Nedzi	Udall
Hammer-	Nelsen	Ullman
schmidt	Nichols	Utt
Hanley	Nix	Van Deerlin
Hanna	Obey	Vander Jagt
Hansen, Idaho	O'Hara	Vanik
Hansen, Wash.	Olsen	Vigorito
Harsha	O'Neal, Ga.	Waggonner
Harvey	O'Neill, Mass.	Waldie
Hathaway	Ottlinger	Wampler
Hays	Passman	Watkins
Hechler, W. Va.	Patman	Watson
Heckler, Mass.	Patten	Watts
Helstoski	Pelly	Weicker
Henderson	Pepper	Whalen
Hicks	Perkins	Whalley
Hollifield	Pettis	White
Horton	Philbin	Whitehurst
Hosmer	Pickle	Whitten
Hull	Pike	Widnall
Hungate	Pirnie	Wiggins
Hunt	Poage	Williams
Hutchinson	Podell	Wilson, Bob
Ichord	Poff	Wilson,
Jacobs	Pollock	Charles H.
Jarman	Preyer, N.C.	Winn
Joelson	Price, Ill.	Wold
Johnson, Calif.	Price, Tex.	Wolff
Johnson, Pa.	Pryor, Ark.	Wright
Jonas	Pucinski	Wyatt
Jones, Ala.	Purcell	Wydler
Jones, N.C.	Quie	Wyllie
Jones, Tenn.	Quillen	Wyman
Kastenmeier	Rallsback	Yates
Kazen	Randall	Yatron
Kee	Rarick	Young
Keith	Rees	Zablocki
King	Reid, Ill.	Zion
Kleppe	Reid, N.Y.	Zwach
Kluczynski	Reifel	

NAYS—6

Ashbrook	Gross	Hastings
Blaggi	Hall	Hogan

NOT VOTING—28

Ashley	Dorn	McCulloch
Boggs	Gallagher	Miller, Calif.
Broyhill, Va.	Halpern	Morse
Carey	Hawkins	O'Konski
Celler	Hébert	Powell
Clay	Howard	Rosenthal
Culver	Karth	Stratton
Davis, Ga.	Kirwan	Tunney
Dent	Kuykendall	
Diggs	Lipscomb	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Broyhill of Virginia.

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Dorn with Mr. Kuykendall.

Mr. Carey with Mr. Halpern.

Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Morse.

Mr. Tunney with Mr. Lipscomb.

Mr. Celler with Mr. O'Konski.

Mr. Ashley with Mr. Powell.

Mr. Howard with Mr. Davis of Georgia.

Mr. Clay with Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Diggs.

Mr. Boggs with Mr. Karth.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Stratton.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 114, a quorum call today, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 91-141)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The Interstate Commerce Commission, oldest of the Federal regulatory agencies, has jurisdiction over 17,000 carriers—rail and motor, water and pipeline, express companies and freight forwarders. Its decisions help shape the scope and character of the Nation's transportation system.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
H. R. 12781

TO BE PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

AN ACT

Approved May 24, 1944. (H. R. 12781)
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1944
100-100000

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 12781

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23, 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
8 management of lands and their resources under this jurisdic-
9 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, \$52,600,000.

10 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

11 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of build-
12 ings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and
13 maintenance of access roads, \$2,925,000, to remain available
14 until expended.

15 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

16 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

17 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
18 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
19 \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

21 For expenses necessary for management, protection, and
22 development of resources and for construction, operation, and
23 maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improve-
24 ments on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
25 lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California

1 land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way;
2 and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting
3 roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to
4 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the cur-
5 rent fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Rail-
6 road grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes
8 of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest
9 Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department
10 of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropri-
11 ated herein for road construction on lands other than those
12 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to
13 the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Trans-
14 portation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
15 herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the
16 Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reim-
17 bursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance
18 with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection
19 (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

20 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

21 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
22 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
23 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
24 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
25 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees

1 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
2 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
3 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
4 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
5 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
6 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of one passenger motor
11 vehicle for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft; pur-
12 chase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures;
13 and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and
14 appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title:
15 *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau
16 of Land Management expenditures in connection with the
17 revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed
18 Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures
19 made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant
20 lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treas-
21 ury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c),
22 title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat.
23 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and Cali-
24 fornia land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved
25 May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated

1 the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*,
2 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
3 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
5 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
6 sources for the State of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
11 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
12 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
13 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
14 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
15 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
17 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
18 Indian arts and crafts shops; \$176,000,000.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs,
23 including payment of irrigation assessments and charges;
24 acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial

1 and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts
2 shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and
3 crafts, as authorized by law; \$55,692,000.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
6 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facili-
7 ties; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of
8 lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services
9 by contract; \$25,373,000, to remain available until ex-
10 pended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appro-
11 priated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the
12 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South
13 Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of existing Indian
14 reservations except lands authorized by law to be acquired
15 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided further*,
16 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acqui-
17 sition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada,
18 Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the bound-
19 aries of existing reservations except such lands as may be
20 required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam in the State
21 of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may
22 be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irriga-
23 tion Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the general administration
8 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
9 field offices, \$5,013,000.

10 TRIBAL FUNDS

11 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
12 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
13 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
14 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
15 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
16 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
17 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
18 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
19 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
20 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
21 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
22 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
23 tracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,

1 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
2 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned auto-
3 mobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
4 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
5 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
6 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
7 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator
8 for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the
9 approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard
10 to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the
11 amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced
12 to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such pur-
13 poses as may be designated by the governing body of the
14 particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary:
15 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this paragraph
16 or in any other provision of law shall be construed to author-
17 ize the expenditure of funds derived from appropriations in
18 satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and
19 the Court of Claims, except for such amounts as may be
20 necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and
21 expenses of program planning, until after legislation has
22 been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds
23 will be used: *Provided further*, That the limitations con-
24 tained in the foregoing paragraph shall not apply to any
25 judgment proceeds or other funds, revenues or receipts, due

1 the Shoshone Indian Tribe of the Wind River Reservation,
2 Wyoming, and any such funds may be distributed to them
3 under the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1947, as amended
4 (61 Stat. 102, 25 U.S.C. 611-613): *Provided, however,*
5 That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall
6 be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the
7 States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, either inside or
8 outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such
9 acquisition results in the property being exempted from local
10 taxation, except as provided for by the Acts of July 24,
11 1956 (70 Stat. 627), June 10, 1968 (82 Stat. 174), and
12 September 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 884).

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (ex-
15 cept the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for
16 expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed sixty-eight
17 passenger motor vehicles for police-type use which may
18 exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation
19 for the current year, of which twenty-three shall be for
20 replacement only, which may be used for the transportation
21 of Indians; advance payments for service (including services
22 which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under
23 contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25
24 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986),

1 and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain
2 Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or per-
3 manent treaty provisions.

4 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recre-
7 ation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,500,000.

8 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
10 the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as
11 amended (82 Stat. 354), including \$3,200,000 for adminis-
12 trative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during
13 the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or
14 interest therein, in accordance with the statutory authority
15 applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be
16 derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, estab-
17 lished by section 2 of said Act as amended, and to remain
18 available until expended, not to exceed \$124,000,000, of
19 which (1) not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall be available for
20 payments to the States to be matched by the individual
21 States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed \$17,772,000
22 shall be available to the National Park Service; (3) not to
23 exceed \$11,500,000 shall be available to the Forest Service;
24 (4) not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available to the
25 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; and (5) \$15,528,-

1 000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
2 section 8 of said act.

3 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

4 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

5 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
6 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
7 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
8 Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$514,400
9 for the Office of Territories; expenses of the offices of the
10 Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by
11 law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries of the Gov-
12 ernor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary,
13 and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized
14 by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation
15 and mileage of members of the legislature in American
16 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. sec. 1661 (c)) ;
17 compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American
18 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ;
19 grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local
20 revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans
21 and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law
22 88-170, as amended, 82 Stat. 863) ; and personal services,
23 household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary
24 in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam

1 and American Samoa; \$14,700,000, together with \$292,700
2 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller
3 for the Virgin Islands to be derived by transfer from
4 "Internal Revenue Collections for Virgin Islands", as
5 authorized by law (Public Law 90-496) and \$239,400
6 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller
7 for Guam to be derived from duties and taxes which
8 would otherwise be covered into the Treasury of Guam,
9 as authorized by law (Public Law 90-497), to remain avail-
10 able until expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local
11 government herein provided for are authorized to make pur-
12 chases through the General Services Administration: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That appropriations available for the admini-
14 stration of Territories may be expended for the purchase,
15 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
16 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
17 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

18 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

19 For expenses necessary for the Department of the Inte-
20 rior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
21 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved
22 by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and
23 the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended
24 (82 Stat. 1213), including the expenses of the High

1 Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
2 compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust
3 Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Terri-
4 tory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for
5 support of governmental functions; \$41,612,000, to remain
6 available until expended: *Provided*, That all financial trans-
7 actions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions
8 of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by
9 such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Ac-
10 counting Office in accordance with the provisions of the
11 Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as
12 amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950
13 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government
14 of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized
15 to make purchases through the General Services Adminis-
16 tration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available
17 for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
18 Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, mainte-
19 nance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official
20 purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found
21 by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the pro-
22 visions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
23 proved by Congress.

1 MINERAL RESOURCES

2 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

4 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
5 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
6 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
7 United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas
8 as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;
9 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
10 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits
11 and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
12 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
13 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
14 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law
15 (15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration pro-
16 gram (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data
17 relative to the foregoing activities; \$95,628,000, of which
18 \$15,610,000 shall be available only for cooperation with
19 States or municipalities for water resources investigations,
20 and \$79,000 shall remain available until expended, to pro-
21 vide financial assistance to participants in minerals explora-
22 tion projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646) ,
23 including administration of contracts entered into prior to

1 June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production
2 Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this
3 appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the
4 cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investi-
5 gations carried on in cooperation with any State or
6 municipality.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
9 be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-three pas-
10 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement
11 of the General Services Administration for security guard
12 service for protection of confidential files; contracting for
13 the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of
14 geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is adminis-
15 tratively determined that such procedures are in the public
16 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
17 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
18 stations and observation wells; expenses of the U.S. National
19 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
20 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
21 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
22 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
23 compacts.

1 BUREAU OF MINES

2 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

3 RESOURCES

4 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
5 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
6 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Ter-
7 ritories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and sub-
8 stitutes; \$39,000,000.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

10 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
11 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
12 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$14,782,000.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
15 Bureau of Mines; \$1,647,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
18 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed forty-
19 eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; pur-
20 chase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection
21 with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the
22 Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment,
23 and other contributions from public and private sources and
24 to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,

1 Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the
2 Bureau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year,
3 to sell directly or through any Government agency, includ-
4 ing corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be
5 manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines,
6 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
7 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

8 **HELIUM FUND**

9 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
10 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to sec-
11 tion 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry
12 out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations
13 thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available
14 without fiscal year limitation, \$21,000,000, in addition to
15 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

16 **OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH**

17 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

18 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
19 production and conservation of coal in the United States
20 through research and development, as authorized by law
21 (74 Stat. 337), \$13,300,000, to remain available until ex-
22 pended, of which not to exceed \$448,000 shall be available
23 for administration and supervision.

1 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
4 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
5 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
6 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
7 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$994,000.

8 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

9 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
11 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
12 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
13 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
14 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
15 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
16 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
17 related thereto, as authorized by law; \$26,400,000.

18 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

19 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

20 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
21 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
22 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
23 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
24 \$15,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
25 this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other

1 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
2 currencies.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
5 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
6 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
7 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
8 \$2,025,000, to remain available until expended.

9 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
11 the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by
12 the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the
13 construction of fishing vessels, \$3,000,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended.

15 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND

16 DEVELOPMENT

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
18 the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act
19 of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,590,000, of which not to exceed
20 \$227,000, shall be available for program administration:
21 *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,800,000 available for appor-
22 tionment to the States pursuant to section 5 (a) of the Act
23 shall remain available until the close of the fiscal year follow-
24 ing the year for which appropriated.

1 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

2 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
3 the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757), \$2,307,000.

4 FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

5 For payment to the Fishermen's Protective Fund,
6 established pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1968 (82
7 Stat. 729), \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of
10 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such ex-
11 penses in the regional offices, \$765,000.

12 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

13 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of Novem-
14 ber 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), there are appropriated
15 amounts not to exceed \$2,654,000, to be derived from the
16 Pribilof Islands fund.

17 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

18 LOAN FUND

19 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$360,000
20 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
21 tive expenses.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
24 Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not

1 to exceed seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replace-
2 ment only (including one for police-type use which may
3 exceed by \$300 the general purchase price limitation for the
4 current fiscal year) ; purchase of one aircraft; publication
5 and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C.
6 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and
7 crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per
8 day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
9 each option; and maintenance and improvement of aquaria,
10 buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the
11 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the United States
12 has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connec-
13 tion with management and investigations of fishery resources.

14 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

15 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

16 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
17 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
18 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
19 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
20 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
21 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
22 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the
23 herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wild-
24 life Refuge; \$48,503,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
3 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
4 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
5 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
6 \$1,686,000, to remain available until expended.

7 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

8 For an advance to the migratory bird conservation ac-
9 count, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961, as
10 amended (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5; 81 Stat. 612), \$5,000,000,
11 to remain available until expended.

12 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
14 the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f),
15 \$2,294,000.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
18 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
19 penses in the regional offices, \$1,699,000.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

21 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
22 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase
23 of not to exceed one hundred and forty-five passenger motor
24 vehicles, of which one hundred and twenty-six are for re-

1 placement only (including sixty-five for police-type use
2 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
3 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to
4 exceed six aircraft, of which four are for replacement only;
5 not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the
6 Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations
7 of laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
8 Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as author-
9 ized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of
10 rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed
11 \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles,
12 aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries
13 and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public
14 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
15 operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife;
16 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
17 each option; facilities incident to such public recreational
18 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
19 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement
20 of aquaria, buildings and other facilities under the jurisdic-
21 tion of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to
22 which the United States has title, and which are utilized
23 pursuant to law in connection with management and inves-
24 tigation of fish and wildlife resources.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
5 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
6 of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the
7 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
8 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
9 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
10 Basin) ; and not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt Campo-
11 bello International Park Commission, \$49,000,000.

12 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
13 FACILITIES

14 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
15 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
16 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
17 basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
18 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
19 law by the National Park Service, \$40,000,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction and improvement, without regard to
22 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
23 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
24 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
25 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,

1 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
2 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of
3 water rights; \$7,600,000, to remain available until expended.

4 PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF
5 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

6 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
7 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
8 203, \$21,500,000, to remain available until expended:
9 *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be
10 expended for planning or construction on the following:
11 Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and
12 Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and
13 trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and exten-
14 sion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from
15 vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in
16 Prince Georges County, Maryland.

17 PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

18 For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for the
19 preservation of additional historic properties throughout the
20 Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$1,600,000, to
21 remain available until expended.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of
24 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
25 regional offices, \$3,317,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and forty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and twenty-eight shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed ninety-seven for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, purchase of one aircraft for replacement only, and acquisition from excess sources without reimbursement of two additional aircraft; and to provide, notwithstanding any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transportation for children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs of the National Parks: *Provided*, That the cost of the passenger motor vehicles to be purchased under this authorization and the cost of certain currently owned passenger motor vehicles may exceed the general purchase price limitation to the extent of the cost of equipping them with air-conditioning units when in the discretion of the Director, National Park Service, subject to the prior approval of the Bureau of the Budget, such equipment is necessary to improve operating efficiency.

1 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

2 SALINE WATER CONVERSION

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951 et
5 seq.), authorizing studies for the conversion of saline water
6 for beneficial consumptive uses, including not to exceed
7 \$1,972,000 for administration and coordination expenses
8 during the current fiscal year, \$25,000,000, to remain avail-
9 able until expended.

10 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
13 the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended (42
14 U.S.C. 1961-1961c-7), \$11,229,000, of which not to ex-
15 ceed \$623,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

16 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
19 \$5,530,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$152,000 may
20 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from
21 other accounts available to the Department of the Interior.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
4 of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and
5 not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
6 expenses, \$9,887,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
8 PROGRAM)

9 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
10 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
11 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
12 the Office of the Secretary, as authorized by law, \$25,000, to
13 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-
14 priation shall be available, in addition to other appropria-
15 tions to such agency, for payments in the foregoing curren-
16 cies (7 U.S.C. 1704).

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
19 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
20 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
21 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
22 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment dam-
23 aged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
24 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
25 under this authority until funds specifically made available

1 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
2 been exhausted.

3 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
4 or transfer of any appropriation in this title, in addition to
5 the amounts included in the budget programs of the several
6 agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of
7 forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction
8 of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appro-
9 priations made in this title for fire suppression purposes
10 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
11 during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to
12 other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft
13 or other equipment in connection with their use for fire
14 suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to
15 appropriations currently available at the time of receipt
16 thereof.

17 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
18 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
19 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
20 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
21 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other ac-
22 tivity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
23 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reim-
24 bursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment,

1 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
2 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

3 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the
4 Interior in this title or in the Public Works for Water and
5 Power Resources Development and Atomic Energy Com-
6 mission Appropriation Act, 1970, shall be available for serv-
7 ices as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by
8 the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$300,000; hire,
9 maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor
10 vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone serv-
11 ice in private residences in the field, when authorized under
12 regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment
13 of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
14 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
15 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
16 subscribers who are not members.

17 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of
18 the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
19 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
20 U.S.C. 5901-5902 and D.C. Code 4-204).

21 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

22 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

23 FOREST SERVICE

24 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

25 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
26 tion, as follows:

1 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
2 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
3 administration, improvement, development, and management
4 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
5 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
6 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
7 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and
8 other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal
9 lands; \$195,042,000, of which \$4,275,000 for fighting and
10 preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease
11 control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679
12 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary
13 under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more
14 than \$1,300,000 of this appropriation may be used for acqui-
15 sition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended
16 (16 U.S.C. 513-519) : *Provided further*, That funds appro-
17 priated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to
18 section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h),
19 may be advanced to this appropriation.

20 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
21 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
22 where, as authorized by law; \$41,880,000.

23 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
24 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
25 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in

1 forest management and processing, and for advising timber-
2 land owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others
3 in the application of forest management principles and proc-
4 essing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$22,529,000.

5 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
6 AUTHORIZATION)

7 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
8 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, re-
9 lating to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
10 ment roads and trails, \$100,570,000, to remain available
11 until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
12 suant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
13 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act
14 of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with
15 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
16 That not less than the amount made available under the pro-
17 visions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under
18 the provisions of such Act.

19 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

20 SPECIAL ACTS

21 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
22 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
23 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
24 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing an-
25 nual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and

1 in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
2 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
3 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
4 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
5 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Ne-
6 vada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,
7 \$8,000; Cleveland National Forest, California, Act of June
8 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 297), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
10 acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries
11 of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land
12 without the approval of the local government concerned.

13 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

14 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
15 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
16 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance
17 with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C.
18 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said
19 section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

20 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

21 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
22 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
23 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
24 pended.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

2 Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current
3 fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to
4 exceed two hundred and twelve passenger motor vehicles of
5 which one hundred and eighty shall be for replacement only,
6 and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of air-
7 craft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement
8 only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of
9 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225),
10 and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C.
11 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by
12 law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); (d) purchase, erection, and
13 alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7
14 U.S.C. 2250); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reser-
15 vation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of
16 March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land
17 and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pur-
18 suant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

19 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
20 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
21 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
22 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine

1 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
2 side of the United States.

3 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for
4 acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act
5 approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519,
6 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an
7 established national forest or purchase unit.

8 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
11 Board of Review, including services as authorized by 5
12 U.S.C. 3109, \$148,000.

13 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
16 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including
17 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
18 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and Com-
19 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
20 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers ap-
21 proved by the Commission, \$115,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

2 HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH

3 ADMINISTRATION

4 INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
6 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
7 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed six
8 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; hire of pas-
9 senger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; pay-
10 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field,
11 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
12 tary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with respect
13 to research conducted at facilities financed by this appropria-
14 tion), 311, 321, 322 (d), 324, 328, and 509 of the Public
15 Health Service Act; \$98,581,000, of which \$350,000 shall
16 be available for payments on account of the Menominee
17 Indian people as authorized by section 1 of the Act of
18 October 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 903).

19 INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

20 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
21 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
22 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
23 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
24 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic
25 and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized

1 by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C.
2 2004a) ; \$19,000,000 to remain available until expended.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, HEALTH SERVICES AND
4 MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

5 SEC. 1001. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
6 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
7 as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

8 SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
9 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms
10 or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-
11 5902).

12 SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
13 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses
14 of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
15 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made
16 or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
17 management of those functions or activities.

18 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
21 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81
22 Stat. 11), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$800,000,
23 of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for
24 expenses of travel.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
4 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
5 ing services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms
6 or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
7 5901-5902) ; \$922,700: *Provided*, That none of the funds
8 provided herein shall be used for the Temporary Pennsyl-
9 vania Avenue Commission: *Provided further*, That none of
10 the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

11 NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE

12 HUMANITIES

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foun-
15 dation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as
16 amended, \$14,000,000, of which \$4,250,000 shall be avail-
17 able until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts
18 for the support of projects and productions in the arts through
19 assistance to groups and individuals pursuant to section 5 (c)
20 of the Act and for support of the functions of the National
21 Council on the Arts set forth in Public Law 88-579;
22 \$2,000,000 shall be available until expended to the National
23 Endowment for the Arts for assistance pursuant to Section
24 5 (h) of the Act; \$6,250,000 shall be available until ex-
25 pended to the National Endowment for the Humanities for

1 support of activities in the humanities pursuant to section
2 7 (c) of the Act; and \$1,500,000 shall be available for ad-
3 ministering the provisions of the Act: *Provided*, That in
4 addition, there is appropriated in accordance with the author-
5 ization contained in section 11 (b) of the Act, to remain
6 available until expended, amounts equal to the total amounts
7 of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property
8 received by each Endowment during the current and preced-
9 ing fiscal years, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (2) of
10 the Act, for which equal amounts have not previously been
11 appropriated, but not to exceed a total of \$2,000,000: *Pro-*
12 *vided further*, That not to exceed 3 percent of the funds
13 appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts for
14 the purposes of sections 5 (c), 5 (h) and functions under
15 Public Law 88-579 and not to exceed 3 percent of the funds
16 appropriated to the National Endowment for the Humanities
17 for the purposes of section 7 (c) shall be available for pro-
18 gram development and evaluation.

19 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
22 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
23 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by
24 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception
25 and representation expenses, \$922,000, to remain available
26 until expended.

1 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
4 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase
5 of collections from Government and other sources; interna-
6 tional exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of
7 the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary obser-
8 vations in high altitudes; administration of the National Col-
9 lection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; not
10 to exceed \$200,000 for necessary expenses of the Woodrow
11 Wilson International Center for Scholars; including not to
12 exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
13 3109; purchase or rental of two passenger motor vehicles;
14 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and ele-
15 vator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
16 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902), for other em-
17 ployees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches;
18 and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations
19 for publications; \$28,200,000.

20 MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL
21 FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

22 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
23 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal
24 requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for
25 carrying out museum programs and related research in the

1 natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions of
2 section 104 (b) (3) of the Agricultural Trade Development
3 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704 (b)
4 (3)), \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended and
5 to be available only to United States institutions: *Provided*,
6 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to
7 other appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution, for pay-
8 ments in the foregoing currencies.

9 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

10 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

11 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
12 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
13 National Zoological Park, \$600,000, to remain available
14 until expended.

15 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

16 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation
17 of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institu-
18 tion, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22,
19 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for
20 services as authorized 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$425,000, to remain
21 available until expended.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the
24 preparation of plans and specifications and for the construc-
25 tion of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture

1 Garden, including expenses of relocating the Armed Forces
2 Institute of Pathology in order to clear the construction site,
3 to remain available until expended, \$3,500,000, of which
4 \$3,300,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under
5 the contract authorization granted under this head in the
6 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appro-
7 priation Act, 1969: *Provided*, That such sums as are neces-
8 sary may be transferred to the General Services Administra-
9 tion for execution of the work.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

11 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of
12 Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
13 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
14 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the
15 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
16 Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by
17 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the
18 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
19 and art associations or societies whose publications or services
20 are available to members only, or to members at a price
21 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and clean-
22 ing of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uni-
23 forms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as author-

1 ized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902) ; purchase, or rental of
2 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
3 thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and
4 repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to
5 exceed \$20,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for
6 the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without
7 advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such
8 rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the
9 Gallery may deem proper, \$3,350,000.

10 FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT

11 PLANNING IN ALASKA

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Federal Field Committee
14 for Development Planning in Alaska, established by Execu-
15 tive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of pas-
16 senger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
17 3109, \$150,000.

18 LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail
21 Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved
22 October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by 5
23 U.S.C. 3109, \$5,000.

1 AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended,
5 establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commis-
6 sion, \$175,000.

7 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current
10 fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

11 SEC. 302. None of the funds in this Act shall be avail-
12 able to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions, coun-
13 cils, committees, or similar groups under section 214 of the
14 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946 (31 U.S.C.
15 691) which do not have prior and specific congressional ap-
16 proval of such method of financial support.

17 SEC. 303. No part of the funds appropriated by this
18 Act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee
19 who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of
20 competent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on
21 a riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to
22 property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of

1 Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or
2 property in the community concerned.

3 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-
4 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1970."

Passed the House of Representatives July 22, 1969.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

JULY 23, 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Sept. 16, 1969
For actions of Sept. 15, 1969
91st-1st No. 147

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate subcommittee approved Interior appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. EDUCATION: SCIENCE. The "Daily Digest" states that the Science and Astronautics Committee reported without amendment "H. R. 11542, to promote the advancement of science and the education of scientists through a national program of institutional grants to the colleges and universities of the United States (H. Rept. 91-490)." p. D806

2. HEALTH. Received from the President the report on the Special Project Grants for the Health of School and Preschool Children. p. H7841
3. PERSONNEL: LEAVE. Passed without amendment H. R. 12979, to grant court leave to U. S. and D. C. employees when called as witnesses in certain judicial proceedings on behalf of State and local governments. pp. H7842-3
4. GOLDEN EAGLE. Agreed to the request of the Senate to return to the Senate S. 2315, to restore the golden eagle program to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee was discharged from further consideration of the bill. pp. H7849-50
5. OPINION POLL. Rep. Gerald R. Ford inserted an opinion poll to be mailed to his constituents including items of interest to this Department. p. H7852
6. INFORMATION: FEDERAL-AID. Rep. Roth spoke in support of the proposed Program Information Act and inserted a list of Federal assistance programs. pp. H7896-7906
7. CONSUMER PROTECTION. Rep. Halpern commended the Neighborhood Consumer Information Center education "in the low-income consumer market" programs as a model for consumer protection. p. H7907
8. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. Saylor called for action on legislation to conduct a thorough study of the civilian nuclear energy program. pp. H7912-6
9. AIR POLLUTION. Rep. Brademas inserted an article, "The Environment; ACS Report Is Practical Anti-Pollution Guide." pp. H7929-31
10. HUNGER. Rep. Farbstein criticized antihunger programs outside the South and inserted correspondence with State Governors concerning the problems of hunger and malnutrition. pp. H7916-26
11. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Brademas inserted Sen. Percy's address before the Japanese American Assembly about trade relations between the U. S. and Japan. pp. H7928-9
12. BUDGET. Received from the President a determination by him that outlays for designated items will exceed the estimates therefor in the April "Review of the 1970 Budget," pursuant to the provisions of title IV of the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-47). p H7933

SENATE

13. APPROPRIATIONS. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration H. R. 12781, the Interior and related agencies 1970 appropriation bill. p. D805

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Sept. 19, 1969
For actions of Sept. 18, 1969
91st-1st No. 150

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on disaster relief bill. Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill. Senate committee reported resolution to continue housing laws for 90-days. Senate confirmed nomination of Cowden to be member CCC Board of Directors. Senate committee reported bills: provide potato research and promotion, increase Tulalake wheat acreage, exclude potatoes for processing from marketing agreements.

HOUSE

1. DISASTER RELIEF. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6508, a bill to provide additional assistance for the reconstruction of areas damaged by major disasters (pp. H8145-54, S10796-807). For the provisions of the conference committee substitute see Digest 149. This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 11582, the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies appropriations, 1970 (H. Rept. 91-497). p. H8190
Rep. Bow listed the regular appropriations bills for 1970 on which the House has taken action. p. H8164
3. ACCOUNTING. Received from GAO a report on progress and problems relating to improvement of Federal agency accounting systems as of Dec. 31, 1968.
p. H8190
4. ECONOMY. Rep. Podell spoke on the economy of the Nation and criticized what he termed "disastrous economic policies of the present administration."
p. H8188
Reps. Albert and Gross discussed the high interest rates situation.
p. H8104
5. IMPORTS. Rep. St Germain spoke on the effects of imports on the domestic industry in his district. p. H8104
Rep. Cleveland inserted the statement of a representative of the National Footwear Manufacturers Association before the Small Business Subcommittee, Banking and Currency Committee which he called a most comprehensive and readable account of the background and present condition of the domestic footwear industry with regard to foreign imports. pp. H8179-88
6. TAX REFORM. Rep. Schwengel inserted an article which notes various shortcomings in the tax reform bill. p. H8174
Rep. Hanna took issue with an Administration official who indicated the tax reform bill was "too consumer oriented." p. H8102
7. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Rep. Rivers commended and discussed the Administration's proposals regarding the reform of the Selective Service System. pp. H8168-9
8. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Ryan discussed the Administration's proposed increase in social security benefits and asked if it were a question of "too little - too late." p. H8178
9. RECREATION; PARKS. Rep. Podell criticized the Administration's position of placing restrictions on spending on new park and recreation areas.
pp. H8188-9

SENATE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 12781, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, 1970 (S. Rept. 91-420) (p. 10807). Attached to this digest are excerpts from the committee report and a table reflecting the changes in the appropriation items for the Forest Service.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS SEPT. 19:

Extend poverty programs, S. Labor (exec).

Housing, H. Banking (exec - to markup).

Economic analysis and the efficiency of government,

Jt. Economic Committee.

EXCERPTS FROM SENATE REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

Forest Service

Forest Protection and Utilization

Forest Land Management. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$191,985,000 for forest land management, \$1,007,000 over the budget estimate and \$3,057,000 under the House allowance.

The committee's recommendation includes \$3,460,000 to prepare and sell an additional 640-million board feet of timber in a partial effort to ease the national lumber shortage.

Included in the committee's proposed appropriation are additions over the budget estimate of:

- \$742,000--Water resource related development activities.
- \$65,000--Correction of sanitation problem at Camp Horseshoe, Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.
- \$200,000--Completion of the visitors' center, Sylvania Recreation Area, Ottawa National Forest, Mich.

Forest Research:

The committee recommends the following increases over the budget estimates:

- \$89,000--Wildlife habitat research, La Grande, Oreg.
- \$32,000--Forest insect research, Delaware, Ohio
- \$10,000--Forest disease research, Delaware, Ohio
- \$30,000--Forest disease research, Athens, Ga.
- \$50,000--Elk management research, Wyoming
- \$360,000--Wildlife Habitat and Silviculture Laboratory, Nacogdoches, Tex.

The committee recommends the following reductions from the budget estimates:

- \$35,000--Forest engineering research, Auburn, Ala.
- \$150,000--Initiation of new periodic appraisal of timber situation and outlook.
- \$43,000--Forest economics research at Ogden, Utah, and St. Paul, Minn.

State and Private Forestry Cooperation:

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,729,000 for State and private forestry cooperation. This is \$200,000 more than the House allowance and \$2,200,000 more than the budget

estimate. Of the addition to the budget \$2,000,000 is for cooperation in forest fire control as authorized by section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act.

As a result of Hurricane Camille, almost 2 million acres of land in private ownership in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana were damaged. On at least 900,000 acres losses were severe enough to make timber salvage operations feasible. However, to be effective, these operations must be completed within 60 to 90 days. The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for general forestry assistance for this purpose.

Forest Roads and Trails

(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,570,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$7 million less than the budget estimate for forest roads and trails. This amount, together with the sum to be available from forest receipts, will provide funds to meet contract obligations to accrue in the coming fiscal year under the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

New Budget (Obligational) Authority
1970 Budget Estimates, 1970 House Bill, and 1970 Senate Bill
(In Thousands)

Item	Budget Estimates of New Budget (Obligational) Authority, 1970	New Budget (Obligational) Authority recommended in House Bill	New Budget (Obligational) Authority recommended in Senate Bill	Senate Committee Bill Compared with 1970 Budget Estimate	Senate Committee Bill Compared With House Bill
Forest Protection and Utilization:					
Forest land management	\$190,978	\$195,042	\$191,985	+\$1,007	-\$3,057
Forest research	40,983	41,880	41,326	+343	-554
State and private forestry cooperation	20,529	22,529	22,729	+2,200	+200
Total, Forest protection and utilization.....	252,490	259,451	256,040	+3,550	-3,411
Forest Roads and Trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)	[107,570]	[100,570]	[100,570]	[-7,000]	[- -]
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	80	80	80	- -	- -
Cooperative Range Improvements	700	700	700	- -	- -
Assistance to States for Tree Planting	1,000	1,000	1,000	- -	- -
Total, New Budget (Obligational) Authority, annual	254,270	261,231	257,820	+3,550	-3,411
Permanent appropriations:					
Forest Roads and Trails (contract authorization)	170,000	170,000	170,000	- -	- -
Other	99,841	99,841	99,841	- -	- -
Total, Forest Service	524,111	531,072	527,661	+3,550	-3,411



Calendar No. 416

91ST CONGRESS }
1st Session

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 91-420

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1970

SEPTEMBER 18, 1969.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 12781]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended:

Amount of budget estimates, 1970.....	\$1, 569, 454, 500
Bill as passed by the House.....	1, 540, 184, 700
Increases over House bill recommended by committee.....	4, 635, 200
Total of bill as reported.....	1, 544, 819, 900
Appropriations, 1969.....	1, 530, 166, 135
Bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under budget estimates, 1970.....	24, 634, 600
Over appropriations, 1969.....	14, 653, 765

SUMMARY OF BILL

Estimates totaling \$1,569,454,500, which includes new obligational authority and amounts necessary to liquidate contract authorization, were considered by the committee for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior—except the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, the Alaska Power Administration, the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation—and the following related agencies:

Forest Service (Department of Agriculture).

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

Commission of Fine Arts.

Indian Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

Indian Claims Commission.

National Capital Planning Commission.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Public Land Law Review Commission.

Smithsonian Institution.

National Gallery of Art.

National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.

Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.

Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

National Council on Indian Opportunity.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$1,544,819,900 (\$1,225,277,900 for definite appropriations, \$127,444,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts, \$165,898,000 to liquidate contract authorizations and authorization to spend \$26,200,000 from public debt receipts) for the programs and activities of these agencies. The sum recommended by the committee is a decrease of \$24,634,600 under the budget estimates considered, an increase of \$4,635,200 over the sums included in the House bill, and an increase of \$14,653,765 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

It is estimated that the agencies included in this bill will produce \$1,355,344,096 in receipts during fiscal year 1970. The committee's recommendations of appropriations are only \$189,475,804 more than receipts accruing from the activities of the several agencies included in this bill.

FUNDING OF INTERAGENCY ACTIVITIES

The committee has again included a provision in the bill to prohibit the funding of committees, boards, and other interagency groups by assessments against the various activities included in this bill. This action does not indicate that the committee disapproves of the entity concerned, but does mean that the committee desires to know what financing it is providing and prefers not to have approved budgets reduced without committee consideration.

The committee reiterates its position of last year that the entities concerned receive specific prior congressional approval of their financing.

EMPLOYEE HOUSING

In this committee's report on the appropriations act for fiscal year 1963, the limitation on the cost of employee housing, except in Alaska, was set at \$21,500, including engineering and design costs but excluding provision for utilities to the lot line. The committee increases the cost limitation to \$29,000 in all areas, but directs continued adherence to remaining requirements heretofore established.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends revision of section 102 of the bill pertaining to fire suppression costs by agencies of the Department of the Interior to delete the phrase "within each bureau or office." This will permit the Secretary of the Interior to make temporary transfers of funds between bureaus of the Department to meet firefighting costs when such action is deemed necessary to avoid disrupting other bureau programs. This action is taken with the explicit understanding that such fund transfers are to be made from "no-year" appropriations. Such transfers are not to become permanent but are to be of a temporary nature only. The bureau from which funds are transferred is to be repaid either from funds made available in a supplemental appropriation or from funds appropriated to the receiving bureau in a subsequent year.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$62, 964, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	53, 640, 000
House allowance.....	52, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	52, 573, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$52,573,000 which is \$27,000 under the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$1,067,000 under the budget estimate. The following table compares the actions:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recom- mendation
Realty and mineral leasing services:			
Title, lease and records service.....	\$6, 311, 000	\$6, 311, 000	\$6, 311, 000
Records improvement.....	781, 000	781, 000	781, 000
Resource management, conservation, and protection:			
Land classification and mineral examination.....	5, 009, 000	5, 009, 000	5, 009, 000
Range management.....	5, 234, 000	5, 234, 000	5, 234, 000
Forestry.....	7, 576, 000	6, 876, 000	6, 876, 000
Soil and watershed conservation.....	13, 027, 000	12, 727, 000	12, 727, 000
Fire protection.....	4, 229, 000	4, 229, 000	4, 229, 000
Recreation and wildlife.....	2, 885, 000	2, 885, 000	2, 885, 000
Cadastral survey:			
Alaska.....	2, 004, 000	2, 004, 000	2, 004, 000
Other States.....	3, 381, 000	3, 381, 000	3, 381, 000
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
General administration.....	2, 203, 000	2, 163, 000	2, 136, 000
Total.....	53, 640, 000	52, 600, 000	52, 573, 000

The committee recommends the following reductions:

\$700,000—The increase proposed in the budget for forestry management in western Oregon. In the opinion of the committee this activity should be financed with Oregon and California grant lands receipts.

\$300,000—The budget increase proposed for initiation of a watershed evaluation program.

\$67,000—General administration.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$3, 081, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	2, 936, 000
House allowance.....	2, 925, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 873, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,873,000, which is \$52,000 less than the House allowance and \$63,000 less than the budget estimate. The reduction below the budget estimate is to be applied to:

Survey and design of recreation facilities.....	\$11, 000
Expansion of Johnny Horizon antilitter campaign.....	52, 000

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$3, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	3, 500, 000
House allowance.....	3, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,500,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate for liquidation of contracts for construction of roads on the public domain.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$12, 750, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	13, 750, 000
House allowance.....	13, 750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 750, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross revenues from the revested Oregon and California grant lands for construction and acquisition, forest development and protection, and operation and maintenance on the revested lands and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon. It is estimated that the appropriation will amount to \$13,750,000 in fiscal year 1970.

As indicated earlier in this report, the committee believes that the \$700,000 increase for forestry work in the Oregon and California grant lands should be funded with receipts from these lands.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$1, 460, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	1, 788, 000
House allowance.....	1, 788, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 788, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,788,000 to be derived from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts for the construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

In addition to the amount which the committee recommends for direct appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in this bill, it is estimated that more than \$235,729,000 will be available from other Federal agencies (exclusive of social security and veterans benefits) in the coming fiscal year. This is an incomplete estimate, because fiscal year 1970 figures for some agencies are not available. In fiscal year 1969, these agencies provided over \$36 million. The following table sets forth these 1969 and 1970 estimates:

Agency	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970
Department of Agriculture.....	\$12, 236, 000	\$11, 925, 000
Department of Commerce.....	30, 000, 000	31, 500, 000
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	38, 480, 000	38, 000, 000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (except Public Health Service).....	29, 322, 000	28, 007, 000
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	1, 110, 000	(1)
Department of the Interior (except Bureau of Indian Affairs).....	2, 950, 000	3, 116, 000
Department of Labor.....	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000
Small Business Administration.....	509, 000	(1)
Public Health Service.....	121, 751, 000	120, 881, 000
Total.....	238, 658, 000	235, 729, 000

1 Not available.

The amount shown above for fiscal year 1970, even though incomplete, plus the amount recommended by the committee, will provide over \$1,200 per capita for the 440,000 Indians under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$147, 769, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	184, 445, 000
House allowance.....	176, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	173, 658, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$173,658,000 for education and welfare services. This is \$2,342,000 less than the House allowance and \$10,587,000 under the budget estimate. The committee's recommendation is summarized in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Educational assistance, facilities, and services.....	\$112,900,000	\$110,600,000	\$108,258,000
Welfare and guidance services.....	23,778,000	23,778,000	23,778,000
Relocation and adult vocational training.....	43,026,000	36,881,000	36,881,000
Maintaining law and order.....	4,741,000	4,741,000	4,741,000
Total.....	184,445,000	176,000,000	173,658,000

The committee proposes the following decreases in the budget request:

\$2,300,000—Kindergarten in public schools.

\$45,000—Four scholarship officers.

\$400,000—92 special personnel to improve curriculum program.

The committee directs that the remaining \$300,000 proposed for this purpose be utilized for additional dormitory personnel as indicated in the report of the House Committee on Appropriations.

\$400,000—A part of the increased amount (\$500,000) for development of curriculum materials. For the language arts area \$100,000 is allowed.

\$292,000—One half of the amount requested for establishment of a college work-study intern program. This will provide training for 32 teachers and should indicate the value of this new program. The committee will then question and evaluate the results at future appropriations hearings.

\$300,000—Development and establishment of Indian boards of education.

\$300,000—Initiation of a system for research and evaluation of Indian education program.

\$605,000—Increased community development program (contracting, \$400,000; advance community development thrust, \$150,000; training activities, \$55,000). The amount available in the current fiscal year is provided.

\$6,145,000—Relocation services.

The committee directs that no new housing be constructed unless sanitation facilities are available to serve that housing at completion of construction. The Bureau should exert every effort to assure that any major renovation or replacement of buildings have sanitation facilities available upon completion.

The committee also directs that within the appropriation for adult vocational training a sufficient amount be made available for operation of the vocational training center at the Lewis and Clark Job Corps Center, Fort Lincoln, Bismarck, N. Dak.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$52,940,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	55,692,000
House allowance.....	55,692,000
Committee recommendation.....	55,242,000

For resources management the committee recommends an appropriation of \$55,242,000 which is \$450,000 less than the allowance of the House of Representatives and the budget estimate. The following table indicates the distribution of the committee's recommendations on the activities under this heading:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Forest and range lands.....	\$6,860,000	\$6,860,000	\$6,710,000
Fire suppression.....	140,000	140,000	140,000
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	10,700,000	10,700,000	10,400,000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	5,975,000	5,975,000	5,975,000
Maintenance of roads.....	4,286,000	4,286,000	4,286,000
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	579,000	579,000	579,000
Management of Indian trust property.....	7,774,000	7,774,000	7,774,000
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	17,988,000	17,988,000	17,988,000
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,390,000	1,390,000	1,390,000
Total.....	55,692,000	55,692,000	55,242,000

The committee recommends the following reductions in the budget estimates:

\$150,000—Part of the \$500,000 increase to ease national timber shortage.

\$300,000—Housing development. There will remain \$1,188,000 for this program.

The committee directs that the \$350,000 recommended to increase timber production from Indian reservations to ease the current timber shortage in the United States be so utilized that none of it contribute in any way to the harvest of logs or timber for export from the United States; and also directs that the Bureau of Indian Affairs establish appropriate requirements to prevent the use of any other appropriated funds to substitute for this appropriation so as to permit timber harvest for export.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$25,471,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	23,373,000
House allowance.....	25,373,000
Committee recommendation.....	26,264,000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$26,264,000 for construction by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This is \$891,000 more than the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$2,891,000 more than the budget estimate.

In addition to the projects included in the budget estimate, the committee proposes the following additional amounts for construction:

\$491,000—Kitchen and dining room facility, Wahpeton Indian School, North Dakota.

\$400,000—Jail, Crow Indian Reservation, Montana.

\$2,000,000—Navajo irrigation project, New Mexico.

The committee concurs with the directive of the House Committee on Appropriations that \$250,000 of previously appropriated funds be used to provide equipment for the Sisseton, S. Dak., high school. It is the committee's understanding that these funds will be obtained from appropriations heretofore provided for the Pierre, S. Dak., boarding school.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	20,000,000
House allowance.....	20,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	20,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20 million to meet the contract liquidation obligations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in fiscal year 1970. This is the same as the allowance of the House of Representatives and the budget estimate.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$5, 013, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	5, 113, 000
House allowance.....	5, 013, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 013, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in allowing \$5,013,000 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the coming fiscal year.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3 million, the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance, for tribal funds in fiscal year 1970.

The annual appropriations act for the Department of the Interior provides that judgments arising from claims before the Indian Claims Commission may not be expended without further authorization from Congress. In the past, many months have elapsed before the Bureau of Indian Affairs was prepared to submit the recommended legislation to Congress for the use of these moneys. The committee strongly recommends that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—once he has learned that an award has been made—immediately instruct the appropriate division within the Bureau of Indian Affairs to consult with the Indian tribe about the use that would be made of the award and formulate an appropriate plan. Undue delay in the preparation and submittal of these plans has been costly to the Government in terms of interest payments and has denied tribes and their members funds to which they are entitled. Prompt planning by the Bureau will result in more rapid expenditure of these moneys to the benefit of tribes and individual Indians.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$4, 315, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	4, 290, 000
House allowance.....	3, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 090, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,090,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This is \$590,000 more than the House allowance and \$200,000 less than the budget estimate.

The committee recommends that the proposed increases of \$100,000 each for outdoor recreation research and resource area studies not be approved.

Also, the committee recommends against approval of legislative language authorizing partial support by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Environmental Quality Council or the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality for which no funds were included in the budget proposal. These are agencies established by Executive Order 11472, May 29, 1969, and apparently are to be directed by the Office of Science and Technology. It is the committee's view that the total budget for the council and the committee should be funded by the Office of Science and Technology.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality is successor to the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty for which the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has supplied \$50,000 in each of the past 2 years, the remainder of the necessary expenses having been provided through private donations. Donations will also be available for the new committee. On this basis, there is no objection to the continued use of not to exceed \$50,000 in fiscal year 1970 for expenses of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality pending action on authorizing legislation now in Congress.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(Appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$99, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	108, 472, 000
House allowance.....	108, 472, 000
Committee recommendation.....	108, 472, 000

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$65, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	15, 528, 000
House allowance.....	15, 528, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 528, 000

(Advance Contract Authority)

Fiscal year 1969, approved.....	\$15, 528, 000
Fiscal year 1970, requested.....	30, 000, 000
House allowance.....	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$124 million to be derived from receipts which will accrue to the fund as provided in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

The recommendations of the committee are indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommen- dation
1. Assistance to States.....	\$77,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$62,000,000
2. Federal land acquisition program:			
National Park Service (new areas):			
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	1,789,718	1,789,718	2,789,718
Biscayne National Monument.....	1,000,000	1,650,000	2,500,000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....		2,000,000	2,000,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	1,500,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
North Cascades National Park.....	250,000	250,000	250,000
Ozark National Scenic Riverway.....	558,100	558,100	1,058,100
Guadalupe Mountains National Park.....			231,000
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.....			150,000
San Juan Island National Historic Park.....			476,300
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....			1,177,100
Subtotal, new areas.....	5,097,818	8,247,818	15,632,218
Inholdings.....	674,182	674,182	674,182
Grand Teton National Park (JY Ranch).....	1,050,000	1,050,000	
Court awards (Padre Island National Seashore).....	7,800,000	7,800,000	12,115,600
Wild and scenic rivers.....	100,000		100,000
National trails system.....	50,000		50,000
Subtotal, remaining areas.....	9,674,182	9,524,182	12,939,782
Liquidation of fiscal year 1969 contracts:			
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Biscayne National Monument.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Carl Sandburg Farm National Historic Site.....	203,000	203,000	203,000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....	2,561,000	2,561,000	2,561,000
Guadalupe Mountain National Park.....	1,015,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.....	150,000	150,000	150,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Ozark National Scenic Riverway.....	500,000	500,000	500,000
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....	420,000	420,000	420,000
San Juan Island National Historic Park.....	33,000	33,000	33,000
Saugus Iron Works.....	47,500	47,500	47,500
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.....	239,000	239,000	239,000
Inholdings.....	359,500	359,500	359,500
Subtotal, liquidation appropriation.....	15,528,000	15,528,000	15,528,000
Total, National Park Service.....	30,300,000	33,300,000	44,100,000
Forest Service:			
National recreation areas:			
Mount Rogers, Va.....	433,400	433,400	433,400
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks, W. Va.....	712,600	712,600	712,600
Subtotal, national recreation areas.....	1,146,000	1,146,000	1,146,000
Recreation lands.....	10,354,000	10,354,000	12,554,000
Total, Forest Service.....	11,500,000	11,500,000	13,700,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:			
Southern Bald Eagle Habitat, Mason Neck, Va.....	375,000	375,000	375,000
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Maryland.....	375,000	375,000	375,000
McNary National Wildlife Refuge, Wash.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge.....	200,000	200,000	200,000
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Advance planning and emergency acquisition.....	1,000,000		
Total, Federal program.....	43,800,000	45,800,000	58,800,000
Administrative expenses.....	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
Total, 1970.....	124,000,000	124,000,000	124,000,000

The committee proposes an appropriation equal to the budget estimate, and recommends equal amounts for assistance to States and for the Federal land acquisition program. This accords with this committee's practice of the last 2 years. Additions to the Federal program recommended by the committee restore part of the reductions made by the April 15, 1969, budget amendments and provide

funds instead of approving contract authorization with respect to some areas. In view of proposed appropriations in some instances in lieu of authorization to enter into purchase contracts during fiscal year 1970, for which funds would be provided in fiscal year 1971, the committee has not acted on the advance contract authorization proposal submitted with the budget estimate. The committee desires that the proposal be reexamined and resubmitted at a later date.

The following sums included in the fiscal year 1970 contract authorization proposal are recommended for appropriation in fiscal year 1970 as increases over the House allowances:

Biscayne Bay National Monument.....	\$850, 000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	3, 000, 000
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....	1, 177, 100
Recreation lands, Toiyabe National Forest.....	2, 200, 000

The committee approves an appropriation of \$674,182 for acquisition of inholdings in national park areas authorized prior to fiscal year 1960. It is the desire of the committee that none of this amount be obligated prior to approval by the committee, and that this fund shall be used only to acquire land which may become available from a willing seller or on which adverse development is threatened or occurs after the beginning of fiscal year 1969.

The committee concurs with the denial by the House of Representatives of the request for \$1 million for advance planning and emergency acquisition.

The committee directs that funds provided in this bill for acquisition by the Forest Service of recreation land in the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va., shall not be available for such acquisition by means of a declaration of taking or by any condemnation proceeding, except with respect to those properties sold on the open market subsequent to September 18, 1969, or offered for sale on the open market.

The committee is still of the opinion, as stated in its report No. 233, May 16, 1967, that funds for State matching should be used to the greatest extent possible for land acquisition. However, as set forth in that report, the committee realizes that the amount of State assistance to be used for land purchases cannot be prescribed on a State-by-State basis but that the circumstances prevailing in individual States should be considered in approving State programs.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$14, 697, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	14, 921, 400
House allowance.....	14, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 921, 400

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,921,400 for Administration of Territories. This is the amount of the budget estimate and \$221,400 more than the allowance of the House of Representatives. The amount recommended will provide for the Washington staff of the Office of Territories and for the Governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. This amount will provide \$2,796,334 for rehabilitation loans and grants to Guam and \$6,534,245 for grants to American Samoa.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	41,612,000
House allowance.....	41,612,000
Committee recommendation.....	40,612,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,612,000, which is \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate and the House allowance, for continuation of the development program of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The reduction of \$1 million is offset by an unobligated balance of that amount carrying over from fiscal year 1969. Therefore, there will be no adverse effect on the fiscal year 1970 budget proposals.

The committee did not consider a proposed addition of \$8,380,000 to the budget for accelerated development of Micronesia pursuant to recommendations of a taskforce which has just returned from the Trust Territory. The budget amendment reached the Senate late on September 12, 1969. While the committee is sympathetic to the economic and political situation in Micronesia, it believes that an appropriation of this size covering over 20 different matters should be gone into fully in hearings before the committee, and suggests that this be considered in the next supplemental appropriations bill.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$90,917,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	95,628,000
House allowance.....	95,628,000
Committee recommendation.....	95,115,000

The Senate committee recommends an appropriation of \$95,115,000 for conduct of surveys, investigations, and research by the Geological Survey. This is an amount \$513,000 under the budget estimate and the allowance of the House of Representatives. The various allowances are indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$26,011,000	\$26,011,000	\$25,911,000
Geologic and mineral resources surveys and mapping.....	28,002,000	27,762,000	28,002,000
Minerals discovery loan program.....	239,000	239,000	239,000
Water resources investigations.....	28,036,600	28,276,600	28,023,600
Soil and moisture conservation.....	217,000	217,000	217,000
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	6,907,000	6,907,000	6,207,000
Earth Resource Observation Satellite (EROS).....	3,800,000	3,800,000	4,100,000
General administration.....	2,415,400	2,415,400	2,415,400
Total.....	95,628,000	95,628,000	95,115,000

The committee concurs with the budget estimates for artificial ground water recharge and for the heavy metals program, and recommends the following reductions:

\$100,000—Standard mapping in 25 major cities.

\$100,000—Initiation of a water-use data program.

\$700,000—Initiation of a program to evaluate exploratory geophysical data of unleased Outer Continental Shelf areas.

The committee proposes that the amount for the phreatophyte clearance project in the Gila River, Ariz., be increased by \$87,000. This amount is necessary in order to maintain the project on a standby basis. It will not permit any progress on the project but will prevent a loss of the work already accomplished.

Also, it is proposed that an additional \$300,000 be provided for the Earth Resources Observation Satellite program for initiation of a data reception center.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$38, 001, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	39, 683, 000
House allowance.....	39, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	38, 536, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$38,536,000, which is \$1,147,000 under the budget estimate and \$464,000 under the amount allowed by the House of Representatives.

Distribution of the committee's recommendations is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Research:			
Coal.....	\$6, 363, 000	\$6, 163, 000	\$6, 306, 000
Petroleum.....	2, 494, 000	2, 494, 000	2, 494, 000
Oil shale.....	2, 267, 000	2, 267, 000	2, 267, 000
Metallurgy.....	11, 493, 000	11, 303, 000	11, 303, 000
Mining.....	5, 936, 000	5, 936, 000	5, 336, 000
Marine mineral mining.....	878, 000	600, 000	878, 000
Explosives.....	606, 000	606, 000	606, 000
Resource development:			
Statistics.....	1, 915, 000	1, 915, 000	1, 915, 000
Economic analysis.....	482, 000	482, 000	482, 000
Bituminous coal.....	856, 000	856, 000	856, 000
Anthracite.....	697, 000	697, 000	697, 000
Petroleum.....	951, 000	941, 000	751, 000
Minerals.....	4, 140, 000	4, 135, 000	4, 040, 000
International activities.....	605, 000	605, 000	605, 000
Total.....	39, 683, 000	39, 000, 000	38, 536, 000

The committee recommends that the increase of \$300,000 proposed for the synthetic fuels research program be denied. There will still remain \$1,915,000 for this program. Also, the committee recommends that only \$600,000 of the proposed \$1,200,000 increase for research on development of technology for mining methane laden coal deposits be approved. The amount then available will be \$993,000.

The committee concurs with the action of the House of Representatives in denying the request for \$190,000 for waste minerals research formerly under solid waste disposal appropriations.

The committee does not approve the \$200,000 requested to initiate study on petroleum energy supply problems; or the \$100,000 to begin a program of mine subsidence inventories and mine mapping.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$243,000 for research at the Morgantown Coal Research Center on problems relating to transportation of coal in mines.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$12,334,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	14,782,000
House allowance.....	14,782,000
Committee recommendation.....	14,332,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,332,000 for health and safety activities in fiscal year 1970. This is \$450,000 less than the budget estimate and the House allowance. The following table sets forth this recommendation by activities:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Inspections, investigations, and rescue work.....	\$11,233,000	\$11,233,000	\$11,103,000
Control of fires in coal deposits.....	212,000	212,000	212,000
Health and safety research.....	3,337,000	3,337,000	3,017,000
Total.....	14,782,000	14,782,000	14,332,000

The reductions proposed by the committee are \$130,000 for hiring and training of mine inspectors, and \$320,000 for research on dust production and control. These amounts were provided in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1969 in order to initiate these programs as early as possible.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$1,647,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	1,647,000
House allowance.....	1,647,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,647,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,647,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

HELIUM FUND

(Borrowing authorization)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$26,200,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	26,200,000
House allowance.....	21,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	26,200,000

The committee allows the budget estimate of \$26,200,000 in borrowing authority to meet contractual commitments under the helium conservation program. This is the same as the budget estimate and \$5,200,000 more than the House allowance.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$13,700,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	13,300,000
House allowance.....	13,300,000
Committee recommendation.....	15,800,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,800,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Coal Research in fiscal year 1969.

In addition to the approval of the budgeted amounts as submitted, the committee recommends the following additional appropriations:
 \$1,500,000—Lignite gasification project, Rapid City, S. Dak.
 \$1,000,000—Low ash coal project, Tacoma, Wash.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$866, 900
Budget estimate, 1970.....	1, 081, 900
House allowance.....	994, 000
Committee recommendation.....	994, 000

The committee recommends concurrence with the allowance of the House of Representatives. The reduction of \$87,900 made by the House is for application to the Oil Import Program. However, this reduction affects a proposed increase of \$175,000 over the appropriation of \$231,700 for fiscal year 1969. An increase of \$87,100 is provided.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$25, 225, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	25, 543, 000
House allowance.....	26, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	26, 345, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,345,000 for management and investigations of resources. This is \$802,000 more than the budget estimate, and \$55,000 less than the allowance of the House of Representatives. The committee's recommendation is distributed as indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management.....	\$580, 000	\$580, 000	\$580, 000
Marketing and technology.....	7, 816, 000	7, 816, 000	7, 816, 000
Research.....	13, 021, 000	13, 498, 000	13, 623, 000
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1, 254, 000	1, 454, 000	1, 454, 000
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000
Columbia River fishery development.....	2, 824, 000	3, 004, 000	2, 824, 000
Total.....	25, 543, 000	26, 400, 000	26, 345, 000

The committee approves the amount of direct appropriation (\$314,000) for the economics subactivity of the "Marketing and technology" activity. However, it does not recommend an increase of \$400,000 in the use of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds to start studies on factors affecting fishermen as far as probability of catches is concerned.

The committee recommends that the following unbudgeted amounts be provided:

\$250,000—Replacement of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds for general research.

\$152,000—Research on production and marketing of catfish.

\$200,000—Research on fish migration over dams.

\$200,000—To initiate research on a pesticide problem developing in the Great Lakes.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$15, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	15, 000
House allowance.....	15, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000 for the purchase of foreign currency to be used for the conduct of research programs in foreign countries. This is the amount of the House allowance and the budget estimate.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1969.....	None
Budget estimate, 1970.....	\$1, 625, 000
House allowance.....	2, 025, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 325, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,325,000, which is \$700,000 more than the budget estimate and \$300,000 over the House allowance. This increase is the amount necessary in addition to previous funding to permit construction of a fish protein concentrate plant to proceed.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$6, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	6, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the payment of subsidies for the construction of fishing vessels. This is the same as the House allowance and is \$3,000,000 less than the budget estimate.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$4, 327, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	4, 027, 000
House allowance.....	4, 590, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 027, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,027,000 for implementing the Federal Aid for Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act during fiscal year 1970. This is the same as the budget estimate and \$563,000 less than the House allowance. Of the amount recommended, \$3,800,000 is to be available under section 4(a) of the act which authorizes funds to stimulate research and development projects in several States. This is a matching fund authorization under which the Federal Government may match as much as 75 percent of the cost of a project. The remainder of the proposed appropriation is for administration of the program.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$2, 307, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	2, 307, 000
House allowance.....	2, 307, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 307, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,307,000 for anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation. This is the amount proposed by the House of Representatives and the budget estimate.

The purpose of the authorizing legislation is to provide for activities aimed at conserving, developing, and enhancing the anadromous fisheries resources within the several States and in the Great Lakes. Of the amount recommended, \$2,150,000 is for matching an equal sum to be provided by States participating in the program, and \$157,000 is for program administration.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$2, 653, 400
Budget estimate, 1970.....	2, 654, 000
House allowance.....	2, 654, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 654, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,654,000 for administration of the Pribilof Islands. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance, and will provide for the natives of the Pribilof Islands, for necessary building maintenance and rehabilitation work, and for operation of the fur-seal activity.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$60, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	60, 000
House allowance.....	60, 000
Committee recommendation.....	60, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, to reimburse U.S. fishermen, as provided by the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (Public Law 90-482, August 12, 1968), for certain losses resulting from unlawful seizure and detention of vessels by foreign nations.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$765, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	765, 000
House allowance.....	765, 000
Committee recommendation.....	765, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$765,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. This is the same amount as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND

(Limitation on administrative expenses)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$360, 200
Budget estimate, 1970.....	360, 000
House allowance.....	360, 000
Committee recommendation.....	360, 000

The committee concurs with the House recommendation of \$360,000, the same as the budget estimate, as a limitation on administrative expenses for the fisheries loan fund.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$47, 246, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	47, 923, 000
House allowance.....	48, 503, 000
Committee recommendation.....	48, 870, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$48,870,000 which is \$367,000 over the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$947,000 over the budget estimate. The committee's recommendations are set forth by activity in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Fish hatcheries.....	\$9,086,000	\$9,686,000	\$9,743,000
Wildlife refuges.....	14,725,000	14,675,000	14,790,000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	728,000	728,000	728,000
Management and enforcement.....	4,105,000	4,105,000	4,105,000
Fishery research.....	4,010,000	4,040,000	4,185,000
Wildlife research.....	7,981,000	7,981,000	7,981,000
Fishery services.....	1,984,000	1,984,000	2,034,000
Wildlife services.....	3,487,000	3,487,000	3,487,000
River basin studies.....	1,419,000	1,419,000	1,419,000
Pesticides review.....	398,000	398,000	398,000
Total.....	47,923,000	48,503,000	48,870,000

The committee proposes the following decreases in the budget estimate submitted:

\$85,000—to establish a national interpretive planning capability.

\$50,000—to initiate operations at the Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge, Minn. It is understood by the committee that land acquisition at this refuge will not be completed during the fiscal year.

\$100,000—for visitor services at the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Okla.

Also, the committee recommends the following increases:

\$600,000—operational research and exhibit design, National Fisheries Center and Aquarium.

\$100,000—additional program needs at the Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory, Leetown, W. Va.

\$300,000—development of waterfowl production areas in South Dakota.

\$75,000—relocation planning, Fish Control Laboratory, La Crosse, Wis. The committee directs that this sum shall not be available for obligation until the urban renewal project is approved and underway.

\$50,000—technical assistance in sport fishery management in Nebraska.

\$57,000—initiation of fish production, Kooskia National Fish Hatchery, Idaho.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$1, 891, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	1, 082, 000
House allowance.....	1, 686, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 773, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,773,000 for the construction of sport fish facilities and wildlife facilities. This amount is \$87,000 greater than the House allowance and \$691,000 more than the budget estimate.

The committee concurs with the following unbudgeted amounts allowed by the House of Representatives:

\$150,000—Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma.

\$133,000—Quinalt National Fish Hatchery, Washington.

\$50,000—Marine Game Fish Laboratory, Texas.

\$35,000—Allegheny National Fish Hatchery, Pennsylvania.

The committee proposes an additional \$180,000 for necessary facilities at the Lahonton National Fish Hatchery, Nevada; \$50,000 for additional facilities to study whirling disease at the Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory, Leetown, W. Va.; and \$203,000 for repair of Lake Darling Dam, N. Dak.

The committee recommends that the budget estimate of \$110,000 for interpretive planning for the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, New Jersey, not be allowed.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1969.....	\$7, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 200, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,200,000 for the migratory bird conservation account, an amount of \$2,200,000 over the budget estimate and the House allowance. This appropriation, together with receipts available from Federal hunting stamps, will provide a total of \$12,200,000 for the acquisition of needed waterfowl habitats. This amount will make it possible to acquire 160,000 acres during the coming fiscal year, either in fee or through easement.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$2, 294, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	2, 294, 000
House allowance.....	2, 294, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 294, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,294,000 for anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation. This is the same as the amount proposed by the House of Representatives and the budget estimate.

The purpose of the authorizing legislation is to provide for activities aimed at conserving, developing, and enhancing the anadromous fisheries resources within the several States and in the Great Lakes.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$1, 699, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	1, 699, 000
House allowance.....	1, 699, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 699, 000

For general administrative expenses the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,699,000, the amount of the House allowance and the budget estimate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$45, 740, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	49, 475, 000
House allowance.....	49, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	49, 100, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$49,100,000, \$100,000 over the amount approved by the House of Representatives, and \$375,000 under the amount of the budget estimate. The action of the committee provides for the operation of new park areas and new facilities in existing park areas.

The following table compares the budget estimate, the House allowance, and the committee recommendation for each of the various activities:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management of park and other areas.....	\$42, 544, 800	\$42, 069, 800	\$42, 224, 800
Forestry and fire control.....	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000
Park and recreation programs.....	4, 680, 200	4, 680, 200	4, 625, 200
Total.....	49, 475, 000	49, 000, 000	49, 100, 000

Included in the committee's recommendation is the requested increase of \$2,800,000 to restore park operations to acceptable standards. This will eliminate periods during which park service facilities are closed.

The recommendation does not include \$125,000 additional proposed for the domestic travel program; the \$55,000 increase asked for landmarks and master planning; or the \$195,000 inadvertently proposed for Biscayne National Monument.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$32, 918, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	40, 152, 000
House allowance.....	40, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	40, 037, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,037,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities of national park

areas. This is the \$37,000 more than the House allowance and \$115,000 less than the budget estimate.

The committee's proposal provides a \$3,500,000 budgeted increase to maintain park service facilities at acceptable standards. This is in addition to \$2,280,000 budgeted to meet partially a deficiency of funds needed to provide standards of maintenance at established and acceptable levels.

The committee's recommendation deletes from the budget estimate \$115,000 inadvertently included for Biscayne National Monument.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$5, 471, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	7, 805, 000
House allowance.....	7, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 700, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,700,000 for construction activities of the National Park Service. This is \$100,000 more than the House allowance and \$105,000 less than the budget estimate.

Of the reduction below the budget estimate, \$80,000 is to be applied to the request for the Virgin Islands National Park, and \$25,000 is applicable to the request for Kenilworth demonstration landfill area, Anacostia Park, D.C.

It has been brought to the attention of the committee that the final phase of construction work on the American Museum of Immigration is ready to proceed. The National Park Service estimates that \$1,100,000 in Federal funds are required, and that \$165,000 are available in non-Federal donations, which, under authorizing legislation, may be accepted on a matching basis. The committee urges that funds for construction of the museum be included in a budget request as soon as the national fiscal situation will permit.

The committee has not included funds to construct a parking area and prepare a pier site for use on a tour service between Charleston, S.C., and the Fort Sumter National Monument. No request was contained in the budget estimate. It is urged that careful consideration be given by the administration to inclusion of this item in the next budget submission.

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$17, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	24, 500, 000
House allowance.....	21, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	21, 500, 000

The committee concurs with the action of the House of Representatives in allowing \$21,500,000 for liquidation of obligations incurred under the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act. This is \$3,000,000 less than the budget estimate.

Although the committee proposes appropriations of less than the budget estimate, the currently projected carryover balance is greater than was estimated when the budget was prepared. However, the actual expenditure requirement projected in the budget estimate has not changed, and to avoid the necessity of deferring construction

projects to a later date in this fiscal year, the committee approves the estimated expenditure request of \$26,000,000.

The committee directs that not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available for the Blue Ridge Parkway be used for establishing the center line of the extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway from the vicinity of Beach Gap, N.C., to the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park north of Atlanta and Marietta, Ga.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$604, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	1, 604, 000
House allowance.....	1, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 600, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,600,000, the same amount as the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$4,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount proposed by the committee is to be distributed as follows:

Grants-in-aid.....	\$969, 000
National Register and administration of grants-in-aid program.....	153, 900
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.....	71, 500
Historic sites survey.....	173, 800
Historic American buildings.....	170, 800
Administrative and technical support.....	61, 000

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$3, 127, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	3, 127, 000
House allowance.....	3, 317, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 317, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,317,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$190,000 more than the budget estimate for general administrative expenses of the National Park Service. The increase of \$190,000 is to establish a regional office in Seattle, Wash.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$24, 642, 835
Budget estimate, 1970.....	26, 000, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25 million for saline water conversion. This is the same as the House allowance and \$1 million less than the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$11, 181, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	11, 229, 000
House allowance.....	11, 229, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 229, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,229,000 for the Office of Water Resources Research. This is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance. The amount recommended will provide \$5,100,000 for assistance to States for water resources research institutes; \$3 million for matching grants to State institutes; \$2 million for additional water resources research under title II of Public Law 88-379, as amended; \$506,000 for the Water Resources Scientific Information Center; and \$623,000 for administration.

Because of its appreciation of the importance of water to the continued development of our culture and civilization, indeed to our very survival, the committee has consistently supported funds for the Office of Water Resources Research. It believes, however, that one important phase of this research has been neglected; namely, the measurement of benefits resulting from water resource projects. To accomplish this purpose, in the formulation of future research programs consideration should be given to a study of existing water resource projects for irrigation, water supply, flood control, and multiple purposes, with a view to identifying the full range of benefits and effects on the economy of the project area. These benefits should then be compared with the projected benefits used to justify the project. After developing the available facts an assessment of the validity of the procedures used in project formulation and evaluation can be made, together with any appropriate recommendations for changes in the methodology used.

Water resource research is of limited value if the methodology of project formulation and project justification is so antiquated as to preclude the development of our available water resources.

In this connection, the committee believes such a research project would be of assistance in carrying out the recommendations of the special panel, convened by the Secretary of the Interior to advise on operations of the Office of Water Resources Research, that concerted attention be given to research on opportunities for Federal-State water resources development and management to advance the Nation's high priority social goals.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$5, 683, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	5, 625, 800
House allowance.....	5, 530, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 555, 800

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,555,800, an amount \$25,800 more than the House allowance and \$70,000 less than the budget estimate. The decrease approved by the committee applies to the amount proposed for additional positions and related costs.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$8, 755, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	10, 187, 400
House allowance.....	9, 887, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 912, 700

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,912,700, which is \$224,700 less than the budget estimate and \$25,700 more than the amount passed by the House of Representatives.

The reductions recommended by the committee include:

\$75,400—program increase, Office of Program Analysis.

\$33,900—Office of Legislation.

\$43,400—Office of Marine Resources.

\$22,400—Office of Survey and Review.

\$1,200—Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife.

\$98,400—National Resources Library.

The amount recommended by the Committee for Administrative Management includes \$103,000 to provide an increase of five positions over the current personnel level for the Office of Budget. This office has been understaffed for several years while the activities of the Department and demands on the Budget Office are increasing.

The committee's denial of the requested increase of \$33,900 and two positions for the Office of Legislation is based on the recent transfer of this Office with its personnel to the Office of the Secretary from the Office of the Solicitor. It is the view of the committee that there should be a period of operation to determine by experience whether additional personnel actually are required.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1969.....	None
Budget estimate, 1970.....	\$25, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends denial of the request for \$25,000 to purchase foreign currency for translation of technical and scientific material. It was testified that this activity is intended to supplement similar funds now provided to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in this bill and similar funds received from the National Science Foundation.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$208, 818, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	190, 978, 000
House allowance.....	195, 042, 000
Committee recommendation.....	191, 985, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$191,985,000 for forest land management, \$1,007,000 over the budget estimate and \$3,057,000 under the House allowance. The following table provides a comparison of the committee's recommendations with the budget estimate and with the House allowances:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
National forest protection and management:			
Timber resource management:			
Sales administration and management.....	\$44,651,000	\$44,651,000	\$44,651,000
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	16,013,000	16,013,000	16,013,000
Recreation-public use.....	37,081,000	38,353,000	37,346,000
Wildlife habitat management.....	4,403,000	4,403,000	4,403,000
Range resource management:			
Management.....	6,001,000	6,001,000	6,001,000
Revegetation.....	2,948,000	3,148,000	2,948,000
Improvements.....	3,564,000	4,364,000	3,564,000
Soil and water management.....	5,994,000	5,994,000	5,994,000
Mineral claims, leases, and special uses.....	4,299,000	4,299,000	4,299,000
Land classification, adjustments, and surveys.....	6,353,000	6,653,000	6,353,000
Forest fire protection.....	27,966,000	27,966,000	27,966,000
Construction and maintenance of improvements for fire and general purposes (including communications).....	9,129,000	9,879,000	9,129,000
Payments to employees' compensation fund.....	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Subtotal.....	169,502,000	172,824,000	169,767,000
Amount advanced from "Cooperative range improvements".....	-700,000	-700,000	-700,000
Subtotal, national forest protection and management.....	168,802,000	172,124,000	169,067,000
Water resource development related activities.....	7,028,000	7,770,000	7,770,000
Fighting forest fires.....	4,275,000	4,275,000	4,275,000
Insect disease control.....	9,573,000	9,573,000	9,573,000
Acquisition of lands, Weeks Act.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Total, forest land management.....	190,978,000	195,042,000	191,985,000

The committee's recommendation includes \$3,460,000 to prepare and sell an additional 640-million board feet of timber in a partial effort to ease the national lumber shortage.

Included in the committee's proposed appropriation are additions over the budget estimate of:

\$742,000—Water resource related development activities.

\$65,000—Correction of sanitation problem at Camp Horseshoe, Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.

\$200,000—Completion of the visitors' center, Sylvania Recreation Area, Ottawa National Forest, Mich.

The committee suggests that early consideration be given by the administration to budgeting funds for construction of the forest service headquarters building at Custer, S. Dak., for which plans have been prepared.

The committee is advised of a decision of the Department of Agriculture on December 31, 1968, to modify the use of surety bonds or deposit of Government securities as guarantees for payment for national forest timber once that timber has been removed from national forest land and is awaiting scaling. Deferred measurement-payment bond procedures were initiated in August 1957 and the number of deferred payments under the bond procedure has increased since 1962. In 1967, 78 purchasers out of a total of 2,289 purchasers took advantage of the deferred measurement procedure. These 78 purchasers produced from Forest Service timber 2 billion board feet out of a total of 10.5 billion board feet produced by all timber purchasers.

The committee directs that during fiscal year 1970 the Forest Service continue the practice which was effective until December 31, 1968, with respect to surety bond and Government security payment guarantees. It is the committee's intention not to renew this directive in fiscal year 1971, but expects it to be operational until July 1, 1970. Therefore, the committee urges that during fiscal year 1970 the Department of Agriculture and the forest products industry study

this matter with a view to formulating an appropriate legislative proposal resolving differences between the Forest Service and the forest products industry.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$40,430,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	40,983,000
House allowance.....	41,880,000
Committee recommendation.....	41,326,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$41,326,000 distributed as set forth in the following table. This is \$343,000 more than the budget estimate and \$554,000 under the amount allowed by the House of Representatives.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Forest and range management research:			
Timber management research.....	\$9,438,000	\$9,483,000	\$3,433,000
Watershed management research.....	4,031,000	4,076,000	4,031,000
Range management research.....	1,318,000	1,318,000	1,318,000
Wildlife habitat research.....	1,018,000	1,182,000	1,157,000
Forest recreation research.....	855,000	855,000	855,000
Subtotal, forest and range management research.....	16,660,000	16,914,000	16,799,000
Forest protection research:			
Forest fire research.....	3,618,000	3,618,000	3,618,000
Forest insect research.....	4,472,000	4,504,000	4,504,000
Forest disease research.....	2,594,000	2,634,000	2,634,000
Subtotal, forest protection research.....	10,684,000	10,756,000	10,756,000
Forest products and engineering research:			
Forest products utilization research.....	7,595,000	7,595,000	7,595,000
Forest engineering research.....	893,000	893,000	858,000
Subtotal, forest products and engineering research.....	8,488,000	8,488,000	8,453,000
Forest resource economics research:			
Forest survey.....	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,370,000
Forest products marketing research.....	1,561,000	1,561,000	1,561,000
Forest economics research.....	1,070,000	1,070,000	1,027,000
Subtotal, forest resource economics research.....	5,151,000	5,151,000	4,958,000
Forest research construction.....		571,000	360,000
Total, forest research.....	40,983,000	41,880,000	41,326,000

The committee recommends the following increases over the budget estimates:

\$89,000—Wildlife habitat research, La Grande, Oreg.

\$32,000—Forest insect research, Delaware, Ohio.

\$10,000—Forest disease research, Delaware, Ohio.

\$30,000—Forest disease research, Athens, Ga.

\$50,000—Elk management research, Wyoming.

\$360,000—Wildlife Habitat and Silviculture Laboratory, Nacogdoches, Tex.

The committee recommends the following reductions from the budget estimates:

\$35,000—Forest engineering research, Auburn, Ala.

\$150,000—Initiation of new periodic appraisal of timber situation and outlook.

\$43,000—Forest economics research at Ogden, Utah, and St. Paul, Minn.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$19, 957, 000
Budget estimate, 1970-----	20, 529, 000
House allowance-----	22, 529, 000
Committee recommendation-----	22, 729, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,729,000 for State and private forestry cooperation. This is \$200,000 more than the House allowance and \$2,200,000 more than the budget estimate. Of the addition to the budget \$2,000,000 is for cooperation in forest fire control as authorized by section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act.

As a result of Hurricane Camille, almost 2 million acres of land in private ownership in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana were damaged. On at least 900,000 acres losses were severe enough to make timber salvage operations feasible. However, to be effective, these operations must be completed within 60 to 90 days. The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for general forestry assistance for this purpose. In the event legislation now pending in Congress to authorize disaster relief for the areas damaged by Hurricane Camille includes assistance of this kind, consideration will be given to the appropriation of these funds.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$91, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1970-----	107, 570, 000
House allowance-----	100, 570, 000
Committee recommendation-----	100, 570, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,570,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$7 million less than the budget estimate for forest roads and trails. This amount, together with the sum to be available from forest receipts, will provide funds to meet contract obligations to accrue in the coming fiscal year under the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$80, 000
Budget estimate, 1970-----	80, 000
House allowance-----	80, 000
Committee recommendation-----	80, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,000 for purchase with national forest receipts of lands in various national forests in Utah, Nevada, and California. Purchase of these lands will be made in order to minimize erosion and flood damage. The amount recommended by the committee is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$700, 000
Budget estimate, 1970-----	700, 000
House allowance-----	700, 000
Committee recommendation-----	700, 000

The committee recommends \$700,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for cooperative range improvements. This money is to be derived from grazing fees received by the Treasury for each national forest under the provisions of the Granger-Thye Act.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$1, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$1 million for assistance to States for tree planting under the authorization of title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance. These funds are matched by States participating in the program, and, in addition to timber production, provide benefits to soil conservation, watershed protection, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$157, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	148, 000
House allowance.....	148, 000
Committee recommendation.....	148, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$148,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for salaries and expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$115, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	115, 000
House allowance.....	115, 000
Committee recommendation.....	115, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$115,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts. This is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$94, 350, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	99, 581, 000
House allowance.....	98, 581, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 221, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,221,000 for Indian health services. This is \$1,640,000 more than the House allowance and \$640,000 more than the budget estimate.

The recommendation of the committee is divided as indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Patient medical care.....	\$71,749,000	\$71,249,000	\$72,349,000
Field health services.....	25,555,000	25,055,000	25,595,000
Special assistance to the Menominee Indian people.....	350,000	350,000	350,000
Administration.....	1,927,000	1,927,000	1,927,000
Total.....	99,581,000	98,581,000	100,221,000

Increases recommended by the committee are for the following purposes:

\$250,000—Operation of the Phoenix Medical Center in fiscal year 1970.

\$40,000—Registered nurse training.

\$350,000—Contract dental care.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$18,156,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	20,000,000
House allowance.....	19,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	19,345,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,345,000 for construction of hospitals and clinics, personnel quarters, alterations, and sanitation facilities. This is \$345,000 more than the House allowance and \$655,000 less than the budget estimate.

The committee recommendations include the following unbudgeted sums:

\$300,000 for sanitation facilities in California. This will provide a total of \$500,000 which the agency advises is its capability during fiscal year 1970.

\$70,000 for three units of employee quarters at Neah Bay, Wash.

The committee directs that \$1,025,000, which was appropriated in fiscal year 1967 for stabilization of the Anchorage hospital site, be used for construction of Indian health facilities proposed in the budget submission. The funds for the Anchorage stabilization have not been obligated; and testimony presented to the committee indicates that the hospital is to be replaced at a different location at some now undetermined future date. Reprograming of this sum will permit all construction proposals in the budget submission, as well as the above additions, to be accomplished.

The committee directs that the Indian Health Service coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to assure that no new Indian housing will be constructed unless sanitation facilities are available for connection to the houses.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$619,000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	800,000
House allowance.....	800,000
Committee recommendation.....	850,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$850,000 for salaries and expenses of the Indian Claims Commission, which is \$50,000 more than the House allowance and the budget estimate.

The committee's recommendation includes \$50,000 for staffing of the Investigation Division of the Indian Claims Commission. It is the committee's view that proper use of this Division will be of great assistance in completing the Commission's work by April 10, 1972. The Committee urges that all claims be disposed of by that date.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$1, 047, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	1, 248, 000
House allowance.....	922, 700
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000, which is \$622,700 under the House allowance and \$948,000 under the budget estimate. The recommended reduction includes the \$65,000 increase requested for consultant fees and \$113,000 in personnel and related funds.

The committee proposal includes a transfer to "Salaries and expenses" of \$770,000 of funds heretofore appropriated for land acquisition. These funds have been available and unobligated for at least 6 years. This amount plus the \$300,000 appropriation will provide \$1,070,000 for fiscal year 1970.

The committee recommendation will make available \$77,300 for the Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue. In hearings the Chairman of the Temporary Commission testified that in 2 years its unfinished business could be sufficiently completed to permit whatever remains to be turned over to another agency. The committee urges that this goal be reached.

The committee has approved the request of the National Capital Planning Commission that \$6,545 of the amount budgeted for "Printing and binding" be used for personnel pay in order to provide one full grade increase to each of five employees.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$14, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	16, 744, 000
House allowance.....	16, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 690, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,690,000, \$1,054,000 less than the budget estimate and \$310,000 less than the House allowance, for carrying out the provisions of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended.

Of the amount recommended by the committee, \$5,250,000 is for the National Endowment for the Arts under section 5(c) of the act, and \$2,000,000 is for grants to States under section 5(h) of the act; \$6,950,000 is for the National Endowment for the Humanities under section 7(c) of the act; and \$1,490,000 is for administrative expenses.

For matching grants for each of the endowments there is included in this recommendation \$1,000,000 for use under the requirements of section 11(b) of the act.

The reduction of \$300,000 below the House allowance for the National Endowment on the Humanities applies as follows: \$100,000 for the Bicentennial of the American Revolution under the public program, and \$200,000 for senior fellowships under the fellowship program. The committee also proposes denial of the request for \$10,000 in administrative funds for a study of using computerization in connection with National Endowment for the Humanities grant and application information.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$944, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	922, 000
House allowance.....	922, 000
Committee recommendation.....	922, 000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$922,000 for the Public Land Law Review Commission. This is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$26, 443, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	28, 955, 000
House allowance.....	28, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	28, 134, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,134,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This is \$821,000 less than the budget estimate and \$66,000 under the House allowance.

The committee's recommended reduction is distributed among proposed program increases as follows:

\$40,000—Office of Director General of Museums, assistance to museums.

\$25,000—Office of Exhibits, refurbishing air and space exhibits.

\$10,000—Conservation Analytical Laboratory, analysis and treatment of deteriorating objects.

\$40,000—Museum of History and Technology, ethnic cultural history.

\$100,000—Museum of Natural History, automatic data processing for collection information.

\$40,000—National Air and Space Museum, space artifacts program.

\$74,000—Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, preparation of collections.

\$45,000—Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, expansion of research program.

\$35,000—Smithsonian Office of Ecology, Chesapeake Bay Center for Field Biology.

\$100,000—Office of Oceanography and Limnology, Oceanographic Sorting Center.

\$50,000—Office of Academic Programs, higher education and research training and school visit program.

\$20,000—International Activities, foreign currency program workload.

\$10,000—International Exchange Service, transmission of publications.

\$20,000—Office of Secretary, public service program management.

\$30,000—Division of Performing Arts, performances and presentations.

\$20,000—Office of Public Affairs, science information program.

\$35,000—Information Systems Division, access to collection information.

\$70,000—Smithsonian Institution Libraries, correction of material and reference service deficiencies.

\$25,000—Smithsonian Institution Press, reduce printing backlog and improve publications distribution.

\$32,000—Buildings Management Department.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$2, 316, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	4, 500, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 316, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,316,000 for the special foreign currency program of the Smithsonian Institution. This is \$684,000 less than the House allowance and \$2,184,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount allowed will permit this activity to continue at the same level available last year.

The appropriation will be used to purchase excess foreign currencies held by the United States with which contracts will be made with American universities and museums and other American institutions to conduct archeological excavations or research in foreign countries.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$300, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	600, 000
House allowance.....	600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	600, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$600,000, the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance, for construction activities at the National Zoological Park.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$400, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	755, 000
House allowance.....	425, 000
Committee recommendation.....	525, 000

The committee proposes that \$525,000 be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution for the purpose of restoring and renovating buildings under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian Institution. This amount is \$100,000 more than the House allowance and \$230,000 less than the budget estimate.

Reductions below the budget estimate are \$100,000 for the Renwick Gallery of Art and \$130,000 for the Silver Hill storage facility. The recommendation of the committee provides the \$100,000 requested for construction of a small building in the Canal Zone for laboratory use, and will permit relocation of activities and equipment now poorly and inadequately housed on Barro Colorado Island.

CONSTRUCTION, JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$2, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	200, 000
House allowance.....	200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1969.....	None
Budget estimate, 1970.....	\$6, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 300, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,500,000. Of this amount, \$200,000 is for relocation of the Medical Museum to temporary quarters until a new building for it is constructed at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The remaining \$3,300,000 is for construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. The committee is advised that the complete project can be redesigned and new bids sought for the entire project in time for construction to start within the fiscal year. The committee approves this procedure.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$3, 230, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	3, 410, 000
House allowance.....	3, 350, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 390, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,390,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This is \$20,000 less than the budget estimate and \$40,000 more than the House allowance. The increase over the allowance of the House will provide for mandatory pay costs, and opening of the Gallery during evening hours in the summer.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND
ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$1, 125, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	760, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	760, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$760,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development. This is the same as the budget estimate. The House of Representatives did not consider this estimate.

FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$235, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	235, 000
House allowance.....	150, 000
Committee recommendation.....	235, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$235,000 for the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska. This is the same as the budget estimate and \$85,000 greater than the allowance of the House of Representatives.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$25, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	10, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000, which is \$5,000 more than the House allowance and the same as the budget estimate, for salaries and expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission in fiscal year 1970.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	None
Budget estimate, 1970.....	\$225, 000
House allowance.....	175, 000
Committee recommendation.....	175, 000

The committee concurs with the allowance of the House of Representatives and recommends an appropriation of \$175,000 for salaries and expenses of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. This is \$50,000 less than the budget estimate.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$100, 000
Budget estimate, 1970.....	300, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee has not approved the request for funds for the National Council on Indian Opportunity. The committee is not convinced that the Council can be of greater help to the Indians of this country than the Bureau of Indian Affairs for which over two hundred eighty million dollars are recommended in this bill; and in addition about two hundred seventy-two million dollars will be provided by agencies of the Government other than the Department of the Interior.

Furthermore, testimony was presented to the committee to the effect that without authorizing legislation the Council is without authority to receive funds and employ personnel. Such legislative authority does not exist.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 ¹ (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Department of the Interior—Indefinite: ²			
Payments to State and local governments:			
Leasing of grazing lands-----	\$1, 000	\$1, 000	-----
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	240, 000	280, 000	+\$40, 000
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	-----	5, 000	+\$5, 000
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	2, 000	4, 000	+\$2, 000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	690, 000	866, 000	+\$176, 000
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	525, 000	750, 000	+\$225, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	25, 567, 167	25, 500, 000	-\$67, 167
Mineral leasing, payment to States-----	50, 000, 000	53, 425, 000	+\$3, 425, 000
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management-----	195, 000	196, 000	+\$1, 000
Claims and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	161, 000	161, 000	-----

Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	96, 000	113, 700	+17, 700
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	23, 800	12, 000	—11, 800
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	12, 867, 871	13, 500, 000	+632, 129
Administration of territories-----	162, 200	239, 400	+77, 200
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts-----	309, 507	104, 000	—205, 507
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	1, 917, 542	2, 000, 000	+82, 458
Subtotal-----	92, 768, 087	97, 167, 100	+4, 399, 013
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act-----	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems-----	4, 130, 000	4, 230, 000	+100, 000
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	3, 180, 000	3, 280, 000	+100, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----
Management of national wildlife refuges and enforcement activities-----	2, 164, 458	2, 000, 000	—164, 458
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	16, 175, 458	16, 211, 000	+35, 542

See footnotes at end of table, p. 39.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969 AND THE
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970—Continued**

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS—Continued

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) (4)
Department of the Interior—Indefinite:—Continued			
Mixed receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States-----	\$29, 771, 605	\$29, 472, 000	—\$299, 605
Applied to operations-----	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	-----
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payment to States-----	8, 678, 299	8, 628, 000	—50, 299
Applied to operations-----	550, 000	600, 000	+50, 000
Subtotal-----	40, 599, 904	40, 300, 000	—299, 904
Contract authorization:			
Public lands development roads and trails, Bureau of Land Management--	3, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	+1, 500, 000
Education and welfare services, Bureau of Indian Affairs (indefinite)---	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Road construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	-----
Land and water conservation, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation-----	115, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	—85, 000, 000

Parkway and road construction, National Park Service-----	41, 000, 000	+41, 000, 000
Subtotal-----	150, 000, 000	-42, 500, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	299, 543, 449	-38, 365, 349
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Definite:		
Forest roads and trails (contract authorization)-----	170, 000, 000	-----
Payments to States and local governments (indefinite):		
Payments to States, national forests funds (25 percent fund)-----	52, 325, 638	+10, 988, 362
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties)-----	146, 232	+68
Payments to counties, national grasslands-----	462, 000	-12, 000
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	90, 193	+9, 807
Subtotal-----	223, 024, 063	+10, 986, 237
Receipts applied to operations:		
Expenses, brush disposal (indefinite)-----	10, 400, 000	-----
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund) (indefinite)-----	20, 931, 005	+4, 399, 495
Forest fire prevention (Smokey Bear) (indefinite)-----	60, 000	+15, 000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements (indefinite)-----	25, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	31, 416, 005	+4, 414, 495
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	254, 440, 068	+15, 400, 732
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, federal funds-----	553, 983, 517	-22, 964, 617

¹ Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.

² Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (which will be considered in connection with the Public Works for Water and Power Resource Development and Atomic Energy Commission Appropriation Bill).

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969 AND THE
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970—Continued**

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Department of the Interior—Indefinite: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$60, 000	\$60, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, schools, etc-----	3, 579, 090	3, 798, 090	+ \$219, 000
Funds contributed for Indian projects-----	20, 000	1, 000	- 19, 000
Bequest of George C. Edgeter, relief of indigent Indians-----	910	910	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes ² -----	90, 120, 880	45, 861, 000	- 44, 259, 880
Donations, National Park Service-----	2, 800, 000	1, 200, 000	- 1, 600, 000
Advances from District of Columbia, National Park Service-----	8, 540, 742	9, 062, 242	+ 521, 500
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Park Service-----	2, 540	2, 540	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	843, 000	762, 000	- 81, 000

Inspection and grading of fishery products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	788, 300	800, 000	+11, 700
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Cooperation with foreign agencies, Office of Saline Water-----	286, 750	-----	-286, 750
Total, Department of the Interior-----	108, 747, 212	63, 252, 782	-45, 494, 430
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service cooperative work (indefinite)-----	33, 000, 000	34, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000
Other agencies—Indefinite:			
National Capital Planning Commission:			
Contributed funds-----	100, 000	2, 000	-98, 000
Advances from the District of Columbia-----	242, 000	265, 000	+23, 000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Donations-----	4, 244, 000	2, 000, 000	-2, 244, 000
Smithsonian Institution:			
Canal Zone biological area fund-----	36, 000	36, 000	-----
Advances from the District of Columbia-----	2, 572, 000	2, 698, 000	+126, 000
Contributions, Indian sanitation facilities-----	210, 000	140, 000	-70, 000
Total, other agencies-----	7, 404, 000	5, 141, 000	-2, 263, 000
Grand total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, trust funds--	149, 151, 212	102, 393, 782	-46, 757, 430

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (which will be

considered in connection with the Public Works for Water and Power Resources Development and Atomic Energy Commission appropriation bill).

² Annual appropriation required.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item

<i>Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)</i>	(18,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	-----
Revolving fund for loans.....	450,000	-----	-----	-----	-450,000	-----
General administrative expenses.....	5,013,000	5,013,000	5,013,000	5,013,000	-100,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	230,350,000	267,123,000	260,578,000	253,677,000	+28,327,000	-1,901,000
<i>Tribal funds (limitations on use of trust funds)</i>	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	-----	-----
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	4,315,000	4,290,000	3,500,000	4,090,000	-225,000	+590,000
Land and water conservation:						
<i>Appropriation (repayable advance to the fund)</i>	(53,000,000)	-----	-----	-----	(-53,000,000)	-----
Appropriation of receipts (indefinite).....	92,500,000	108,472,000	108,472,000	108,472,000	+15,972,000	-----
Appropriation out of the fund (not including liquidation cash).....	7,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-7,000,000	-----
<i>Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authorization</i>	(65,000,000)	(15,528,000)	(15,528,000)	(15,528,000)	(-49,472,000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	103,815,000	112,762,000	111,972,000	112,562,000	+8,747,000	+590,000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES						
Administration of territories.....	14,697,000	14,921,400	14,700,000	14,921,400	+224,400	+221,400
<i>Permanent appropriation (special fund)</i>	(162,200)	(239,400)	(239,400)	(239,400)	(+77,200)	-----
<i>Transferred from other accounts (special fund)</i>	(240,000)	(292,700)	(292,700)	(292,700)	(+52,700)	-----
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	30,000,000	41,612,000	41,612,000	40,612,000	+10,612,000	-1,000,000
Total, Office of Territories.....	44,697,000	56,533,400	56,312,000	55,533,400	+10,836,400	-778,600
Total, public land management.....	459,117,000	508,532,400	499,925,000	497,756,400	+38,639,400	-2,168,600
MINERAL RESOURCES						
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	90,917,000	95,628,000	95,628,000	95,115,000	+4,198,000	-513,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—						
	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1970	Recommended in the House bill for 1970	Recommended by Senate committee	(6)	(7)	House bill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued							
BUREAU OF MINES							
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	\$38,001,000	\$39,683,000	\$39,000,000	\$38,536,000	+\$535,000	—\$1,147,000	—\$404,000
Health and safety.....	12,334,000	14,782,000	14,782,000	14,332,000	+1,998,000	—450,000	—451,000
Solid waste disposal.....	1,067,000				—1,067,000		
General administrative expenses.....	1,647,000	1,647,000	1,647,000	1,647,000			
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts).....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	26,200,000			+5,200,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	79,249,000	82,312,000	76,423,000	80,715,000	+1,466,000	—1,597,000	+4,286,000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH							
Salaries and expenses.....	13,700,000	13,300,000	13,300,000	15,800,000	+2,100,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS							
Salaries and expenses.....	866,900	1,081,900	994,000	994,000	+127,100	—87,900	
Total, mineral resources.....	184,732,900	192,321,900	186,351,000	192,624,000	+7,891,100	+302,100	+6,273,000

FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and investigations of resources.....	25, 225, 000	25, 543, 000	26, 400, 000	26, 345, 000	+1, 120, 000	+802, 000	-55, 000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000			
Construction.....		1, 625, 000	2, 025, 000	2, 325, 000	+2, 325, 000	+700, 000	+300, 000
Construction of fishing vessels.....	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-3, 000, 000	-3, 000, 000	
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development.....	4, 327, 000	4, 027, 000	4, 590, 000	4, 027, 000	-300, 000		-563, 000
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2, 307, 000	2, 307, 000	2, 307, 000	2, 307, 000			
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	2, 653, 400	2, 654, 000	2, 654, 000	2, 654, 000	+600		
Fishermen's protective fund.....	60, 000	60, 000	60, 000	60, 000			
General administrative expenses.....	765, 000	765, 000	765, 000	765, 000			
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund.....</i>	<i>(360, 200)</i>	<i>(360, 000)</i>	<i>(360, 000)</i>	<i>(360, 000)</i>	<i>(-200)</i>		
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	41, 352, 400	42, 996, 000	41, 816, 000	41, 498, 000	+145, 600	-1, 498, 000	-318, 000

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and investigations of resources.....	47, 245, 000	47, 923, 000	48, 503, 000	48, 870, 000	+1, 624, 000	+947, 000	+367, 000
Construction.....	1, 891, 000	1, 082, 000	1, 686, 000	1, 773, 000	-118, 000	+691, 000	+87, 000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	7, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	7, 200, 000	-300, 000	+2, 200, 000	+2, 200, 000
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2, 294, 000	2, 294, 000	2, 294, 000	2, 294, 000			
General administrative expenses.....	1, 609, 000	1, 609, 000	1, 609, 000	1, 609, 000			
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	60, 630, 000	57, 998, 000	59, 182, 000	61, 836, 000	+1, 296, 000	+3, 838, 000	+2, 654, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970—Continued**

[Note.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

(1) Agency and item	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—					(8) House bill
	(2) New budget (obligational) authority, 1969	(3) Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1970	(4) Recommended in the House bill for 1970	(5) Recommended by Senate committee	(6) New budget (obligational) authority, 1969	(7) Budget estimates (obligational) authority, 1970
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES—Continued						
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Management and protection.....	\$45,740,000	\$49,475,000	\$49,000,000	\$49,100,000	+\$3,360,000	-\$375,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	32,918,000	40,152,000	40,000,000	40,037,000	+7,119,000	-115,000
Construction.....	5,471,000	7,805,000	7,600,000	7,700,000	+2,229,000	-105,000
<i>Parkway and road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....</i>	<i>(17,000,000)</i>	<i>(24,500,000)</i>	<i>(21,500,000)</i>	<i>(21,500,000)</i>	<i>(+4,500,000)</i>	<i>(-3,000,000)</i>
Preservation of historic properties.....	604,000	1,604,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	+996,000	-4,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,127,000	3,127,000	3,317,000	3,317,000	+190,000	+190,000
Total, National Park Service.....	87,860,000	102,163,000	101,517,000	101,754,000	+13,894,000	-409,000
Total, fish and wildlife, parks, and marine resources.....	189,842,400	203,157,000	202,515,000	205,088,000	+15,245,600	+1,931,000
						+2,573,000

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER						
Saline water conversion.....	24,642,835	26,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	+357,165	-1,000,000
Prototype desalting plant.....	1,000,000				-1,000,000	
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	25,642,835	26,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-642,835	
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH						
Salaries and expenses.....	11,181,000	11,229,000	11,229,000	11,229,000	+48,000	
Salaries and expenses.....	5,683,000	5,625,800	5,530,000	5,555,800	-127,200	+25,800
Salaries and expenses.....	8,755,000	10,187,400	9,887,000	9,912,700	+1,157,700	+25,700
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....		25,000	25,000			-25,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	8,755,000	10,212,400	9,912,000	9,912,700	+1,157,700	+700
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	884,954,135	957,078,500	940,462,000	947,165,900	+62,211,765	+6,703,900
Consisting of—						
Appropriations.....	868,754,135	930,878,500	919,462,000	920,965,900	+62,211,765	+1,503,900
Definite appropriations.....	(749,390,735)	(804,214,500)	(792,798,000)	(794,301,900)	(+44,911,165)	(+1,503,900)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(109,363,400)	(126,664,000)	(126,664,000)	(126,664,000)	(+17,300,600)	
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	26,200,000		+5,200,000
Memoranda—						
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(104,793,000)	(65,028,000)	(62,028,000)	(62,028,000)	(-42,765,000)	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(989,747,135)	(1,022,106,500)	(1,002,490,000)	(1,009,193,900)	(+10,446,765)	(+6,703,900)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1970	Recommended in the House bill for 1970	Recommended by Senate committee	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1970	House bill
(1)							
TITLE II--RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
FOREST SERVICE							
Forest protection and utilization:							
Forest land management	\$208,818,000	\$190,978,000	\$195,042,000	\$191,985,000	-\$16,833,000	+\$1,007,000	-\$3,057,000
Forest Research	40,430,000	40,983,000	41,880,000	41,326,000	+896,000	+343,000	-554,000
State and private forestry cooperation	19,957,000	20,529,000	22,529,000	22,729,000	+2,772,000	+2,200,000	+200,000
Total, forest protection and utilization	269,205,000	252,490,000	259,451,000	256,040,000	-13,165,000	+3,550,000	-3,411,000
Forest roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)	(91,000,000)	(107,570,000)	(100,570,000)	(100,570,000)	(+9,579,000)	(-7,000,000)	
Acquisition of lands for national forests: Special acts (special fund, indefinite)	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000			
Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite)	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000			
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Forest Service	270,985,000	254,270,000	261,231,000	257,820,000	-13,165,000	+3,550,000	-3,411,000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW							
Salaries and expenses	157,000	148,000	148,000	148,000	-9,000		

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS									
Salaries and expenses.....	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE									
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION									
Indian health services.....	94,350,000	99,581,000	98,581,000	100,221,000	+5,871,000	+640,000	+1,640,000		
Indian health facilities.....	18,156,000	20,000,000	19,000,000	19,345,000	+1,189,000	-655,000	+345,000		
Total, health services and mental health administration.....	112,506,000	119,581,000	117,581,000	119,566,000	+7,060,000	-15,000	+1,985,000		
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses.....	619,000	800,000	800,000	850,000	+231,000	+50,000	+50,000		
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses.....	1,047,000	1,248,000	922,700	300,000	-747,000	-948,000	-622,700		
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES									
Salaries and expenses.....	1,400,000	1,744,000	1,500,000	1,490,000	+90,000	-254,000	-10,000		
Endowment for the arts.....	7,400,000	7,500,000	7,250,000	7,250,000	-150,000	-250,000			
Endowment for the humanities.....	5,700,000	7,500,000	7,250,000	6,950,000	+1,250,000	-550,000	-300,000		
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	14,500,000	16,744,000	16,000,000	15,690,000	+1,190,000	-1,054,000	-310,000		
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses.....	944,000	922,000	922,000	922,000	-22,000				
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION									
Salaries and expenses.....	26,443,000	28,955,000	28,200,000	28,134,000	+1,691,000	-821,000	-66,000		
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,316,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	2,316,000		-2,184,000	-684,000		
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	300,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	+300,000				
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	400,000	755,000	425,000	525,000	+125,000	-230,000	+100,000		
Construction.....	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-1,800,000				
Construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....		(6,000,000)	(3,300,000)	(3,300,000)	(+3,300,000)	(-2,700,000)			
Construction (new contract authorization).....	12,197,000				(+3,300,000)				
					-12,197,000				

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—						
	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1970	House bill				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued							
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—Continued							
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	\$3, 230, 000	\$3, 410, 000	\$3, 350, 000	\$3, 390, 000	+\$160, 000	—\$20, 000	+\$40, 000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	46, 886, 000	38, 420, 000	35, 775, 000	35, 165, 000	—11, 721, 000	—3, 255, 000	—610, 000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	1, 125, 000	760, 000		760, 000	—365, 000		+760, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	175, 000				—175, 000		
COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES							
Salaries and expenses.....							
FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA							
Salaries and expenses.....	235, 000	235, 000	150, 000	235, 000			+85, 000
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS							
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	25, 000	10, 000	5, 000	10, 000	—15, 000		+5, 000

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....		225, 000	175, 000	175, 000	+175, 000	-50, 000	
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY							
Salaries and expenses.....	100, 000	300, 000			-100, 000	-300, 000	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, related agencies.....	449, 419, 000	433, 778, 000	433, 824, 700	431, 756, 000	-17, 663, 000	-2, 022, 000	-2, 068, 700
Consisting of—							
Appropriations.....	437, 222, 000	433, 778, 000	433, 824, 700	431, 756, 000	-5, 466, 000	-2, 022, 000	-2, 068, 700
Definite appropriations.....	(436, 442, 000)	(432, 998, 000)	(433, 044, 700)	(430, 976, 000)	(-5, 466, 000)	(-2, 022, 000)	(-2, 068, 700)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(780, 000)	(780, 000)	(780, 000)	(780, 000)			
New contract authorization.....	12, 197, 000				-12, 197, 000		
Memoranda—							
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(91, 000, 000)	(113, 570, 000)	(103, 870, 000)	(103, 870, 000)	(+12, 870, 000)	(-9, 700, 000)	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(540, 419, 000)	(547, 348, 000)	(537, 694, 700)	(535, 626, 000)	(-4, 793, 000)	(-11, 722, 000)	(-2, 068, 700)
RECAPITULATION							
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles.....	1, 334, 373, 135	1, 390, 856, 500	1, 374, 286, 700	1, 378, 921, 900	+44, 548, 765	-11, 934, 600	+4, 635, 200
Consisting of—							
1. Appropriations.....	1, 295, 976, 135	1, 364, 656, 500	1, 353, 286, 700	1, 352, 721, 900	+56, 745, 765	-11, 934, 600	-564, 800
Definite appropriations.....	(1, 185, 832, 735)	(1, 237, 212, 500)	(1, 225, 842, 700)	(1, 225, 277, 900)	(+39, 445, 165)	(-11, 934, 600)	(-564, 800)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(110, 143, 400)	(127, 444, 000)	(127, 444, 000)	(127, 444, 000)	(+17, 300, 600)		
2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	26, 200, 000	26, 200, 000	21, 000, 000	26, 200, 000			+5, 200, 000
3. New contract authorization.....	12, 197, 000				-12, 197, 000		
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(195, 733, 000)	(178, 598, 000)	(165, 898, 000)	(165, 898, 000)	(-29, 895, 000)	(-12, 700, 000)	
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(1, 530, 166, 135)	(1, 569, 454, 500)	(1, 540, 184, 700)	(1, 544, 819, 900)	(+14, 653, 765)	(-24, 634, 600)	(+4, 635, 200)

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Calendar No. 416

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 12781

[Report No. 91-420]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23, 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 18, 1969

Reported by Mr. BIBLE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF ~~LAND~~ LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
8 management of lands and their resources under ~~this~~ *the*
9 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$52,600,-
10 ~~000~~ \$52,573,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

12 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of build-
13 ings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and
14 maintenance of access roads, \$2,925,000 \$2,873,000, to re-
15 main available until ~~expanded~~ *expended*.

16 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

17 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
19 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
20 \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

21 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

22 For expenses necessary for management, protection, and
23 development of resources and for construction, operation, and
24 maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improve-
25 ments on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant

1 lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California
2 land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way;
3 and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting
4 roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to
5 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the cur-
6 rent fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Rail-
7 road grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes
9 of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest
10 Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department
11 of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropri-
12 ated herein for road construction on lands other than those
13 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to
14 the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Trans-
15 portation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
16 herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the
17 Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reim-
18 bursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance
19 with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection
20 (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

21 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

22 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
23 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
24 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
25 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,

1 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
2 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
3 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
4 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
5 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
6 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
7 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 **ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

10 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
11 shall be available for purchase of one passenger motor
12 vehicle for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft; pur-
13 chase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures;
14 and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and
15 appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title:
16 *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau
17 of Land Management expenditures in connection with the
18 revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed
19 Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures
20 made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant
21 lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treas-
22 ury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c),
23 title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat.
24 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and Cali-

1 fornia land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved
2 May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated
3 the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further,*
4 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
5 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
6 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
7 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
8 sources for the State of Alaska.

9 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

10 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

11 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
12 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
13 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
14 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
15 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
16 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
17 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
18 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
19 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
20 Indian arts and crafts shops; ~~\$176,000,000~~ \$173,658,000.

21 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

22 For expenses necessary for management, development,
23 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
24 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs,

1 including payment of irrigation assessments and charges;
 2 acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial
 3 and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts
 4 shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and
 5 crafts, as authorized by law; ~~\$55,692,000~~ \$55,242,000.

6 CONSTRUCTION

7 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
 8 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facili-
 9 ties; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of
 10 lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services
 11 by contract; ~~\$25,373,000~~ \$26,264,000, to remain available
 12 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein ap-
 13 propriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the
 14 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South
 15 Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of existing Indian
 16 reservations except lands authorized by law to be acquired
 17 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided further*,
 18 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acqui-
 19 sition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada,
 20 Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the bound-
 21 aries of existing reservations except such lands as may be
 22 required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam in the State
 23 of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may
 24 be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irriga-
 25 tion Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the general administration
8 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
9 field offices, \$5,013,000.

10 TRIBAL FUNDS

11 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
12 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
13 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
14 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
15 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
16 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
17 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission);
18 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
19 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
20 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
21 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
22 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
23 tracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,
24 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-

1 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned auto-
2 mobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
3 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
4 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
5 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
6 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator
7 for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the
8 approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard
9 to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the
10 amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced
11 to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such pur-
12 poses as may be designated by the governing body of the
13 particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary:
14 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this paragraph
15 or in any other provision of law shall be construed to author-
16 ize the expenditure of funds derived from appropriations in
17 satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and
18 the Court of Claims, except for such amounts as may be
19 necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and
20 expenses of program planning, until after legislation has
21 been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds
22 will be used: *Provided further*, That the limitations con-
23 tained in the foregoing paragraph shall not apply to any
24 judgment proceeds or other funds, revenues or receipts, due
25 the Shoshone Indian Tribe of the Wind River Reservation,

1 Wyoming, and any such funds may be distributed to them
2 under the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1947, as amended
3 (61 Stat. 102, 25 U.S.C. 611-613) : *Provided, however,*
4 That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall
5 be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the
6 States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, either inside or
7 outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such
8 acquisition results in the property being exempted from local
9 taxation, except as provided for by the Acts of July 24,
10 1956 (70 Stat. 627), June 10, 1968 (82 Stat. 174), and
11 September 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 884).

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (ex-
14 cept the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for
15 expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed sixty-eight
16 passenger motor vehicles for police-type use which may
17 exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation
18 for the current year, of which twenty-three shall be for
19 replacement only, which may be used for the transportation
20 of Indians; advance payments for service (including services
21 which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under
22 contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25
23 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986),
24 and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain

1 Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or per-
 2 manent treaty provisions.

3 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recre-
 6 ation, not otherwise provided for, ~~\$3,500,000~~ \$4,090,000.

7 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

8 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 9 the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as
 10 amended (82 Stat. 354) , including \$3,200,000 for adminis-
 11 trative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during
 12 the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or
 13 interest therein, in accordance with the statutory authority
 14 applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be
 15 derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, estab-
 16 lished by section 2 of said Act as amended, and to remain
 17 available until expended, not to exceed \$124,000,000, of
 18 which (1) not to exceed ~~\$75,000,000~~ \$62,000,000 shall
 19 be available for payments to the States to be matched by
 20 the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to ex-
 21 ceed ~~\$17,772,000~~ \$28,572,000 shall be available to the
 22 National Park Service; (3) not to exceed ~~\$11,500,000~~ \$13,-
 23 700,000 shall be available to the Forest Service; (4) not
 24 to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of
 25 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; and (5) \$15,528,000 is for

1 liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to section 8 of
2 said act.

3 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

4 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

5 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
6 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
7 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
8 Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$514,400
9 for the Office of Territories; expenses of the offices of the
10 Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by
11 law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries of the Gov-
12 ernor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary,
13 and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized
14 by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation
15 and mileage of members of the legislature in American
16 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. sec. 1661 (c)) ;
17 compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American
18 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ;
19 grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local
20 revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans
21 and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law
22 88-170, as amended, 82 Stat. 863) ; and personal services,
23 household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary
24 in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam

1 and American Samoa; ~~\$14,700,000~~ \$14,921,400, together
2 with \$292,700 for expenses of the office of the Government
3 Comptroller for the Virgin Islands to be derived by transfer
4 from "Internal Revenue Collections for Virgin Islands", as
5 authorized by law (Public Law 90-496) and \$239,400
6 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller
7 for Guam to be derived from duties and taxes which
8 would otherwise be covered into the Treasury of Guam,
9 as authorized by law (Public Law 90-497), to remain avail-
10 able until expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local
11 government herein provided for are authorized to make pur-
12 chases through the General Services Administration: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That appropriations available for the admini-
14 stration of Territories may be expended for the purchase,
15 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
16 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
17 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

18 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

19 For expenses necessary for the Department of the Inte-
20 rior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
21 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved
22 by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and
23 the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended
24 (82 Stat. 1213), including the expenses of the High

1 Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
2 compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust
3 Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Terri-
4 tory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for
5 support of governmental functions; ~~\$41,612,000~~ \$40,612,-
6 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That all
7 financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such
8 transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or
9 utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the Gen-
10 eral Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of
11 the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as
12 amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950
13 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government
14 of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized
15 to make purchases through the General Services Adminis-
16 tration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available
17 for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
18 Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, mainte-
19 nance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official
20 purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found
21 by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the pro-
22 visions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
23 proved by Congress.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; ~~\$95,628,000~~ *\$95,115-000*, of which \$15,610,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations, and \$79,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646) , including administration of contracts entered into prior

1 to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Produc-
2 tion Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this
3 appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the
4 cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investi-
5 gations carried on in cooperation with any State or
6 municipality.

7 **ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

8 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
9 be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-three pas-
10 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement
11 of the General Services Administration for security guard
12 service for protection of confidential files; contracting for
13 the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of
14 geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is adminis-
15 tratively determined that such procedures are in the public
16 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
17 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
18 stations and observation wells; expenses of the U.S. National
19 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
20 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
21 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
22 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
23 compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; ~~\$39,000,000~~ \$38,536,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; ~~\$14,782,000~~ \$14,332,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines; \$1,647,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed forty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and

1 to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
 2 Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the
 3 Bureau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year,
 4 to sell directly or through any Government agency, includ-
 5 ing corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be
 6 manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines,
 7 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
 8 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

9 HELIUM FUND

10 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
 11 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to sec-
 12 tion 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry
 13 out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations
 14 thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available
 15 without fiscal year limitation, ~~\$21,000,000~~ \$26,200,000, in
 16 addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

17 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
 20 production and conservation of coal in the United States
 21 through research and development, as authorized by law
 22 (74 Stat. 337), ~~\$13,300,000~~ \$15,800,000, to remain avail-
 23 able until expended, of which not to exceed \$448,000 shall
 24 be available for administration and supervision.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$994,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~\$26,400,000~~ \$26,345,000.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law, \$15,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That

1 this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
 2 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
 3 currencies.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 6 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
 7 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
 8 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 9 ~~\$2,025,000~~, \$2,325,000 to remain available until expended.

10 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 12 the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by
 13 the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the
 14 construction of fishing vessels, \$3,000,000, to remain avail-
 15 able until expended.

16 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND

17 DEVELOPMENT

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 19 the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act
 20 of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), ~~\$4,590,000~~ \$4,027,000, of which
 21 not to exceed \$227,000, shall be available for program
 22 administration: *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,800,000 avail-
 23 able for apportionment to the States pursuant to section
 24 5 (a) of the Act shall remain available until the close of the
 25 fiscal year following the year for which appropriated.

1 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

2 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
3 the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757), \$2,307,000.

4 FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

5 For payment to the Fishermen's Protective Fund,
6 established pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1968 (82
7 Stat. 729), \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of
10 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such ex-
11 penses in the regional offices, \$765,000.

12 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

13 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of Novem-
14 ber 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), there are appropriated
15 amounts not to exceed \$2,654,000, to be derived from the
16 Pribilof Islands fund.

17 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

18 LOAN FUND

19 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$360,000
20 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
21 tive expenses.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
24 Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not

1 to exceed seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replace-
 2 ment only (including one for police-type use which may
 3 exceed by \$300 the general purchase price limitation for the
 4 current fiscal year) ; purchase of one aircraft; publication
 5 and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C.
 6 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and
 7 crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per
 8 day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
 9 each option; and maintenance and improvement of aquaria,
 10 buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the
 11 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the United States
 12 has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connec-
 13 tion with management and investigations of fishery resources.

14 **BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE**
 15 **MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES**

16 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 17 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
 18 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
 19 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
 20 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
 21 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
 22 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the
 23 herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wild-
 24 life Refuge; ~~\$48,503,000~~ \$48,870,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
3 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
4 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
5 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
6 ~~\$1,686,000~~ \$1,773,000, to remain available until expended.

7 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

8 For an advance to the migratory bird conservation ac-
9 count, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961, as
10 amended (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5; 81 Stat. 612), ~~\$5,000,000~~
11 \$7,200,000, to remain available until expended.

12 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
14 the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f),
15 \$2,294,000.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
18 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
19 penses in the regional offices, \$1,699,000.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

21 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
22 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase
23 of not to exceed one hundred and forty-five passenger motor
24 vehicles, of which one hundred and twenty-six are for re-

1 placement only (including sixty-five for police-type use
2 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
3 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to
4 exceed six aircraft, of which four are for replacement only;
5 not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the
6 Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations
7 of laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
8 Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as author-
9 ized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of
10 rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed
11 \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles,
12 aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries
13 and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public
14 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
15 operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife;
16 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
17 each option; facilities incident to such public recreational
18 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
19 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement
20 of aquaria, buildings and other facilities under the jurisdic-
21 tion of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to
22 which the United States has title, and which are utilized
23 pursuant to law in connection with management and inves-
24 tigation of fish and wildlife resources.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
5 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
6 of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the
7 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
8 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
9 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
10 Basin); and not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt
11 Campobello International Park Commission, ~~\$49,000,000~~
12 \$49,100,000.

13 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
14 FACILITIES

15 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
16 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
17 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
18 basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
19 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
20 law by the National Park Service, ~~\$40,000,000~~ \$40,037,000.

21 CONSTRUCTION

22 For construction and improvement, without regard to
23 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451);
24 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair

1 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 2 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
 3 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
 4 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of
 5 water rights; ~~\$7,600,000~~ \$7,700,000, to remain available
 6 until expended.

7 PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF
 8 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

9 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 10 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 11 203, \$21,500,000, to remain available until expended:
 12 *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be
 13 expended for planning or construction on the following:
 14 Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and
 15 Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and
 16 trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and exten-
 17 sion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from
 18 vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in
 19 Prince Georges County, Maryland.

20 PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

21 For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for the
 22 preservation of additional historic properties throughout the
 23 Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$1,600,000, to
 24 remain available until expended.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration of
3 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
4 regional offices, \$3,317,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
7 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
8 forty-seven *six* passenger motor vehicles of which one hun-
9 dred and twenty-eight shall be for replacement only, includ-
10 ing not to exceed ninety-seven for police type use which may
11 exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for
12 the current fiscal year, purchase of one aircraft for replace-
13 ment only, and acquisition from excess sources without reim-
14 bursement of two additional aircraft; and to provide, notwith-
15 standing any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding
16 \$50,000, transportation for children in nearby communities
17 to and from any unit of the National Park System in connec-
18 tion with organized recreation and interpretive programs of
19 the National Parks: *Provided*, That the cost of the passenger
20 motor vehicles to be purchased under this authorization and
21 the cost of certain currently owned passenger motor vehicles
22 may exceed the general purchase price limitation to the
23 extent of the cost of equipping them with air-conditioning
24 units when in the discretion of the Director, National Park

1 Service, subject to the prior approval of the Bureau of the
2 Budget, such equipment is necessary to improve operating
3 efficiency which may exceed the general purchase price limi-
4 tation for the current fiscal year by the cost of air-condition-
5 ing and police type equipment; purchase of two aircraft, one
6 of which shall be for replacement only, and acquisition from
7 excess sources without reimbursement of two additional air-
8 craft; and to provide, notwithstanding any other provision of
9 law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transportation for chil-
10 dren in the metropolitan area of Washington, District of
11 Columbia, to and from any unit in the National Capital Re-
12 gion of the National Park System used in connection with
13 organized recreation and interpretive programs of the Na-
14 tional Park Service.

15 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

16 SALINE WATER CONVERSION

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
18 the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951 et
19 seq.), authorizing studies for the conversion of saline water
20 for beneficial consumptive uses, including not to exceed
21 \$1,972,000 for administration and coordination expenses
22 during the current fiscal year, \$25,000,000, to remain avail-
23 able until expended.

1 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
 4 the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended (42
 5 U.S.C. 1961-1961c-7), \$11,229,000, of which not to ex-
 6 ceed \$623,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

7 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
 10 ~~\$5,530,000~~ \$5,555,800, and in addition, not to exceed
 11 \$152,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appro-
 12 priation from other accounts available to the Department
 13 of the Interior.

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
 17 of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and
 18 not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
 19 expenses, ~~\$9,887,000~~ \$9,912,700.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
 21 PROGRAM)

22 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
 23 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
 24 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
 25 the Office of the Secretary, as authorized by law, \$25,000, to
 26 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-

1 priation shall be available, in addition to other appropria-
2 tions to such agency, for payments in the foregoing curren-
3 cies (7 U.S.C. 1704).

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

5 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
6 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
7 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
8 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
9 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment dam-
10 aged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
11 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
12 under this authority until funds specifically made available
13 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
14 been exhausted.

15 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
16 or transfer of any appropriation in this title, in addition to
17 the amounts included in the budget programs of the several
18 agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of
19 forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction
20 of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appro-
21 priations made in this title for fire suppression purposes
22 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
23 during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to
24 other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft
25 or other equipment in connection with their use for fire

1 suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to
2 appropriations currently available at the time of receipt
3 thereof.

4 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
5 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
6 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
7 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
8 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other ac-
9 tivity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
10 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reim-
11 bursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment,
12 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
13 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

14 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the
15 Interior in this title or in the Public Works for Water and
16 Power Resources Development and Atomic Energy Com-
17 mission Appropriation Act, 1970, shall be available for serv-
18 ices as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by
19 the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$300,000; hire,
20 maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor
21 vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone serv-
22 ice in private residences in the field, when authorized under
23 regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment
24 of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
25 bership in societies or associations which issue publications

1 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
2 subscribers who are not members.

3 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of
4 the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
5 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
6 U.S.C. 5901-5902 and D.C. Code 4-204).

7 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 FOREST SERVICE

10 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

11 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
12 tion, as follows:

13 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
14 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
15 administration, improvement, development, and management
16 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
17 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
18 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
19 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and
20 other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal
21 lands; ~~\$195,042,000~~ \$191,985,000, of which \$4,275,000 for
22 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect
23 and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to
24 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the
25 extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That not more than \$1,300,000 of this appropriation
 2 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1,
 3 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) : *Provided further*,
 4 That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improve-
 5 ments", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950
 6 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

7 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 8 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 9 where, as authorized by law; ~~\$41,880,000~~ \$41,326,000.

10 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 11 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 12 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in
 13 forest management and processing, and for advising timber-
 14 land owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others
 15 in the application of forest management principles and proc-
 16 essing of forest products, as authorized by law; ~~\$22,529,000~~
 17 \$22,729,000.

18 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 19 AUTHORIZATION)

20 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 21 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, re-
 22 lating to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
 23 ment roads and trails, \$100,570,000, to remain available
 24 until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
 25 suant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,

1 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act
2 of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with
3 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
4 That not less than the amount made available under the pro-
5 visions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under
6 the provisions of such Act.

7 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

8 SPECIAL ACTS

9 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
10 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
11 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
12 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing an-
13 nual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and
14 in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
15 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
16 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
17 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
18 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Ne-
19 vada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,
20 \$8,000; Cleveland National Forest, California, Act of June
21 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 297), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
23 acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries
24 of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land
25 without the approval of the local government concerned.

1 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

2 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
3 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
4 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance
5 with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C.
6 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said
7 section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

8 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

9 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
10 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
11 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
12 pended.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

14 Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current
15 fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to
16 exceed two hundred and twelve passenger motor vehicles of
17 which one hundred and eighty shall be for replacement only,
18 and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of air-
19 craft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement
20 only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of
21 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225),
22 and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C.
23 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by

1 law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902) ; (d) purchase, erection, and
2 alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7
3 U.S.C. 2250) ; (e) expenses of the National Forest Reser-
4 vation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of
5 March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514) ; and (f) acquisition of land
6 and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pur-
7 suant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

8 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
9 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
10 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
11 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
12 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
13 side of the United States.

14 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for
15 acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act
16 approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519,
17 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an
18 established national forest or purchase unit.

19 **FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW**
20 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

21 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
22 Board of Review, including services as authorized by 5
23 U.S.C. 3109, \$148,000.

1 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
4 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including
5 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
6 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and Com-
7 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
8 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers ap-
9 proved by the Commission, \$115,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

11 HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH

12 ADMINISTRATION

13 INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

14 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
15 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
16 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed six
17 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; hire of pas-
18 senger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; pay-
19 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field,
20 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
21 tary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with respect
22 to research conducted at facilities financed by this appropria-
23 tion), 311, 321, 322 (d), 324, 328, and 509 of the Public
24 Health Service Act; ~~\$98,581,000~~ \$100,221,000, of which
25 \$350,000 shall be available for payments on account of the

1 Menominee Indian people as authorized by section 1 of the
2 Act of October 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 903).

3 INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

4 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
5 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
6 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
7 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
8 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic
9 and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized
10 by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C.
11 2004a) ; ~~\$19,000,000~~ \$19,345,000 to remain available until
12 expended.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, HEALTH SERVICES AND
14 MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

15 SEC. 1001. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
16 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
17 as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

18 SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
19 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms
20 or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-
21 5902).

22 SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
23 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses
24 of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
25 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made

1 or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
2 management of those functions or activities.

3 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
6 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81
7 Stat. 11), creating an Indian Claims Commission, ~~\$800,000~~
8 ~~\$850,000~~, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available
9 for expenses of travel.

10 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
13 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
14 ing services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms
15 or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
16 5901-5902) ; ~~\$922,700~~ \$300,000, and in addition \$770.000
17 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under
18 "Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and
19 Playground System" are transferred to and shall be avail-
20 able for salaries and expenses: *Provided*, That none of the
21 funds provided herein shall be used for the Temporary Penn-
22 sylvania Avenue Commission: *Provided further*, That none
23 of the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

1 NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE

2 HUMANITIES

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foun-
5 dation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as
6 amended, ~~\$14,000,000~~ \$13,690,000, of which \$4,250,000
7 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment
8 for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the
9 arts through assistance to groups and individuals pursuant to
10 section 5 (c) of the Act and for support of the functions of the
11 National Council on the Arts set forth in Public Law 88-579:
12 \$2,000,000 shall be available until expended to the National
13 Endowment for the Arts for assistance pursuant to Section
14 5 (h) of the Act; ~~\$6,250,000~~ \$5,950,000 shall be available
15 until expended to the National Endowment for the Human-
16 ities for support of activities in the humanities pursuant to sec-
17 tion 7 (c) of the Act; and ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,490,000 shall be
18 available for administering the provisions of the Act: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That in addition, there is appropriated in accordance
20 with the authorization contained in section 11 (b) of the Act,
21 to remain available until expended, amounts equal to the total
22 amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other
23 property received by each Endowment during the current and

1 preceding fiscal years, under the provisions of section 10 (a)
2 (2) of the Act, for which equal amounts have not previously
3 been appropriated, but not to exceed a total of \$2,000,000:
4 *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 percent of the funds
5 appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts for
6 the purposes of sections 5 (c), 5 (h) and functions under
7 Public Law 88-579 and not to exceed 3 percent of the funds
8 appropriated to the National Endowment for the Humanities
9 for the purposes of section 7 (c) shall be available for pro-
10 gram development and evaluation.

11 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
14 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
15 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by
16 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception
17 and representation expenses, \$922,000, to remain available
18 until expended.

19 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
22 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase
23 of collections from Government and other sources; interna-
24 tional exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of
25 the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary obser-

1 vations in high altitudes; administration of the National Col-
 2 lection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; not
 3 to exceed \$200,000 for necessary expenses of the Woodrow
 4 Wilson International Center for Scholars; including not to
 5 exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
 6 3109; purchase or rental of two passenger motor vehicles;
 7 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and ele-
 8 vator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
 9 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902), for other em-
 10 ployees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches;
 11 and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations
 12 for publication; ~~\$28,200,000~~ \$28,134,000.

13 MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL
 14 FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

15 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
 16 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal
 17 requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for
 18 carrying out museum programs and related research in the
 19 natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions of
 20 section 104 (b) (3) of the Agricultural Trade Development
 21 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704 (b)
 22 (3)), ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$2,316,000, to remain available until ex-
 23 pended and to be available only to United States institutions:
 24 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addi-

tion to other appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution,
for payments in the foregoing currencies.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
National Zoological Park, \$600,000, to remain available
until expended.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation
of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institu-
tion, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22,
1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for
services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, ~~\$425,000~~ \$525,-
000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the
preparation of plans and specifications and for the construc-
tion of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture
Garden, including expenses of relocating the Armed Forces
Institute of Pathology in order to clear the construction site,
to remain available until expended, \$3,500,000, of which
\$3,300,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under
the contract authorization granted under this head in the
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appro-

1 priation Act, 1969: *Provided*, That such sums as are neces-
2 sary may be transferred to the General Services Administra-
3 tion for execution of the work.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

5 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of
6 Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
7 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
8 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the
9 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
10 Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by
11 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the
12 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
13 and art associations or societies whose publications or services
14 are available to members only, or to members at a price
15 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and clean-
16 ing of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uni-
17 forms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as author-
18 ized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); purchase, or rental of
19 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
20 thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and
21 repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to
22 exceed \$20,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for
23 the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without
24 advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such

1 rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the
 2 Gallery may deem proper, ~~\$3,350,000~~ \$3,390,000.

3 *EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT*

4 *NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND*

5 *ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT*

6 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

7 *For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions*
 8 *of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act*
 9 *of 1966 (Public Law 89-545, approved June 17, 1966), as*
 10 *amended, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109,*
 11 *and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$760,000.*

12 *FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT*

13 *PLANNING IN ALASKA*

14 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

15 *For necessary expenses of the Federal Field Committee*
 16 *for Development Planning in Alaska, established by Execu-*
 17 *tive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of pas-*
 18 *senger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.*
 19 *3109, ~~\$150,000~~ \$235,000.*

20 *LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION*

21 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

22 *For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail*
 23 *Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved*
 24 *October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by 5*
 25 *U.S.C. 3109 ~~\$5,000~~ \$10,000.*

1 AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended,
5 establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commis-
6 sion, \$175,000.

7 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current
10 fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

11 SEC. 302. ~~None of the funds in this Act~~ *No part of any*
12 *appropriation contained in this or any other Act* shall be
13 available to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions,
14 councils, committees, or similar groups under section 214 of
15 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946 (31 U.S.C.
16 691) which do not have prior and specific congressional
17 approval of such method of financial support.

18 SEC. 303. No part of the funds appropriated by this
19 Act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee
20 who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of
21 competent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on
22 a riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to
23 property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of
24 Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or
25 property in the community concerned.

1 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-
2 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1970."

Passed the House of Representatives July 22, 1969.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 12781

[Report No. 91-420]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

JULY 23, 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 18, 1969

Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Sept. 22, 1969
For actions of Sept. 19, 1969
91st-1st No. 151

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report housing bill. Senate made Interior appropriations bill its unfinished business. Senate subcommittee approved bill to extend Economic Opportunity Act.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 177-94, without amendment H. R. 13763, making appropriations for the legislative branch for fiscal year 1970. pp. H8197-8234

2. ADJOURNMENT. Agreed to adjourn from Friday to Tuesday, September 23.
p. D837
3. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Vanik discussed the mismanagement of the Social Security Trust Fund and called for a review of this situation. p. H8236
Rep. Mize commended the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on his announcement that extensive public hearings will be held on proposals to amend the Social Security Act. p. H8252
4. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Melcher discussed the adverse effects inflation has upon the elderly, and called for immediate action on revisions to the Social Security Act. p. H8241
5. POLLUTION; ENVIRONMENT. Rep. Feighan criticized the Federal Government for its failure to fight water pollution, and he inserted an article which corroborated his contentions. pp. H8243-46
Rep. Mize commended and urged House action on H. R. 12549, a bill to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality. p. H8253
6. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Langen commended Rep. Hall's farm bill and inserted an editorial supporting Rep. Hall's proposed program. p. H8256
7. PROCUREMENT. Rep. Horton inserted Rep. Holifield's speech urging enactment of H. R. 474, a bill to establish a Commission on Government Procurement.
pp. H8250-52
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following program for Tuesday and the balance of the week: bills to establish Council on Environmental Quality, to establish a Commission on Government Procurement, to authorize feasibility investigations of certain water resource developments, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif., and to assure the confidentiality of census information. pp. H8234-5
SENATE
9. APPROPRIATIONS. Senate received and both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11582, the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies appropriation bill, 1970 (pp. H8194-7, S11003-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Began consideration of and made its pending business H. R. 12781, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, 1970.
pp. S11002-3
10. PEACE CORPS. Passed as reported H. R. 11039, to authorize \$92,800,000 for operation of the Peace Corps during fiscal year 1970 (pp. S10909-12).
Conferees were appointed (p. S10912). House conferees have not been appointed.
11. RESEARCH. Passed with amendments H. R. 11271, to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management (pp. S10977-99, S11002). Conferees were appointed (p. S11002). House conferees have not been appointed.

number of troops, Hanoi would take this into account.

TIME FOR RESPONSE HAS COME

I repeat here today what I said in my speech of May 14—that we are prepared to withdraw all of our forces from South Vietnam and the replacement of 60,000 is a significant step.

The time has come for the other side to respond to these initiatives.

The time has come for peace.

And in the name of peace, I urge all of you here—representing 126 nations—to use your best diplomatic efforts to persuade Hanoi to move seriously into the negotiations which could end this war. The steps we have taken have been responsive to views expressed in this room, and we hope that views from this organization may also be influential in Hanoi. If these efforts are successful, this war can end.

The people of Vietnam, North and South alike, have demonstrated heroism enough to last a century. And I speak from personal observation. I have been to North Vietnam, to Hanoi in 1953, and all over South Vietnam. I have seen the people of the North and the people of the South. The people of Vietnam, North and South, have endured an unspeakable weight of suffering for a generation and they deserve a better future.

When the war ends the United States will stand ready to help the people of Vietnam, all of them, in their tasks of renewal and reconstruction. And when peace comes at last to Vietnam, it can truly come with healing in its wings.

In relations between the United States and the various Communist powers, I have said that we move from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation.

I believe our relations with the Soviet Union can be conducted in a spirit of mutual respect, recognizing our differences and also our right to differ; recognizing our divergent interests, and also our common interests; recognizing the interests of our respective allies as well as our own.

MAJOR PROBLEMS STILL EXIST

Now it would be idle to pretend that there are no major problems between us, and conflicting interests. The tensions of the past 30 years have not been caused by mere personal misunderstanding. This is why we have indicated the need for extended negotiations on a broad front of issues.

Already, as you know, we have had extensive consultation with the Soviet Union as well as with others about the Middle East, where events of the past few days point up anew the urgency of a stable peace.

The United States continues to believe that the U.N. cease-fire resolutions define the minimal conditions that must prevail on the ground if settlement is to be achieved in the Middle East. We believe the Security Council resolution of November, 1967, charts the way to that settlement.

A peace, to be lasting, must leave no seeds of a future war. It must rest on a settlement which both sides have a vested interest in maintaining.

We seek a settlement based on respect for the sovereign right of each nation in the area to exist within secure and recognized boundaries. We are convinced that peace cannot be achieved on the basis of substantial alterations in the map of the Middle East. And we are equally convinced that peace cannot be achieved on the basis of anything less than a binding, irrevocable commitment by the parties to live together in peace.

Failing a settlement, an agreement on the limitation of the shipment of arms to the Middle East might help to stabilize the situation. We have indicated to the Soviet Union, without result, our willingness to enter such discussions.

ARMS TALKS SOUGHT

In addition to our talks on the Middle East we hope soon to begin talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms. There is no more important task before us.

The date we proposed for the opening of talks has passed for lack of response. We remain ready to enter negotiations.

Since the United States first proposed strategic talks three years ago the task of devising an effective agreement has become more difficult. The Soviet Union has been vigorously expanding its strategic forces; weapons systems themselves have become more sophisticated, more destructive. But as the difficulty of the talks increases, so, too, does their importance.

Though the issues are complex we are prepared to deal with them seriously, concretely and purposefully—and to make a determined effort not only to limit the build-up of strategic arms, but to reverse it.

And meanwhile, I want to affirm our support for arms-control proposals which we hope the Geneva Conference will place before this Assembly with regard to the seabed and the chemical and bacteriological warfare. We hope also that the nuclear nonproliferation treaty will soon enter into force.

WARNS AGAINST ILLUSION

We should be under no illusion, however, that arms control will itself bring peace. Wars are fought by soldiers, but they are declared by politicians. Peace also requires progress on these stubbornly persistent political questions—questions that are considered in this room—questions that still divide the world. And it requires other exchanges not only of words but of deeds, that can gradually weave a fabric of mutual trust among the nations and the peoples of the world.

We intend to conduct our negotiations with the Soviet Union soberly and seriously, neither encumbered by prejudice nor blinded by sentimentality, seeking to reach agreements rather than to make propaganda.

Whenever the leaders of Communist China choose to abandon their self-imposed isolation, we are ready to talk with them in the same frank and serious spirit.

For nearly a quarter of a century the U.N. has struggled with the often thankless task of peace-keeping.

As we look to the future, however, keeping the peace is only part of our task. We also must concentrate on building.

Let us be candid. There are many differences among the great powers, and among other powers, which as realists we know cannot be resolved quickly, cannot be resolved even by this organization. But we also know that there are at least five areas in particular of great concern to everyone here with regard to which there should be no national differences, in which our interests are common and on which there should be unanimity. They are these:

Encouraging international voluntary services.

Fostering economic development and population control.

Protecting our threatened environment.

Exploring the frontiers of space.

By any standards, aircraft hijackings are morally, politically, and legally indefensible. The Tokyo Convention has now been brought into force, providing for prompt release of passengers, crew and aircraft. Along with other nations, we also are working on a new convention for the punishment of hijackers. But neither of these conventions can be fairly effective without cooperation; sky piracy cannot be ended as long as the pirates receive asylum.

And consequently I urge the United Nations to give high priority to this matter. This is an issue that transcends politics; there is no need for it to become the subject of polemics or a focus of political differences. It involves the interests of every nation, the

safety of every air passenger, and the integrity of that structure of order on which a world community depends.

The creative, dynamic kind of peace I have spoken of, of course, requires more than such basic protections as the one I have just described. To build this kind of peace we must join together in building our society in raising a great cathedral of the spirit, which celebrates the infinite possibilities of man himself.

Such a peace requires a fuller enlistment not only of government resources, and of private enterprise resources, but also of the dedication and skill of those thousands of people all over the world who are ready to volunteer in the cause of human achievement. Our own Peace Corps has helped in many countries. And I especially welcome the consideration of the U.N. itself, which is now giving to establishment of an international volunteer corps. We stand ready to give this exciting new venture our full and enthusiastic cooperation.

As the U.N. looks toward the beginning of its second development decade, it faces a time of enormous challenge but enormous opportunity.

We can only guess at the new scientific discoveries that the seventies may bring, but we can see with chilling clarity the gap that already exists between the developed economies and the economies of the developing countries and the urgent need for international cooperation in spurring economic development.

If, in the course of that second development decade, we can make both significant gains in food production and significant reduction in the rate of population growth, we shall have opened the way to a new era of splendid prosperity. If we do only one without the other we shall be standing still.

And, if we fail in both, great areas of the world will face human disaster.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Increasingly, the task of protecting man's environment is a matter of international concern. Pollution of air and water, upsetting the balance of nature—these are not only local problems and not only national problems, but matters that affect the basic relationships of man to his planet.

The United Nations already is planning a conference on the environment in 1972, and I pledge the strongest support of the United States for that effort. I hope that even before then we can launch new national and international initiatives toward restoring the balance of nature and maintaining our world as a healthy and hospitable place for man.

Of all of man's great enterprises, none lends itself more logically or more compellingly to international cooperation than the venture into space. Here, truly, mankind is one: as fellow creatures from the planet earth exploring the heavens that all of us enjoy.

The journey of Apollo 11 to the moon and back was not an end but the beginning. There will be new journeys of discovery. And beyond this, we are just beginning to comprehend the benefits that space technology can yield here on earth, and the potential is enormous.

For example, we now are developing earth resource survey satellites, with the first experimental satellite to be launched sometime early in the decade of the seventies.

Present indications are that these satellites should be capable of yielding data which could assist in as widely varied tasks as these: the location of schools of fish in the oceans; the location of mineral deposits on land; the health of agricultural crops.

I feel it is only right that we should share both the adventures and the benefits of space, and as an example of our plans, we have determined to take actions with regard

to earth resource satellites as this program proceeds and fulfills its promise.

INFORMATION SOUGHT FOR WORLD

The purpose of those actions is that this program will be dedicated to produce information not only for the United States but also for the world community. We shall be putting several proposals in this respect before the United Nations.

These are among the positive concrete steps we intend to take toward internationalizing man's epic venture into space—an adventure that belongs not to one nation but all mankind and one that should be marked not by rivalry but by the same spirit of fraternal cooperation that so long has been the hallmark of the international community of science.

And now, Madam President and Mr. Secretary General, if I could speak a personal word to the representatives gathered in this room.

I recognize that those here are dedicating their lives to the cause of peace, and that in this room what is done here will have an enormous effect on the future of peace.

I have had the great privilege over the past 23 years to travel to most of the countries represented in this room. I have met most of the leaders of the nations represented in this room, and I have seen literally thousands of people in most of the countries represented in this room.

There are differences between the nations and differences between the leaders and differences between the peoples in this world. But, based on my own experience, of this one thing I am sure: the people of the world, wherever they are, want peace, and those of us who have the responsibilities for leadership in the world have an overwhelming world mandate from the people of the nations we represent to bring peace, to keep the peace and to build the peace.

Now I realize that a survey of history might discourage those who seek to establish peace, but we have entered a new age—different not only in degree but in kind from any that has ever gone before.

A SINGLE WORLD COMMUNITY

For the first time ever, we have seen the staggering fury of the power of the universe unleashed and we know that we hold that power in a very precarious balance.

For the first time ever technological advance has brought within reach what once was only a poignant dream, for hundreds of millions—freedom from hunger, freedom from want, want and hunger that I have personally seen in nation after nation all over the world.

For the first time ever, we have seen changes in a single lifetime—in our lifetime—that dwarf the achievements of centuries before—and those changes continue to accelerate.

For the first time ever, man has stepped beyond his planet—and revealed us to ourselves as "riders on the earth together, bound inseparably on this one bright, beautiful speck in the heavens, so tiny in the universe and so incomparably welcoming as a home for man.

In this new age of firsts, even the goal of a just and lasting peace is a first we can dare to strive. We must achieve it. And I believe we can achieve it.

In that spirit, then, let us press toward an open world—a world of open doors, open hearts, open minds—a world open to the exchange of ideas and of people, and open to the reach of the human spirit—the world open in the search for truth and unconcerned with the fate of old dogmas and old isms—a world open at last to the light of justice, and the light of reason, and to the achievement of that true peace which the people of every land carry in their hearts and celebrate in their hopes.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, 1970

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11271) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. AIKEN. I yield back the remainder of our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back.

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 11271) was passed.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CANNON, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, and Mr. CURTIS conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be permitted to make any necessary technical and clerical changes in H.R. 11271, as amended and passed by the Senate, and that it be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, once again the distinguished Senior Senator from New Mexico (Mr. ANDERSON), the able chairman of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, has displayed his unexcelled legislative skill and ability. I refer, of course, to his magnificent handling of the NASA authorization just adopted by the Senate.

It hardly needs saying that this Nation's space achievements have been marvelous. That CLINT ANDERSON's great support of these endeavors has led to such outstanding success cannot be praised enough. The Senate again is deeply in his debt.

Our thanks is also due the distinguished Senior Senator from Maine (Mrs. SMITH). As the ranking minority member of committee, she again joined to assure the thorough and efficient consideration of this authorization measure. Its prompt acceptance by the Senate was due in large part to her splendid cooperation and support.

Notable also was the outstanding cooperation of the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIER). May I say at this time that Senator PROXMIER's contribution to the discussion of this measure exhibited the same keen insight and diligent effort that he brings

to every discussion. The same may be said for the distinguished senior Senator from Texas (Mr. YARBOROUGH). Indeed, no Member of this body has a deeper interest in, nor is more cognizant of the many facets of our space effort, and we are grateful.

Finally, the great support of the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON) must be mentioned. His magnificent assistance in presenting this measure to the Senate was indispensable to its overwhelming adoption. And to the Senate as a whole, may I say that the efficient disposition of this measure today speaks well for the outstanding cooperation exhibited by all, with full regard for the views of every Member.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with the approval of my colleagues—and if there is any objection I will of course honor it—I would like to call up at this time Calendar No. 316, H.R. 11249.

Before the Chair acts, may I say that the reason for my statement is that I did not notify the Senate yesterday that we would take this measure up. I did so this morning, when I was questioned by the acting minority leader, the Senator from South Dakota, and that is the reason for the explanation. But if anyone wishes to enter an objection because of the shortness of notice only, I would be glad to reconsider, although I would prefer to bring it up if I could.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, is it the Kennedy Center measure?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, the Senate debated at great length the matter of the overruns on the C-5A.

There is a comparable overrun percentage on the Kennedy Center and I think there should be comparable Senate debate and inquiry on it.

Consequently, I must take the position that this matter be brought up for full debate.

I shall not object, Mr. President, but I do hope the majority leader will reconsider and not call this bill up today.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I will not press it, Mr. President.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1970

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 416, H.R. 12781. I do this so that the bill will become the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOLE in the chair). The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there

objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, yesterday the President appeared before the United Nations and made an earnest, inspiring appeal for diplomatic assistance in bringing about peace in Vietnam:

The President said:

The time has come for the other side to respond . . . The time has come for peace.

All of us who are appalled by this tragic war can only hope and pray that the President's appeal will be heeded—that in some way world opinion, through diplomatic channels and otherwise, will be marshalled in the cause of peace.

But I wonder what response we can expect from the other member nations of the world if the President's sincere effort to bring the war to an end does not receive the support here at home that it deserves?

Will we deserve support from abroad if those in positions of leadership and influence at home undertake to discount and discredit every move of our President toward peace?

It was very disturbing to read in the newspapers this morning that soon after the President of the United States appeared before the United Nations, a Member of the leadership of this body assailed the President's policy in Vietnam as "the road to war, and war, and more war."

Ignoring the fact that the unfortunate war in Vietnam has been going on a long time, and that two previous administrations were unable to resolve it, this critic went on to say, according to the New York Times:

For three-quarters of this year, the American people have waited hopefully for new policies designed to end this costly war. Now the answer to those expectations is becoming painfully clear. The war will continue. . . .

We can expect more divisions, even violence between our people as the war works its corrupting influence on every aspect of American life. . . .

When measured against what must be done for peace, we have made only token troop withdrawals on the battlefield, more an exercise in politics and improvisation, while the level of fighting and casualties continue.

Mr. President, it is not difficult to suggest, as this critic has done, that the parties ought to reach a "sensible compromise" for ending the war.

But it takes more than one side to

reach a compromise—and the Communists have shown no desire or inclination to do so.

Time after time, during this and the previous administration, Hanoi has ignored offers from this country and the South Vietnamese Government to negotiate a settlement of the war.

As the President indicated in a statement last Tuesday, his administration has not only made a major effort to end the war, but it has proposed eight points which certainly provide the basis for a "sensible compromise." We have: Renounced an imposed military settlement; proposed free elections organized by joint commissions under international supervision; offered the withdrawal of U.S. and allied forces over a 12-month period; declared that we would retain no military bases in Vietnam; offered to negotiate supervised cease-fires under international supervision to facilitate the process of mutual withdrawal; made clear that we would settle for the de facto removal of North Vietnamese forces so long as there are guarantees against their return; announced that we are prepared to accept any political outcome which is arrived at through free elections; and said we are prepared to discuss the 10-point program of the other side together with plans put forward by other parties.

Mr. President, do all these things, taken together, represent a "road to war, and war, and more war?"

What has been Hanoi's response? It has been obvious, so far, that the Communists want—not a compromise—but a military victory. Certainly, the proposals we have made must be regarded as a long step in the direction of a "sensible compromise."

The President has made it clear, and I think rightly so, that only one point is not negotiable: the right of the people of South Vietnam to determine their own future free of outside influence.

Mr. President, I wonder if the cause of peace at home is served when those in responsible positions speak of "more division, even violence" among our own people. Does this not encourage the very thing we deplore?

And I wonder if the cause of peace in Vietnam is served when the troop withdrawals which the President has ordered in hopes of opening the way for peace are referred to as "token withdrawals and as an exercise in politics and improvisations."

What will be the description of the reductions in drafts which have been announced today? If troop withdrawals have made it possible to reduce the draft calls significantly, that is not "tokenism."

Mr. President, a distinguished predecessor of mine in the service of this body was the late Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan.

He was a symbol of non-partisanship whenever our Nation's vital interests were concerned. He believed deeply that politics should stop at the water's edge when our Nation was at war.

Though he has been gone a long time, the Senate for the most part has honored that basic principle for which he stood. I hope we shall continue to do so in the future.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GRIFFIN. I yield.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Michigan. It occurs to me that if we are concerned about American involvement in Vietnam and ending the war, we should unite behind the President.

I join Senator GRIFFIN in emphasizing the singular fact that we now have a President not committed to further escalation of the war, but to contracting it.

It does not serve our Nation's interest to criticize without studying the facts and without reviewing the record of the past two administrations. The instant critics of every effort of the President to end the war do nothing but divide Americans.

As the Senator pointed out, the President made it clear on May 14 and again yesterday at the United Nations that there is only one point that is not negotiable and that is the right of the South Vietnamese to self-determination.

As Senator GRIFFIN has said so well, it is time for all Americans to unite behind the President. Why are the critics not asking Hanoi, "What will your response be to this promise to withdraw 60,000 troops?" In response to those who say President Nixon's troop withdrawal is only tokenism let me say the troop reductions will amount to between 10 and 15 percent of the total U.S. strength in Vietnam.

Mr. President, I share the Senator's views.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Cook in the chair). The clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11582) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies; and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 to the bill and concurred therein, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS, THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, AND CERTAIN INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1970—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11582) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPONG in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The bill clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of September 18, 1969, p. H8145, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I wish to make a relatively brief statement on the conference on H.R. 11582, the Post Office and Treasury Department, and Executive Office appropriations bill for fiscal year 1970.

The conference report contains a total new budget—obligational—authority in the amount of \$2,276,232,000. This amount is \$38,482,000 under the 1970 budget estimates; \$3,900,000 over the House bill; \$3,963,000 under the Senate; and \$195,226,416 over 1969 appropriations made to date, including supplementals.

I wish to point out that the grand totals of titles I, III, and IV, new budget—obligational—authority, and title II, authorizations out of the postal fund, amount to \$8,783,245,000. This latter amount is an increase of \$414,654,416 over 1969; \$38,482,000 under the 1970 estimates; \$3,900,000 over the House; and \$3,963,000 under the Senate bill.

TITLE I. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For the Treasury Department, the conference bill contains new budget—obligational—authority of \$1,076,740,000, an increase of \$1,400,000 over the House bill; \$8,169,000 under the 1970 estimate, \$559,000 under the Senate recommendation; and \$54,815,000 over 1969 appropriations made to date, including supplementals.

The only major change in title I occurred in connection with the Bureau of Customs. The House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agreed to the same with an amendment thus allowing \$107,551,000 for salaries and expenses. Bureau of Customs, for fiscal year 1970. This amount is an increase of \$1,400,000 over the House allowance and \$559,000 under the Senate allowance.

The action permits the Bureau of Customs to recruit 131 additional employees over the 369 allowed under the House bill, for a total of 500 new positions. These positions are urgently

needed in connection with the processing of persons arriving in the United States. The additional manpower allowed will alleviate the very serious passenger-processing delays at major international airports. In addition, 40 of the additional positions allowed under the conference action, will be assigned to the Mexican border area to strengthen enforcement efforts, especially with respect to the smuggling of marihuana, heroin, and other narcotics and dangerous drugs. There is probably no single enforcement problem more serious than that of controlling the flow of these narcotics and dangerous drugs into the United States.

The House receded on Senate amendment No. 2. Hereafter, upon approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, agents on protective missions of persons, as provided by law, that is, 18 U.S.C. 3056, as amended, may be reimbursed for subsistence expenses without regard to rates provided by 5 U.S.C. 5702.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Senate receded on its amendment No. 3, thus providing a total of \$133,069,000 for administration and regional operation of the postal establishment in lieu of \$132,069,000 as approved by the Senate. This amount is \$14,069,000 over 1969; \$3,000,000 under the estimate; \$1,000,000 over the Senate bill, and the same as the House allowance. This amount will fund 790 new positions over those authorized in 1969.

The Senate receded on its amendment No. 4, which would have limited the number of employees in the Office of the Special Assistant to the Postmaster General for Congressional Affairs to 20 positions and \$220,000. These limitations are now removed.

The House receded, with an amendment, on Senate amendment No. 5. This action provides the Bureau of Research, Development, and Engineering a total of \$48,838,000, an increase of \$2.5 million over the House allowance, for fiscal year 1970. The amount allowed under the conference report is \$13,338,000 over 1969, and \$2.5 million under the estimates and Senate allowance of \$51,338,000. This will permit the Department to resume or continue action in areas which would otherwise be subject to fiscal constraints.

Under "Operations" the Senate receded from its amendment No. 6. Thus, \$6,141,711,000 is appropriated for expenses necessary for postal operations in lieu of \$6,143,615,000 as had been proposed by the Senate. I wish to point out that the amount agreed to is \$164,640,000 over the 1969 appropriation and approximately double the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1960 for this item. The amount appropriated is the same as the budget request.

Senate amendment No. 7 was reported in technical disagreement. The House receded and concurred in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

Provided further, That of the amount appropriated by this act for postal operations, \$5,500,000 shall be for additional window service at large post offices and for maintain-

ing present levels of special delivery and multiple-trip business delivery service at locations where the Postmaster General shall determine such maintenance of service to be necessary or desirable.

The Senate bill had earmarked \$9,218,000 for these various postal services but the best we could do in conference was to compromise on \$5,500,000 for these services so vitally needed by the postal patrons. With the funds provided there can be no excuse for a deterioration of postal service. It is expected that window service, special delivery service, and multiple-trip business deliveries will be maintained at last year's level.

Mr. President, this presentation touches on the main items of the report. I wish to thank Senator Boggs, of Delaware, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, for the invaluable assistance given me in bringing this conference report to the Senate floor. I am happy to announce that this bill, H.R. 11582, is the first regular 1970 appropriation bill on which action has been completed to date.

Mr. President, I move adoption of the conference report.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7. First I should explain that this is the one that was voted on the floor of the Senate to continue afternoon (multiple-trip business deliveries, continue expeditious delivery of special delivery letters, and achieve a 2.6-percent increase in window service. What we did was to compromise on the amount of money involved to restore window service, and to keep business deliveries and special deliveries at last year's level.

The Senate bill had earmarked \$9,218,000 for these three postal services. In conference we compromised on \$5,500,000 and thought that that would be adequate to carry out the programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The BILL CLERK. In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

Provided further, That of the amount appropriated by this Act for Postal Operations, \$5,500,000 shall be for additional window service at large post offices and for maintaining present levels of special delivery and multiple-trip business delivery service at locations where the Postmaster General shall determine such maintenance of service to be necessary or desirable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table showing the 1969 appropriations, the 1970 budget estimates, the House and Senate action, and the conference action on the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Sept. 23, 1969
For actions of Sept. 22, 1969
91st-1st; No. 152

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. McGovern submitted proposed amendments to Food Stamp Act. Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate made housing bill its unfinished business. Senate committee reported bill re selection of review committeemen.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 83-0, with amendments H. R. 12781, Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, 1970 (pp. S11062-92). Agreed to all committee amendments en bloc which were then considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment (p. S11062). See Digest 150 for excerpts from the committee report and a table reflecting the appropriation items for the Forest Service.
2. HOUSING. Began consideration of and made its pending business S. 2864, to amend and extend laws relating to housing and urban development. p. S11101

3. REVIEW COMMITTEE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2226, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide that review committee members may be appointed from any county within a State and that the Secretary of Agriculture may institute proceedings in court to obtain a review of any review committee determination (S. Rept. 91-421). p. S11021
4. HAZARDOUS TOYS. Conferees were appointed on S. 1689, to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to protect children from toys and other articles intended for use by children which are hazardous due to the presence of electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards. pp. S11061-2
5. DOMESTIC PROGRAMS. Sen. Young, Ohio, called for concentrating the brains and resources of the U. S. to "our dire problems here in our own country, end pollution of air and water, and end starvation in any part of America." p. S11020
6. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received from the Selective Service System a proposed bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to authorize modification of the system of selecting persons for induction into the Armed Forces under this Act; to the Armed Services Committee. p. S11021
Sen. Schweiker urged immediate consideration and passage of the Administration's draft reform proposals. p. S11038
7. LANDS. Received from Bureau of Land Management a copy of a notice to be published in the Federal Register to continue in effect classification of certain lands in southwestern Ariz. for exchange in furtherance of a Federal land program. p. S11021
8. POLLUTION. Sen. Tydings submitted an amendment intended to be submitted by him to the proposed Water Quality Improvement Act of 1969 designed to provide financial relief to those States that have advanced the Federal share of construction costs for water quality treatment plants. pp. S11023-6
9. FOOD STAMPS. Sen. McGovern submitted a series of amendments intended to be proposed by him and other Senators which "will make substantial improvements" in the Senate reported food stamp bill. pp. S11026-32
10. SCHOOL LUNCH. Sen. Ellender announced that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee will hold hearings on all bills before it which amend the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act on Sept. 29 and 30. p. S11032
11. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Bayh inserted a statement which the chairman of the resolutions committee of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress presented to the Water Resources Council pointing out the "need for an accelerated program of comprehensive water resources development." pp. S11035-7
12. SHOE IMPORTS. Sen. Smith, Me., expressed gratitude to Members of the Senate for signing the petition to be presented to the President on behalf of the domestic shoe industry. pp. S11037-8
13. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson inserted a newspaper article "The Battle of the Bugs: Scientists Work to Replace Deadly DDT with New Selective Killer." pp. S11043-4

turning proportions. The reinvolverment is largely in the form of assistance of one kind or another, extended either directly by U.S. agencies or indirectly through private contractors. The cost of reinvolverment is already in the hundreds of millions and is rising. Most seriously several hundred lives have also been lost. Present tendencies in Laos, in short, run directly counter to what should be anticipated from the President's new doctrine.

To be sure, the reinvolverment of the United States in Laos is associated with the war in Vietnam as well as with the continued and spreading military activity of the dissident Pathet Lao. The armed forces of the latter group are now said to number between 15,000 and 20,000. In addition, it is estimated that some 50,000 North Vietnamese are in the country at this time, moving back and forth between the north and south or guarding infiltration routes and lines of supply. The Chinese have recently added armed guards to a road which, by agreement with a former Laotian government, they are building in remote northern Laos but this development does not seem to have stirred any deep alarm in Vientiane.

It is an understatement to note that the Geneva accord of 1962 which provided both for the neutrality of Laos and for an all-Lao Government of the various factions is now in suspension. The prospects for its resuscitation, moreover, are likely to remain grim, especially if the war in Vietnam is not brought to a conclusion in the near future. In present circumstances, the government in Vientiane is unable either to persuade the Pathet Lao to reenter a government of national unity or to prevent a steady accretion in the strength of this dissident movement.

The U.S. response to the worsening Laotian situation has been to condemn the continued presence and addition of North Vietnamese forces in the country and the involvement of Hanoi in support of the Pathet Lao. At the same time, as noted, we have reinvolved ourselves on a bilateral basis to support the government in Vientiane and as a supplement to the war in Vietnam. At best, this course is already costing some American lives and hundreds of millions of dollars, with all signs pointing to an accretion rather than a diminution. At worst, it could lead to the full assumption of a U.S. military role in the pattern of Vietnam—a course which was rejected by this government in 1961-62.

As it is now, the depth of our reinvolverment has already created a dilemma. On the one hand, a collapse in Laos is possible, without the continuance of aid, at least at its present level. On the other hand, the greater our support of the government in Vientiane, the less its credibility as a unifying neutral force for all of the Laotian factions. Indeed, in present circumstances, it would appear that the King, Sri Savang Vatthana, alone commands a general loyalty throughout the factionalized land. Any political role which he might play in reunification, however, has heretofore been circumscribed by the traditions and practices of the kingdom.

It is difficult to see how the administration's new doctrine can be sustained if there continues to be an increase in U.S. activities in the old pattern in this uncertain and unstable situation. It seems to me that, as a minimum, every effort must be made to avoid any further magnification of the American presence in Laos. Most importantly, any enlarging commitment of U.S. military forces in this remote region must be restrained.

V. CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The President's new doctrine clearly calls for a contraction of the official U.S. presence in Southeast Asia. In some instances, the nations of the region have anticipated this contraction; in all the nations which I visited, there is understanding of its inevitability. Most are ready for the transition and, in general, welcome it, provided the U.S. in-

terest does not disappear suddenly under a tidal wave of national retrenchment or indifference.

The President's doctrine, of course, does not carry in any sense the latter implication. Indeed, only by an utter disregard of our own national interests could we disengage completely our concern from the affairs of the Western Pacific. Without any such abrupt withdrawal, there is ample room for an orderly contraction of the prevailing U.S. presence in Asia. Most pressing, there is an immediate need for restraints on the built-in tendency of the presence to grow.

There is room, for example, for the following:

1. A contraction of bilateral U.S. aid efforts and a shift to expanding U.S. participation in multilateral efforts in the economic development of the region.

2. A rigid and immediate curb on military aid and no deepening of our direct military involvement with any Asian government, to be followed by a reexamination of longstanding treaty commitments and their organizational substructures, notably SEATO.

3. Official encouragement and support of commercial, cultural, technical, and all other forms of nonmilitary interchange on a mutual basis, scaled to the level of the capacity and the clearly expressed desires of the Asian nations.

In my judgment, an interpretation of the administration's doctrine into policies and practices which follow the above lines would be acceptable in most Southeast Asian nations. Nor is it a matter of waiting for the end of the war in Vietnam. To be sure, when this costly and tragic entanglement is brought to a close, the way will be facilitated for more rapid change. As I have already indicated above, however, and, as I have detailed in specific recommendations to the President in confidential reports, there is much that can be initiated now in order to contract and adjust American activities in Southeast Asia to bring them into line with his Guam Declaration.

It is necessary to reiterate, however, that as of the time of my visit to the region, the President's pronouncements had brought no follow-through in the U.S. missions abroad. Nor did they indicate to me the receipt of new guidance and instructions from the agencies of the executive branch. It would seem to me, therefore, that if the President's initiative is to precipitate the changes which it promises, there is a need for close collaboration between the responsible officials in the elected administration and the Congress.

As a first step, it would be my suggestion that an immediate freeze be placed on all official personnel increases, military or civilian, in Southeast Asia whether by Presidential order, with strong Congressional support or, if necessary, by legislation, supported by the President, pending full study of the wide range of functions which are now pursued by U.S. Government agencies in Southeast Asia. Some of these functions which began many years ago appear ill-fitted or ill-scaled to present need. A full examination of this kind might well involve a joint effort of the President and the Congress, or it might involve parallel studies or multiple studies by one or the other. However it proceeds, this study should go forward, in my judgment, without delay. It is essential to the maintenance of a U.S. position in Southeast Asia which is relevant to our national interests, to the interests of the people of Asia and to the peace of the Pacific.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1689.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1689) to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to protect children from toys and other articles intended for use by children which are hazardous due to the presence of electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards, and for other purposes which was to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Child Protection Act of 1969".

SEC. 2. (a) Section 2(f)(1) of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 (f)(1)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(D) Any toy or other article intended for use by children which presents an electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazard."

(b) Section 2(q) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 1261(q)) is amended as follows:

(1) Clause (A) of subparagraph (1) is amended by inserting "as defined in clause (A), (B), or (C) of subparagraph 1 of paragraph (f) or in subparagraph 2 of such paragraph" immediately after "which is a hazardous substance"; and by inserting "such" after "bears or contains".

(2) Subparagraph (1) is amended by striking out "or (B)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(B) any toy or other article intended for use by children which is a hazardous substance as defined in clause (D) of subparagraph 1 of paragraph (f) of this section, and which the Secretary by regulation classifies as a 'planned hazardous substance' on the basis of a finding that, notwithstanding such cautionary labeling as is or may be required under this Act for that toy or article, the degree or nature of the hazard involved is such that the objective of the protection of the public health and safety can be adequately served only by keeping such toy or article out of the channels of interstate commerce; or (C)".

(3) Subparagraph (2) is amended—

(A) by inserting "or (C)" immediately after "clause (B)";

(B) by striking out "Provided, That" and inserting in lieu thereof a period and the following: "In the case of any toy or other article intended for use by children which is a hazardous substance described in clause (B) of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, if the Secretary finds that its distribution presents an imminent hazard to the public health, he may by order published in the Federal Register give notice of such finding, and thereupon it shall be deemed to be a 'banned hazardous substance' pending the completion of proceedings relating to the issuance of regulations pursuant to such clause. In the case of any hazardous substance described in clause (C) of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph,"; and

(C) by striking out "issuance of such regulations" and inserting in lieu thereof "issuance of regulations pursuant to such clause".

(c) Section 2 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(r) An article may be determined to present an electrical hazard if, in normal use or when subjected to reasonably foreseeable damage or abuse, its design or manufacture may cause personal injury or illness by electric shock.

"(s) An article may be determined to present a mechanical hazard if, in normal use or when subjected to reasonably foreseeable damage or abuse, its design or manufacture presents an unreasonable risk of personal injury or illness (1) from fracture, fragmentation, or disassembly of the article, (2) from propulsion of the article (or any part or accessory thereof), (3) from points or other protrusions, surfaces, edges, openings, or closures, (4) from moving parts, (5) from lack or insufficiency of controls to reduce or stop motion, (6) as a result of self-

adhering characteristics of the article, (7) because the article (or any part or accessory thereof) may be aspirated or ingested, (8) because of instability, or (9) because of any other aspect of the article's design or manufacture.

"(t) An article may be determined to present a thermal hazard if, in normal use or when subjected to reasonably foreseeable damage or abuse, its design or manufacture presents an unreasonable risk of personal injury or illness because of heat as from heated parts, substances, or surfaces."

SEC. 3. (a) Subparagraph 1(A) of section 2(f) of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261(f)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting "or combustible" after "flammable".

(b) Section 2(i) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 1261(i)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "and the term" and inserting in lieu thereof "the term";

(2) by inserting before the semicolon the following: ", and the term 'combustible' shall apply to any substance which has a flash point above eighty degrees Fahrenheit to and including one hundred and fifty degrees, as determined by the Tagliabue Open Cup Tester";

(3) by inserting "or combustibility" after "flammability"; and

(4) by inserting ", 'combustible,'" after "the terms 'flammable'".

(c) Section 2(p)(1)(E) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 1261(p)(1)(E)) is amended by inserting "Combustible," after "Flammable,".

SEC. 4. (a) The Federal Hazardous Substances Act is amended by redesignating sections 15, 16, 17, and 18 as sections 16, 17, 18, and 19, respectively, and by inserting after section 14 the following new section:

**"REPURCHASE OF BANNED HAZARDOUS
SUBSTANCES**

"SEC. 15. (a) In the case of any article or substance sold by its manufacturer, distributor, or dealer which is a banned hazardous substance (whether or not it was such at the time of its sale), such article or substance shall, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, be repurchased as follows:

"(1) The manufacturer of any such article or substance shall repurchase it from the person to whom he sold it, and shall—

"(A) refund that person the purchase price paid for such article or substance,

"(B) if that person has repurchased such article or substance pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3), reimburse him for any amounts paid in accordance with that paragraph for the return of such article or substance in connection with its repurchase.

"(C) if the manufacturer requires the return of such article or substance in connection with this paragraph, reimburse that person for any reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in returning it to the manufacturer.

"(2) The distributor of any such article or substance shall repurchase it from the person to whom he sold it, and shall—

"(A) refund that person the purchase price paid for such article or substance,

"(B) if that person has repurchased such article or substance pursuant to paragraph (3), reimburse him for any amounts paid in accordance with that paragraph for the return of such article or substance in connection with its repurchase.

"(C) if the distributor requires the return of such article or substance in connection with this paragraph, reimburse that person for any reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in returning it to the distributor.

"(3) In the case of any such article or substance sold at retail by a dealer, if the person who purchased it from the dealer returns it to him, the dealer shall refund the purchaser the purchase price paid for it and reimburse him for any reasonable and nec-

essary transportation charges incurred in its return.

"(b) For the purposes of this section, (1) the term 'manufacturer' includes an importer for resale, and (2) a dealer who sells at wholesale an article or substance shall with respect to that sale be considered the distributor of that article or substance."

(b)(1) Subsection (a) of the section of such Act redesignated as section 18 is amended by striking out "section 18" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 19".

(2) The section of such Act redesignated as section 19 is amended by striking out "section 16(b)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 17(b)".

SEC. 5. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the sixtieth day following the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House on S. 1689, and ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed by Mr. Moss, Mr. HART, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PEARSON, and Mr. GOODELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

**CONCLUSION OF MORNING
BUSINESS**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1970**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The BILL CLERK. A bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, before we proceed to the consideration of the Department of the Interior appropriations bill for 1970, so that proper notice may be given to Senators who have interest in this particular legislation, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to H.R. 12781 be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill, as so amended,

be regarded as original text for the purpose of amendment provided that no point of order against legislation in an appropriation bill shall be considered to have been waived by reason thereof.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, in the heading, in line 4, after the word "of", strike out "Land" and insert "Lands".

On page 2, line 8, after the word "under", strike out "this" and insert "the"; and, in line 9, after the word "Management", strike out "\$52,600,000" and insert "\$52,573,000".

On page 2, line 14, after the word "roads", strike out "\$2,925,000" and insert "\$2,873,000"; and, in line 15, after the word "until", strike out "expanded" and insert "expended".

On page 5, line 20, after the word "shops", strike out "\$176,000,000" and insert "\$173,658,000".

On page 6, line 5, after the word "law", strike out "\$55,692,000" and insert "\$55,242,000".

On page 6, line 11, after the word "contract", strike out "\$25,373,000" and insert "\$26,264,000".

On page 10, line 6, after the word "for", strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$4,090,000".

On page 10, line 18, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$75,000,000" and insert "\$62,000,000"; in line 21, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$17,772,000" and insert "\$28,572,000"; and, in line 22, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$11,500,000" and insert "\$13,700,000".

On page 12, line 1, after the name "Samoa", strike out "\$14,700,000" and insert "\$14,921,400".

On page 13, line 5, after the word "functions", strike out "\$41,612,000" and insert "\$40,612,000".

On page 14, line 17, after the word "activities", strike out "\$95,628,000" and insert "\$95,115,000".

On page 16, line 8, after the word "substitutes", strike out "\$39,000,000" and insert "\$38,536,000".

On page 16, line 12, after the word "law", strike out "\$14,782,000" and insert "\$14,332,000".

On page 17, line 15, after the word "limitation", strike out "\$21,000,000" and insert "\$26,200,000".

On page 17, line 22, after "(74 Stat. 337)", strike out "\$13,300,000" and insert "\$15,800,000".

On page 18, line 17, after the word "law", strike out "\$26,400,000" and insert "\$26,345,000".

On page 19, line 20, after "(78 Stat. 197)", strike out "\$4,590,000" and insert "\$4,027,000".

On page 21, line 24, after the name "Refuge", strike out "\$48,503,000" and insert "\$48,870,000".

On page 22, at the beginning of line 6, strike out "\$1,686,000" and insert "\$1,773,000".

On page 22, line 10, after "(16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5; 81 Stat. 612);", strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$7,200,000".

On page 24, line 11, after the name "Commission", strike out "\$49,000,000" and insert "\$49,100,000".

On page 24, line 20, after the name "Service", strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert "\$40,037,000".

On page 25, line 5, after the word "rights", strike out "\$7,600,000" and insert "\$7,700,000".

On page 26, line 9, after the word "only", strike out "including not to exceed ninety-seven for police type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, purchase of one aircraft for replacement only, and acquisition from excess sources without

reimbursement of two additional aircraft; and to provide, notwithstanding any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transportation for children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs of the National Parks: *Provided*, That the cost of the passenger motor vehicles to be purchased under this authorization and the cost of certain currently owned passenger motor vehicles may exceed the general purchase price limitation to the extent of the cost of equipping them with air-conditioning units when in the discretion of the Director, National Park Service, subject to the prior approved of the Bureau of the Budget, such equipment is necessary to improve operating efficiency" and insert "which may exceed the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year by the cost of air conditioning and police type equipment; purchase of two aircraft, one of which shall be for replacement only, and acquisition from excess sources without reimbursement of two additional aircraft; and to provide, notwithstanding any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transportation for children in the metropolitan area of Washington, District of Columbia, to and from any unit in the National Capital Region of the National Park System used in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs of the National Park Service".

On page 28, at the beginning of line 10, strike out "\$5,530,000" and insert "\$5,555,800".

On page 28, line 19, after the word "expenses", strike out "\$9,887,000" and insert "\$9,912,700".

On page 28, after line 19, strike out:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

"For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary, as authorized by law, \$25,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing currencies (7 U.S.C. 1704)."

On page 31, line 21, after the word "lands", strike out "\$195,042,000" and insert "\$191,985,000".

On page 32, line 9, after the word "law", strike out "\$41,880,000" and insert "\$41,326,000".

On page 32, line 16, after the word "law", strike out "\$22,529,000" and insert "\$22,729,000".

On page 36, line 24, after the word "Act", strike out "\$98,581,000" and insert "\$100,221,000".

On page 37, line 11, after "(42 U.S.C. 2004a)", strike out "\$19,000,000" and insert "\$19,345,000".

On page 38, line 7, after the name "Commission", strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$850,000".

On page 38, line 16, after "(5 U.S.C. 5901-5902)", strike out "\$922,700" and insert "\$300,000, and in addition \$770,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under 'Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System' are transferred to and shall be available for salaries and expenses".

On page 38, line 20, after the colon, strike out "*Provided*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for the Temporary Pennsylvania Avenue Commission:"; and, in line 22, after the word "*Provided*", strike out "further,".

On page 39, line 6, after the word "amended", strike out "\$14,000,000" and insert "\$13,690,000"; in line 14, after the word "Act", strike out "\$6,250,000" and insert "\$5,950,000"; and, in line 17, after the word "and",

strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,490,000".

On page 41, line 12, after the word "publication", strike out "\$28,200,000" and insert "\$28,134,000".

On page 41, line 22, after "(7 U.S.C. 1704 (b) (3))", strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$2,316,000".

On page 42, line 14, after the word "authorized", insert "by"; and, in the same line, after "5 U.S.C. 3109", strike out "\$425,000" and insert "\$525,000".

On page 44, line 2, after the word "proper", strike out "\$3,350,000" and insert "\$3,390,000".

On page 44, after line 2, insert a new title, as follows:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES
AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-545, approved June 17, 1966), as amended, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$760,000."

On page 44, line 19, after "5 U.S.C. 3109", strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$235,000".

On page 44, line 25, after "5 U.S.C. 3109", strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$10,000".

On page 45, line 11, after "Sec. 302.", strike out "None of the funds in this Act" and insert "No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act".

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the bill before the Senate today is the annual appropriation bill for the Interior Department and related agencies.

It is a bill containing \$1,569,454,500. It includes indefinite appropriations of receipts and amounts necessary to liquidate contract authorizations for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior and for related agencies which are listed on page 2 of the report.

Excluded from the bill are the Alaska Power Administration, the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, and the Bonneville Power Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. All of those which I have mentioned will be considered in the Public Works Appropriations bill rather than in the Interior appropriations bill.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, before the chairman of the committee gets deeper into the explanation of the bill, I point out as the ranking Republican member that the decisions were made unanimously. The subcommittee voted unanimously, and the full committee voted unanimously.

We tried to apply the economy knife wherever we could. And we are rather proud of the fact that the bill is below the budget recommendations.

I recommend to my colleagues in the Senate the passage of the bill in the form in which it has unanimously come from the subcommittee and the full committee after unusually long and extensive hearings.

I feel that we have served the country well and kept in mind the fiscal problems which confront the taxpayers and our country in the present situation.

I commend the chairman for the excellent job he has done in bringing before the Senate a well-tailored bill.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I appreciate the sentiments of the Senator from South Dakota. The Senator has been very helpful this year and in previous years on this matter. We do present a bill to the Senate which, as the Senator has stated, is below the budget in an amount of some \$24 million. It is over the House figure by \$4.6 million.

I think it is a realistic bill. It obviously does not contain everything that everyone would like to have in it. And no doubt some amendments will be offered and suggestions will be made to change and improve the bill. That is always the case when we are dealing with something in the range of 250 amendments, as was the case in the pending bill.

One thing I would like to comment on is that the pending bill, as has been the case generally throughout the history of the Interior appropriations bill, produces almost as much in revenue as the outlay. The estimate this year is that the various agencies under the Department of the Interior, as well as the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, will produce something like \$1,355,000 of receipts.

So this goes a long way toward the total amount of money appropriated by Congress to carry on these various functions.

I am not going into any great detail on the various items in the bill. I am here to answer any questions on problems that come up and try to accommodate the Senators on various amendments which might very well be offered to various parts of the bill.

The committee's recommendations increased the allowance in the House bill in a number of places.

In the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, there is an increase of some \$590,000.

In the Office of Territories, there is an increase of \$221,000.

In the Bureau of Mines, there is an increase of \$4,286,000.

In the Office of Coal Research, there is an increase of \$2,500,000.

In the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, there is an increase of \$2,654,000.

In the National Park Service, there is an increase of \$237,000.

In the Office of the Solicitor, there is an increase of \$26,000.

In Indian Health Service, there is an increase of \$1,985,000.

It seemed to us that in the area of being of assistance and help to those on the Indian reservations and even those Indians who are beyond the reservations this was one of the most vital needs. So this is considerably open in that respect.

The amount allowed for the Bureau of Indian Affairs is less than the amount of the budget and less than the amount allowed by the House of Representatives. However, taken together the two are just about on balance.

There is an additional modest amount of \$50,000 added to the Indian Claims Commission.

The sum of \$760,000 was added to the National Council on Marine Resources

and Engineering Development. This has been an ongoing program. It was not considered by the House. It represents an increase over their allowance. The figure did not come up until after the House had completed consideration of the bill.

The sum of \$85,000 was added for the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.

An additional \$5,000 was added for the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.

There was a decrease in the amount of \$79,000 in the Bureau of Land Management.

There was a decrease in the Bureau of Indian Affairs of \$1,901,000, offset, as I see it, to a large extent by a very substantial increase in the amount allowed for the Indian Health Service.

The Geological Survey was reduced \$513,000.

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was reduced \$318,000.

The Forest Service was reduced under the House budget by \$3,411,000.

That might appear to be a rather large decrease over the House figure. It is still some \$3.5 million over the budget.

These House additions were appealed. The request was made by the Forest Service people that these items be deleted from the budget.

The National Capital Planning Commission was reduced \$622,300. This reduction largely comes about by virtue of the reprogramming of funds which were originally appropriated for land acquisitions which had not been used in the past 6 years. We felt that rather than have the funds be idle there, it would be better to reduce the overall budget in that respect.

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities was reduced \$310,000.

The Smithsonian Institution was reduced \$610,000.

The committee believes that, though this does not give everything that the various departments have asked, it is on balance a very sound bill.

Every effort has been made to provide adequate funds within the bounds of reason and with due cognizance of the budgetary and economic situation.

As I stated, the committee did consider more than 250 amendments to the House bill.

I believe the committee realistically provides for the continued and increased development of the resources of the United States.

I hope that the bill will be approved as reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I commend the senior Senator from Nevada, the chairman of the subcommittee, on his presentation on the pending appropriation bill.

I, of course, do have some points of difference. I recognize the problem that the Appropriations Committee has in trying to keep within the bounds of the many strictures we have at this time and at the same time provide for the adequate development of the various functions of the Interior Department and the related agencies.

Mr. President, I send to the desk, and ask to have read, an amendment which I offer to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 25, line 11, strike out "\$21,500,000," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$22,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for construction in Canyonlands National Park of a two-way road between Squaw Flat and the Confluence, and a one-way loop road for two-wheel drive vehicles through Cyclone Canyon and Devils Lane."

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, this is a matter that I presented in a hearing before the Appropriations Subcommittee. Before that subcommittee I asked for a number of amendments in the bill. None of them was granted by the committee. This one is of particular importance, and I therefore present it at this time.

Not one penny was requested by the administration this year for roads in the Canyonlands National Park.

Canyon Lands National Park was created by Congress in 1964. It is a vast and primitive wilderness area. The only basis on which it can become a real functioning national park is to have roads and trails within that boundary. Over 5 years have passed, and we have done practically nothing. There has been some slight improvement of the roads up on the Grand View Point and Upheaval Dome, and there has been some talk of a road around the south end, to come in through Beef Basin in the canyonlands, but nothing more than talk. But this year, finally, after a long and protracted controversy with the Park Service, we do at last have a plan from the Park Service to build a road from the Squaw Flat area, which is the principal administrative area of this national park, into the center of the park, with the confluence of the two rivers, and thence down Devils Lane down to the Needles area. This has long been in dispute, but finally we have agreement that it must be done.

The failure to build roads into the park has caused a great deal of disillusionment and disappointment on the part of many people in my State and elsewhere who supported the creation of this park. Without adequate roads, it does not serve any purpose; because only a very limited few can go into the park now, by hiring jeeps or other means of conveyance. They cannot go in their ordinary vehicles beyond the Squaw Flat area and except for a small part of the park on the high overview area where there are some roads.

Canyonlands, as I realize, has been a victim of Vietnam, and we have not been able to get the money. But I think the time of crisis is here. I think we must do this. Each year the visitation to our national parks and monuments increases. We are now so crowded in parks such as Yellowstone and our famous national parks that we cannot accommodate the people who want to use these recreation areas, and the flood grows year by year.

Here we have a magnificent, new national park, and we are bypassing it once again without funds to go ahead and build the road we need. I think we should

appropriate at least a million dollars for trail development and roadbuilding in Canyonlands; and I think the bill is deficient for not taking into account the situation we have had, which we now face, in which this need is so extreme. With the appropriation of this amount of money and with the new alignment that has now been agreed upon, we can proceed in this area, and perhaps not complete it, but at least we can begin in this fiscal year to fulfill the obligation we made to the citizens of the United States, and particularly those living in the area, that Canyonlands, if it were created a national park, would be opened up and made available to the people who wish to see this magnificent and spectacular area.

I know that the chairman has been there. He has observed the park. He knows what it is like. I certainly hope we can adopt this amendment and add this \$1 million to the total amount of money appropriated for parkway and road construction in the bill that is now before the Senate.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the pending amendment introduced by the Senator from Utah would provide for the construction of roads in the Canyonlands National Park. I was privileged to handle the Canyonlands National Park bill. This is a great area of our country, and it is an area that will grow as the years pass.

There was no budget whatever nor any request made for the building of a road or even for the necessary engineering, planning, and design to determine where a road should be built in the Canyonlands.

Mr. President, this was one of 250 amendments considered by the Committee on Appropriations. It was felt that in view of the lack of anything more definite than the one statement which was made by the Senator from Utah (Mr. Moss), we simply did not have the background or backup material on which to go further.

I think this item is one that should be given some very high priority by the new administration in a future fiscal year because it is true that unless we do open up the canyonlands by building roads, visitors will have great difficulty in getting into the canyonlands to see the wonders there. This area is truly one of the wonders of the Park Service complex. However, I must resist the amendment on these grounds.

In addition to the fact that they are not budgeted, there have been some rather unfortunate cutbacks and freezes on other construction items that have been budgeted and allowed. I would hope the Senator from Utah would not persist in his amendment at this time.

The Senator from Utah is really the father of the canyonlands. I know of his great interest and continuing interest in it. I think it would place the matter in a much better perspective with greater chances of success if he received a budget estimate and presented it to the committee next year, with the full backing of the Park Service people and the Department of Interior.

The Senator from Utah is not alone. Park areas throughout the United

States want development funds and roads to open up the parks. Many other areas are similarly limited, and even some that are fairly well developed. I recognize the canyonlands as not very well developed. In these park lands we think we must first buy the lands. We place our greatest emphasis and the greatest number of dollars first to the acquiring and then to the development. We still have a long way to go to acquire the lands we need and a long way to go before we develop them.

I hope the amendment will be defeated. I assure the Senator that when the matter does come back with budget backing, planning, and design, as to where the road is and its dimensions, its width, what highways it connects the construction period of time, and all the rest of the information which is so necessary to make a firm determination on building a road, it will receive our most careful consideration.

I must resist the amendment.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his observations about this matter. Although I am hopeful that we can have the money added at this time in the appropriation bill, I indicate to him that every effort will be made in a supplemental bill, or otherwise, to have this money appropriated, so that we can begin.

I state again that I appreciate the great interest the chairman has taken in the whole field of national parks and monuments. He has developed great leadership as chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in the development of canyonlands particularly, and of our other parks. Thus, I know he is well aware—and I hope all Members of the Senate are well aware—of the great overcrowding, the flood of people who are now seeking to use our parks and monuments, as well as our forest, for outdoor recreation. To postpone the building of roads and other facilities would be to compound this difficulty and cause further overcrowding and misuse of some of our parks by the failure to open up and utilize others.

I, therefore, hope that the amendment will be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Utah.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I should like to query the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee about an item in the bill, referred to on page 35 of the report.

I was present at the full committee markup of the bill, but, unfortunately, I had to leave and was not present at the time this particular matter was discussed.

As I recall—and I am relying upon my memory for this—the National Council on Indian Opportunity was created 2 or 3 years ago. There is a feeling among a great many people, including people in my State, that this council could be of great assistance by creating an important input at the executive level to advise on Indian matters. This would obviously be of tremendous assistance.

Fortunately, both the distinguished chairman and I have served for many years on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and we have been in contact with various phases of Indian legislation and the problems that face the Indians of this country.

I think it would be safe to say that, for the most part, none of us are completely happy with the progress which has been made. This is one of the most complicated, delicate, and difficult areas to deal with of any matter that comes under the jurisdiction of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Do I correctly understand that the authorizing legislation for the council has not passed the House of Representatives at this time?

Mr. BIBLE. I would say that that is my understanding. The last time we checked on the status of the enabling legislation, the bill had not passed the House. It has passed the Senate. I think it is still in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. I do not have any advice beyond that. Basically the reason why this item was disallowed was that there is no legislative framework on which to tie the amount requested.

Mr. ALLOTT. I understand that. Of course, the chairman is entirely correct. What I was really inquiring about, in view of the great number of people who have shown an interest in this particular amount—it is a relatively small amount, \$300,000—is whether the chairman would be disposed at the time when the first supplemental appropriation bill is considered, provided there is a budget request for it, to give this matter his sympathetic support, or at least, take a sympathetic view toward the witnesses who might appear at that time in favor of it.

As I have previously mentioned, that there is a great deal of interest in this matter. Many people feel, as I do, that there must be an independent input into the whole area of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the presentation of new ideas to solve the problems concerning the Indians if we are to make any headway.

I know of the dedication of the chairman because I have worked with him for many years on that subcommittee. Would the chairman be willing to give full consideration to this question when it comes before the subcommittee handling the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. BIBLE. It certainly will be given full consideration. I do not want to bind the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Supplemental Appropriations, but I would be inclined to think that he would feel the same way. We should have a full examination and have competent testimony as to exactly what the National Council on Indian Opportunity will do.

As the proposal was presented to us in the legislative Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, as the Senator from Colorado knows—and the Indian people are certainly entitled to every consideration that we can give them—the argument was made that the Indians need some agency other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs to look out for their present and their future well-being. As a fellow member of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Colorado is well aware

that in this bill alone something like \$260 million has been appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. That is a substantial amount of money. It may very well be argued that some type of independent group of Indians themselves needs to decide whether this money is being spent to the best advantage of the Indian people.

I certainly can assure the Senator from Colorado that his proposal will have my careful study and scrutiny. We cannot, obviously, though, bind the Senator from West Virginia. In handling supplemental appropriation bills, he leans heavily on the chairmen of the regular standing subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations. There may well be a need for this additional type of council for oversight—call it what we still; but without legislative authority, I think we are charting unusual practices. Unfortunately, such practices have been engaged in in the past, and I do not think they should be.

I do support legislation on Indian affairs that is proposed by the legislative committee, and obviously would be inclined to allow any type of reasonable sum to see to it that this work will go forward in the best possible manner, so as to insure results. The Senator from Colorado is interested in results in this area, and so am I; but until we have a framework within which to act, we should defer action.

Mr. ALLOTT. I appreciate the opportunity to have this short colloquy on the matter, particularly because I do not believe the language contained in the first paragraph is meant to be quite so adamant as it might appear to some people.

If we have had an authorization when the first supplemental appropriation bill comes before the Senate, I will be happy to have had the assurance of the distinguished chairman of his interest—and I know he has had such an interest for many years—and perhaps we can do something about the matter at that time—at least, to give it a full review and consideration.

Mr. BIBLE. Certainly it will have careful consideration.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, first, I commend the distinguished Senator from Nevada, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Department of the Interior Appropriations. I told him right after the markup session that I have been a Member of the Senate for 12 years and have served on many subcommittees, but that I have never seen a subcommittee chairman who had a better grasp, a more thorough grasp, of a very big bill than the distinguished Senator from Nevada. He handled the markup session extremely well and obviously knows every facet of this highly complicated bill.

Mr. President, last week when the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee—and I serve as a member of that subcommittee, took up the Interior appropriations bill for fiscal 1970 in executive session, I raised the question of putting a limitation on the payments being made from timber receipt to 18 Oregon counties under the 1937 Oregon and California—O. & C.—Land Act.

I think this is one of the most unjustifiable payments the Federal Government makes, and a great waste of money. I think it is desirable that I call the attention of the Senate to it, although, as I am going to explain, I shall not offer an amendment to it at this time.

The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, Senator BIBLE, felt that this was more properly a matter to be taken up by the Interior Committee, despite the fact that a ceiling had first been suggested by the Bureau of the Budget in the budget submitted to the Congress in January. With a great deal of logic, Senator BIBLE pointed out that the language limiting the payments would be subject to a point of order because it would amend the 1937 act. Consequently I am today introducing substantive legislation to amend the 1937 act. Hearings can be held on my proposal, the entire problem can be aired, and we can then decide whether or not to rectify what I consider to be an inexcusable misallocation of funds.

WINDFALL GIVEN TO O. & C. TIMBERLANDS

Mr. President, positions of privilege have never been popular in America. The man who receives more than his rightful share has never been liked by those who must subsidize his protected way of life. But today, because of two mounting pressures, taxation and inflation, the continuation of privilege has become intolerable. The average man simply can no longer afford to support the protected interests of those favored by the fortunes of inflation.

It is for this reason that I rise to speak today. This relates to the highly privileged treatment of 18 counties which make up the Oregon and California lands, a group of national forest lands located in western Oregon. Under a 1937 law these 18 counties have received a \$157 million Federal bonanza over the last 30 years and are scheduled to receive a further bonus of \$30 million more this year. In 1969 these payments will be over seven times the amount the county governments would have collected as taxes had the lands been privately owned.

All of this in spite of the fact that the original 1937 law was only intended to provide reimbursement to the counties equal to the amount in lost taxes due to Government ownership. Why is it that last year these counties received over seven times the amount of lost taxes? The answer is very simple. The same inflationary forces which have served to make the average taxpayer a little poorer each day have served to make these counties a little richer every day. Under the current law, inflation actually helps the people in these counties, for as lumber prices continue to skyrocket, the amount of Federal payments based on a percentage formula covering receipts of timber sales continues to rise each year. As the cost of lumber to the homebuilder rises, these 18 counties become wealthier.

Mr. President, we are in a period when we must be careful with every dollar that we spend, either as a private citizen or as the colossal consumer known as the Federal Government. President Nixon himself has repeatedly called for the elimination of unjustified and wasteful

expenditure. The stakes are very high. The stability and future continued growth of the American economy is in jeopardy as a result of the rising inflationary tide. Waste in Government can never be justified, but during critical times such as these when every Federal dollar spent increases the danger, waste is intolerable.

It is for this reason that I am introducing legislation today to amend the original 1937 act which governs the distribution of receipts from the sale of timber cut from these lands.

It is the 1937 act which must be considered responsible for the privileged position enjoyed by the counties. And so while I commend the Bureau of the Budget for recognizing the problem and taking steps to try and rectify it, I find that its proposed ceiling is only a temporary palliative. We do not rid a lawn of weeds by adjusting the height of the cutter on the lawnmower and maintaining it at that level throughout the year. For while that makes the growth harder to see, it does not alter its effect on the lawn. Rather, we must make the effort to dig below the surface, no matter how arduous the task, locate the roots, and then remove the source of the trouble. Thus, only by changing the governing legislation can we hope to correct this continual overpayment of Federal funds which might better be utilized elsewhere.

LANDS ARE VALUABLE

Earlier statements that I have made on this subject have led representatives of these counties to accuse me of being against their interests. Let me assure them that nothing could be further from the truth. I realize that these O. & C. timber lands, with their 50 billion board feet of timber and annual allowable cut of over 1 billion board feet, are a necessary and valuable natural resource. I recognize that these 2.5 million acres of forest land contribute directly to the welfare of the region by providing an estimated 13,500 jobs in the areas of timber management, logging, and processing. In addition, by being a job source and hence indirectly a generator of funds, they help to sustain the entire economy of the region. These lands are also important for recreation, watersheds, and the entire range of multiple resource programs. But I do not believe present conditions require the lopsidedly favorable treatment of their payments in lieu of taxes which the 1937 bill granted.

1937 BILL WAS ONCE UNIQUE

The original legislation authorized these payments as a substitute for foregone tax revenues. In this sense, the 1937 act was not substantially different from earlier bills. What makes this act stand out is its example of commendable far-sighted planning. For this is the first instance of a bill providing for sustained-yield resource management. That is, for the first time on any sizable scale, Congress expressed its concern that resources not be depleted too quickly by excessive exploitation. And this objective of providing for some sort of balance between timber cut and timber growth, in a framework of multiple use, is one which should be highly praised.

I am not criticizing this part of the

act. Far from it. Instead, I am questioning the 50 percent of revenues from the sale of timber which the counties directly receive, and then the 25-percent portion which they are entitled to on top of that. This arrangement was arrived at in 1937 because timber returns were low then and no increase was anticipated. It was Congress estimate of what tax equivalency might be. Since then, however, a combination of rising timber prices coupled with an increase in the allowable cut had led, under this outmoded formula, to a total overpayment of over \$157 million. Furthermore, the O. & C. counties have not had to pay the cost of maintaining and improving the forest lands. Thus, they are accruing the further benefits from lands improved by funds invested by the Federal Government—improvements to which the counties did not contribute.

Mr. President, the terribly privileged position of these 18 counties must be eliminated. Payments to them must be restored to tax equivalency. But, in order to more intelligently discuss this problem and to see how this inequitable arrangement has evolved, I think it would be most beneficial to trace the main developments in the 103-year history of the O. & C. lands.

HISTORY

The history of the O. & C. land problem begins with the passage of legislation by Congress in 1866 authorizing a grant of lands in the public domain to be given to a railroad company to help finance the construction of a railroad from Portland to the California border. In 1868, after 2 years of competitive bidding, the Oregon Legislature selected the East Side Roadroad Co.—later reorganized in 1870 as the Oregon & California Railroad Co.—for the job.

But because of the expiration of the 1868 deadline set by the 1866 legislation without a legal filing of the grant application, new Federal legislation was required in 1869. The 1869 measure contained three special disposal conditions to be adhered to by the railroad not included in the original legislation.

First. The grant lands, once acquired by the railroad company, could be sold only to actual settlers.

Second. The land could not be sold in tracts of more than 160 acres.

Third. The selling price of these lands was not to exceed \$2.50 per acre.

Construction of the railroad to the California border was completed in 1887, but since most of the land granted was heavily timbered and was on steep slopes, there was little agricultural or homesteading demand for it. By 1890 the company still held most of the land. Shortly thereafter, however, due to continued depletion of Great Lakes timber reserves, the demand for the land as a timber source grew. Taking advantage of the situation, the railroad in 1894 began selling O. & C. tracts primarily for their timber value in clear violation of one or more of the conditions set forth in the 1869 legislation. After substantial sales, the company announced, however, that it would no longer sell O. & C. tracts but instead hold the lands as timber reserves.

The people of Oregon were angered by the announced suspension of land sales. They requested congressional action in the hope that Congress would force the railroad company to continue selling land.

Much to the dismay of the citizens of Oregon who had requested congressional action, Congress in 1908 authorized the U.S. Attorney General to bring suit for the forfeiture of the lands to the Federal Government due to violation of the 1869 law regarding disposal of the lands. In 1913 the U.S. district court ruled that the grant had indeed been violated and ordered the forfeiture to the Federal Government. In a company appeal the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the decision of the lower court and turned the issue over to Congress to develop a plan whereby the lands would be revested in Federal ownership, but the company would receive compensation for the lands at \$2.50 per acre.

CHAMBERLAIN-FERRIS ACT OF 1916

By the time of the 1916 revestment, the Oregon & California Railroad Co. was delinquent in payment of county taxes for the years 1913-16. The Chamberlain-Ferris Act of 1916, which revested about 2,900,000 acres of O. & C. land in Federal ownership, appropriated funds for the payment of the delinquent taxes. In addition, this legislation provided for the \$2.50-per-acre reimbursement to the company ordered by the Supreme Court. The act also stipulated that the amounts paid to the railroad and the counties would be reimbursed to the Treasury from the proceeds of future timber and land sales by the Government.

STANFIELD ACT OF 1926

By 1926 receipts from sales of land and timber since the revestment had been sufficient only to reimburse the Treasury for its initial payment to the railroad. The counties themselves had received a mere \$1.5 million from the Treasury as payment for the 1913-15 back taxes owed them by the railroad company. They were experiencing a fiscal crisis. The Stanfield Act of 1926 was designed to assist the beleaguered counties. It appropriated \$7.1 million to the counties for payment of taxes between 1916 and 1926 based on 1915 assessments. For the period after 1926, the act provided that the counties would have first claim to any O. & C. receipts up to an amount equal to tax equivalency. Any additional receipts were to be paid to the Treasury for the 1916-26 tax payments.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA ACT OF 1937

Ten years went by as the counties waited in vain for the Stanfield Act to fulfill its promises. By 1936 receipts from the sale of timber and land had been sufficient only to pay the county's tax claims up to the estimated taxes for the year 1933. No funds had been paid back into the Treasury. Consequently, legislation was enacted in 1937 to provide a solution to the financial problems besetting the 18 counties involved. The 1937 plan contained three important provisions:

First. Fifty percent of the revenues accrued from the sale of timber was to be

paid to the counties in lieu to current taxes.

Second. Twenty-five percent was to be paid to the counties after their delinquent tax claims were paid and after the U.S. Treasury was reimbursed for money advanced to make payments in lieu of taxes in prior years.

Third. Twenty-five percent was to be made available to defray the cost of administration and management, with any unused portion to be applied to the deficit in the O. & C. fund.

When this 1937 formula was under consideration, representatives from the counties were opposed to it because the 50 percent of total receipts allotted to the counties would be insufficient to meet ad valorem taxes. They were only interested in guaranteeing tax equivalency which they believed that the 50-percent figure would not insure. Hence, they succeeded in inserting a clause which guaranteed payments of not less than 78 percent of what they could expect to receive in taxes for the year 1934 if the lands were privately owned.

In addition to completely changing Federal policy toward these lands to one of permanent Federal retention, the act provided for multiple use and sustained-yield management in the interest of the communities dependent on the O. & C. timber for their continued economic livelihood.

POSTWAR DEVELOPMENTS

In 1946 the Bureau of Land Management was created and assumed the major responsibility for the O. & C. lands. During the war stumpage prices for O. & C. timber rose from less than \$2 to more than \$4 per thousand board feet, making it possible to complete the payment of the back taxes to the counties by 1943. Prices continued to skyrocket after the war and by fiscal 1951, the U.S. Treasury had been reimbursed for all prior payments. Fiscal year 1952 witnessed the counties receiving for the first time the 25-percent payment in addition to the 50 percent they had been obtaining annually since 1938, or a total of 75 percent of all revenue from timber sales.

Opposition to the liberal payment schedule led by then Congressman HENRY JACKSON resulted in a general whittling down of payments to the counties and an appropriation of 25 percent of the receipts for improvements such as access roads for the O. & C. lands. Between 1953 and 1959, the payments varied between 51 and 64 percent. Since 1960, a full 25 percent has been appropriated for roads and 50 percent to the counties.

PRESENT O. & C. PAYMENT SCHEDULE GIVES COUNTIES A WINDFALL

Mr. President, now that I have outlined the history of the O. & C. lands, let me refocus our attention on the major issue involved; that of the tremendous inequities inflicted on the Federal Government and taxpayers in every State as a result of the 1937 legislation. This act had the twofold purpose of replacing the policy of encouraging land and timber disposal as rapidly as possible with one providing for sustained-yield management of forest resources, and providing a better solution to the finan-

cial problems which were plaguing the counties. But when this formula was under consideration, Mr. President, the county representatives were vehemently opposed to it. They did not want to abandon the principle that the Federal Government should pay the counties the equivalent of ad valorem taxes. They were fearful that the 50 percent of receipts allotted to them would be insufficient to pay the ad valorem taxes. At no time did they ever imagine that the 50 percent would come to be much greater than tax equivalency.

Mr. President, if these counties were so adamant about fighting for tax equivalency then, and this is amply demonstrated by the 78-percent clause they managed to insert into the bill, why are they so afraid of accepting it now? Or why did they not lay claim to these lands in 1926 or 1937 when they sought relief?

The point is these counties have enjoyed a tremendous bonanza for the last 15 years or so. There is no question the O. & C. income is a gigantic benefit to the O. & C. counties. Some counties that get the larger shares operate without county tax levies, leaving all local property taxes for their schools, cities, and special districts. Naturally, the counties are reluctant to give it up for they have adjusted their whole pattern of conduct to it. Citizens of these counties have enjoyed the privilege of very low tax rates and, quite understandably, no government wishes to be the one to increase the mill rate on property, which would be necessary if the counties were to continue to spend funds at the same rate to which they have become accustomed. Taxes are unpopular to everyone—and I quite sympathize with the county governments and their citizens in their desire to maintain this outdated formula. But, if we let this inequitable arrangement stand, then we are in effect robbing Peter to pay Paul. For we are maintaining a high level of Federal taxation in order to support wasteful Federal spending of this sort. The dairy farmer in Wisconsin or the steel worker in Pittsburgh can quite rightfully point indignantly to his income and ask why the Government does not give him the same special treatment as the people of these 18 Oregon counties.

Some time back, a delegation from Oregon, including my distinguished colleague (Mr. Packwood), visited me in my office to discuss this situation. I promised them I would look closely at all the issues involved and if I were wrong, I would publicly acknowledge my mistakes. To this end, they left with me a publication produced by these counties which they felt would contribute to my knowledge on this difficult subject. Undoubtedly this book was left in good faith and I studied it as they had requested.

According to "The Significance of the O. & C. Forest Resource in Western Oregon: 1968," produced by the Bureau of Government Research and Services in Eugene, I must admit that I did err in my previous accusations regarding the overpayments. Based on the figures supplied to me by the delegation, I now

find that the discrepancy between the O. & C. receipts per acre and tax equivalency may be even greater than I thought they were before. The discrepancy has in fact increased.

According to the figures provided in this publication, the O. & C. payments per acre averaged \$8.18 in 1966. The figure is derived by dividing the total payments of \$20,965,264 in fiscal year 1966 by the total acreage involved, 2,563,604 acres. By 1969 average O. & C. payments per year were up almost 25 percent from 3 years ago to \$10 per acre. Meanwhile, taxes on comparable privately owned timber land for the 18 counties averaged \$1.55 per acre. Thus, Government payments to the 18 counties included in the O. & C. lands were 6.45 times the amount paid in taxes by owners of comparable private land. In 1969 the Government returned \$25.5 million to the counties from O. & C. timber receipts. To provide tax equivalency as proposed in the 1937 act the Government should have only paid \$3.9 million. As a result of inflation in timber prices and an outmoded formula, the Government paid a whopping \$21.6 million beyond the amount needed to insure tax equivalency.

To provide a basis for comparison, the Federal Government paid in fiscal year 1966 only \$2.44 per acre for Coos Bay wagon road lands, a similarly managed tract of Federal owned timber lands in western Oregon identical to O. & C. lands in many respects. Thus in 1966 the Federal Government paid the counties in the O. & C. lands almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as much per acre as those counties in the nearby Coos Bay wagon road lands tract. This, despite the fact that the two tracts are very similar in timber quality and terrain.

Not only is the present payment schedule highly unfair to the Federal Government, but it is also inequitable to the various counties within the group of 18 which compose the O. & C. lands. Due to the retention of an archaic 1915 tax base used for assessing land values, certain counties receive much more than others. This difference in payments is due to the 1915 assessment schedule. Those counties whose assessments were low in 1915 receive much less than those counties whose assessments were relatively high in 1915. If it were not for the fact that each county, despite the inequities, still gets a handsome overpayment they would have long ago protested the inequity of the distribution system.

For example, Multnomah County got in 1969 a Federal payment of \$65.45 per acre, an amount equal to 118 times tax equivalency. On the other end of the scale, Yamhill County, whose assessments were very low in 1915, received only \$4.40 per acre in 1969 which, however, was still five and nine-tenths times tax equivalency. Thus, due to an antiquated tax base, Multnomah County received 15 times as much money per acre as Yamhill County, the lowest paid county. Yet, the timber in both counties is basically of the same quality and there is no logical reason for the difference. The only reason this outrageous distribution persists is that, despite the inequity, each and every county still

receives much more than tax equivalency, and even the lowest paid is content to remain silent for fear of exposing the issue to public view and upsetting the whole system.

The most shocking fact about the entire O. & C. payment schedule is that although these 18 counties contain only about 2 million acres of public land out of a total 429 million acres of public land in the United States, they receive better than one-third of all moneys paid out by the Bureau of Land Management in lieu of taxes—\$25.6 million out of a total \$75.8 million in fiscal year 1968. Thus these 18 counties, with four-tenths of 1 percent of the total public lands under BLM management, still receive over one-third of the total BLM payments. In fact, if one totals all of the Bureau of Land Management payments in lieu of taxes for 17 States, Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Washington, one finds that in the aggregate they receives less than \$2 million in lieu of taxes from the almost 72 million acres of public lands within their States. Yet the O. & C. lands alone received almost \$25.6 million for less than one-thirtieth the acreage.

Mr. President, there is absolutely no justification for this terribly lopsided distribution of public moneys. Every other State with public lands within its borders receives payments in lieu of taxes which are less than or merely equal to tax equivalency. And yet, these 18 counties last year received, on the average, an amount almost 7 times tax equivalency. If action is not taken immediately, these payments will continue to skyrocket. It is already estimated that the counties will receive almost \$30 million in fiscal 1970, a 20-percent increase over just this past year.

Mr. President the fight against inflation is never easy. Federal belt tightening has never been popular. President Nixon has repeatedly implored labor leaders and management to hold the line on inflationary contract settlements. And yet when these leaders see the Federal Government quietly accepting 20-percent increases in Federal payments to certain protected interests, even the most impassioned requests become a joke. Mr. President, if we are to ever make headway in the fight against inflation, the Federal Government must take the lead. Words are not enough. The average taxpayer must be shown that the Government means what it says, and is willing to back up the brave words with action. It is for this reason that I am introducing a bill today to amend the 1937 act. While I am in agreement with the intent of the Bureau of the Budget's proposal, I believe that we need major reforms in the formula for allocation of the O. & C. moneys, not a temporary ceiling. With this in mind, I am today introducing a bill to substantially amend the 1937 act.

Mr. President, as I say, I do not intend to offer a payment limitation amendment to the pending bill. It would be subject to a point of order, and I am sure that point of order would be raised,

and raised effectively, by the Senators from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD and Mr. PACKWOOD). I understand they feel very strongly about this matter. But I did feel this matter should be brought to the attention of the Senate now, because we are providing appropriations in the bill before us now which will, in my view, continue payments which I think are excessive and cannot be justified.

As I said earlier, I do intend to introduce a bill which will come before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on which I hope we can have hearings, which the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) suggested would be the proper route. I think it is a wise suggestion, and it is the route I intend to follow.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The sustained-yield guideline under which these lands are supposed to be managed provides for a delicate balance between timber cut and timber growth in order to perpetuate the timber reserve and not have it exploited in the present only to find it depleted at some later point in the unforeseeable future. Thus, the most significant contribution of the timber receipts is that portion which is applied to reforestation, access road construction, seeding, and thinning which together comprise a necessary part of the continuing cycle of timber growth and harvest. The access roads are useful because they enable the BLM to get at the timber more readily—to reach and market those large stands of timber which are mature and which should be cut in order to provide for future growth. Reforestation and seeding are obviously necessary steps to insure the continued existence of the resource. Therefore, I think it only fitting that we increase the amount of money that may be appropriated for this important section. To this end, I have suggested that we increase this provision from 25 to 40 percent.

At the same time, we must realize that the Federal Government should not invest in further capital improvements, which is precisely what the timber reforestation program is, without deriving a larger share of the financial proceeds of harvesting the timber than is now provided for in the controlling legislation. In the past, the Federal Government has borne most of the expense alone of improving these areas and seeing to it that once the timber has been felled and marketed, those areas do not remain laying fallow and useless. I, therefore, have suggested that we should earmark a definite 10 percent each year of the revenues derived from timber receipts to the Treasury of the United States. This guaranteed annual inflow to the Treasury also provides for a reservoir which could be utilized at some later date should a natural disaster occur in the timber resource area and emergency funds be needed.

Finally, I propose to reduce the payment to the counties back down to tax equivalency. This is all that they ever wanted in the first place when they were searching for guaranteed revenues whenever earlier bills were up for discussion.

I have also provided for the establishment of a board of appraisal to reappraise the land and its resources and to design a newer and more equitable arrangement for the distribution of the receipts between the specific counties. Tax matters are an inherently difficult and complex matter. In Oregon, the property tax is basically an ad valorem tax; that is, it amounts to some proportion of the value of the property. But forest properties present many problems when it comes to assessing them. Since merchantable timber can be removed from the land and sold yet leaving the land with a market value even when completely bare, it is necessary to assess both the land and the timber separately. Bare forest land has value because of the timber which could be grown on it and premerchantable timber has value because it eventually will reach merchantable size which can be utilized. Clearly, these values are based on the promise of future income. On the other hand, timber of merchantable size has an immediate market value because it could be cut and sold right now. However, since the total volume of standing merchantable-size timber is much more than the market could absorb if it were all cut and offered for sale at one time, its actual worth is obviously less because it cannot all be sold right away. This board of appraisal would obviously have to take these more salient points in mind along with a lot more complicated and intricate ones when arriving at their new assessment values similar to those of private timber in Oregon. But such a vast and massive effort is necessary for it is not only unfair but insufficient for the counties to receive 1970 payments based upon 1915 assessment ratios. And since we are reforming the payment from the Federal Government down to the county level, we should also correct the misallocation of funds between the individual counties due to the continued application of the 1915 base.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Mr. President, we have a pressing commitment to watch out for excessive spending whether or not we are plagued with inflationary troubles. However, when we are gripped by a serious inflationary problem such as the one we are now experiencing, the need for sound financial management becomes much more acute and severe. All the levying and raising of Federal taxes will not do the slightest bit of good. It irritates and goads the people so long as they can still look around and watch the Federal Government practicing double talk by pouring out more and more money. What kind of faith can a people maintain when it sees its own Government ignoring what it is asking its own citizenry across the land to do—cut down on excessive and wasteful spending?

Moreover, we must be concerned with the idea of fairness and equity. One man should not have to pay more in tax money to the Federal Government because someone else in another sector of the country has an arrangement where he pays less and obtains more. These O. & C. lands fall into this category. It would be a substantial mistake if we continued to

allow their privileged position to remain unchanged. It would be a serious error, indeed, if we do not go ahead with legislative reform to try and correct these inequities and waste of Federal money—waste, because it could be utilized elsewhere for problems commanding a much higher priority. Temporary measures, such as the Bureau of the Budget urged for 1970, while better than none at all, are no substitute for the reform that is urgently needed.

Mr. President, I introduce the bill and ask unanimous consent that the text be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2943) to amend 43 U.S.C. 1181f, the acts of August 28, 1937, ch. 876, title II, sec. 201, 50 Stat. 875; and June 24, 1954, ch. 357, sec. 1(b), 68 Stat. 271 with respect to the annual distribution of moneys in the special fund of the U.S. Treasury designated as the "Oregon and California land-grant fund," introduced by Mr. PROXMIRE, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2943

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

SECTION 1. 43 U.S.C. 1181f, Annual distribution of moneys in special fund, is hereby repealed as of June 30, 1970.

SEC. 2. Commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971 all moneys deposited in the Treasury of the United States in the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" shall be distributed annually as follows:

(a) Fifty per centum to be available for the administration of sections 1181a-1181j of this title, in such annual amounts as the Congress shall from time to time determine. Any part of such per centum not used for administrative purposes shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

(b) Not to exceed fifty per centum of the receipts derived in any one year to the counties in which the lands revested under the Act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), are situated, shall be paid in the manner prescribed below:

(1) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, an amount of \$24,000,000 and for each subsequent year an amount equal to \$1,500,000 less than the year preceding until the amount paid is equal to the amount derived by applying the county property tax rate for that year for similar private land on the tax rolls to the Oregon and California revested lands when valued for assessment purposes as are other private lands.

During this period the payment of each of said counties shall be in the proportion that the total assessed value of the Oregon and California grant lands in each of said counties for the year 1915 bears to the total assessed value of all of said land in the state of Oregon for said year, such money to be used as other county funds: *Provided, however,* That for the purpose of this subsection the portion of the said revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands in each of said counties which was not assessed for the year 1915 shall be deemed to have been assessed at the average assessed value of the grant lands in said county: *Provided, further,* That any part of such per centum not needed to pay said counties shall be covered

into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. There is hereby created a Board of appraisal to consist of a representative of the Secretary of the Interior, a representative of the Governor of Oregon, and a third person satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Oregon who shall not be an employee of the United States nor a resident of, property owner nor hold any financial interests whatsoever in the State of Oregon. The Board shall classify the lands according to the systems applicable by the State of Oregon for comparable private lands and shall make, not less frequently than once in each ten year period, an appraisal of the land and its resources. The first appraisal shall be made in a manner timed to permit a proper transition from the payment schedule in (2) above to one which will result in payments based on applying yearly applicable county tax rates to the taxable assessed value for the Actual revested Oregon and California railroad grant lands and resources in each county. The amounts due here under in any year after the appraisalment is operative shall be on the basis of the latest appraisalment. The expense of making the appraisements provided for in this Act shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon certification by the Secretary of the Interior from the portion of the receipts derived from such lands and resources payable to the counties and shall be deducted from any amount due said counties. Any payment to said counties may be used as other county funds. Any part of said per centum not used for payment to said counties or to defray appraisements shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the interest of the Senator from Wisconsin. He did make a very forceful presentation on the O. & C. land problem in the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations, of which he is a member; and I there said, as he has accurately reported, that I thought it was more properly a matter to be brought before the legislative committee.

This is an item which is more or less perennial when we mark up our appropriation bills. It seems to me that the proper forum in which to correct the ills, if there are ills, or the wrongs, if there are wrongs, is the legislative committee, and not the appropriation committee.

I very much appreciate the attitude of the Senator from Wisconsin. I understood he was introducing legislation.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is correct.

Mr. BIBLE. To take care of this problem as he sees it. I think that is the correct method in which to proceed. I recognize his interest and the interest of others in this problem. I also know the keen feeling of the Senators from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD and Mr. PACKWOOD), because they, too, have spoken to me about the matter.

I believe the Senator from Wisconsin is proceeding in the correct manner, to seek a forum before the legislative committee and not the Appropriations Committee. I appreciate the attitude of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I should like to make just a few comments.

I, too, appreciate the willingness of the Senator from Wisconsin not to seek to amend the appropriation bill on this item.

If I may, I should like to direct myself to the O. & C. lands for a few moments, to correct a few possible misapprehensions which may arise from the statement of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The Federal Government undertook, in about 1937, to pay to the 18 counties referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin moneys, basically, from the sale of timber on these lands.

This was not an agreement acceptable at the time to the counties; it was in essence a take-it-or-leave-it proposition: "If you want a percentage of the forest sale revenues, you may have them; otherwise you get nothing."

So the counties took it, and for many years received next to nothing, because there were next to no timber sales.

It was not until 1951 or 1952 that this agreement, worked out by the Federal Government and forced on these counties, began to be of any benefit to the counties at all. I therefore think it unfair to look at only the last few years of receipts, and say these counties have received a bounty, because for many years they had been receiving far less than tax equivalency.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on that point?

Mr. PACKWOOD. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is it not true that since 1937, these counties have received \$157 million; and while the payments, it is true, have increased greatly in recent years, they have been well above tax equivalency for a long time?

Mr. PACKWOOD. They have, as I said, since 1951 or 1952, been above tax equivalency but until that time they were substantially below it.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Well, that is 18 years, or more than half the period involved?

Mr. PACKWOOD. Yes. The other thing to look at, when looking at the O. & C. lands, is that these are not normal forest lands, as are those administered by the Forest Service. These lands were at one time owned by the Oregon & California Railroad, and they were held by the Oregon & California Railroad in trust for development for the counties involved.

The railroad defaulted on its obligations, and the Federal Government took the lands back in trust, to develop them as the railroad was supposed to have developed them had the railroad continued to hold them in private ownership.

So they are not held under any law or act which says they are to be developed in the total national interest; they are to be developed in the economic interest of the counties involved, as they would have been had the railroad continued to own them. As a matter of fact, many lands throughout the United States were developed throughout the last part of the 19th and the early part of the 20th century.

I shall not belabor the point any further, because we shall be prepared to meet with the Senator and appear before the appropriate committee when

his bill is heard. But I wanted to correct any possible misapprehensions which the Senator's statement might otherwise perhaps have left.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations handling the Interior budget, the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), for providing us with a very outstanding and eloquent presentation of the general problem we face concerning the Interior program.

I especially wish to express my appreciation to the Senator from Nevada for his comments relating to the O. & C. land, which is a unique and special situation exists in the State of Oregon and about which the Senator from Nevada has great knowledge and understanding.

As I understand the Senator's comments, he indicated that he felt that any consideration for modifying or changing the formula should be handled through direct legislative process rather than through the action of the appropriation subcommittee.

Is my understanding correct?

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator's understanding is correct; and I so indicated a few moments ago, when the Senator from Wisconsin, who, as the Senator from Oregon knows, is greatly interested in this problem, suggested that he was going to submit a bill on the O. & C. land problem. He did bring his interest in the O. & C. land problem before the subcommittee. I there took the position that it was properly a legislative matter and not an appropriation matter. He concurred there, and he concurred on the floor; and it is my understanding that he will shortly introduce—perhaps he has already done so—a bill involving the O. & C. land in which the Senator from Oregon is interested. But, so far as the Appropriations Committee is concerned and so far as our consideration of this bill is involved, there would be no attempt, as I understand it, to change the present formula on the O. & C. land in this bill.

Mr. HATFIELD. I thank the Senator from Nevada.

I commend the Senator from Wisconsin for bringing this question up through that channel, because, as Senators know, the House did attempt to make this change of that formula through the appropriation process; and I think it would be far more fair and more accurate to consider this subject—if it is to be considered at all—through the very process by which it came into being. Therefore, I will withhold at this time any comments in great detail on the O. & C. land problem until we have a chance to have a hearing, which I understand will be held on the bill that has been proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin.

I do want at this time, however, to indicate one or two thoughts on this matter relating to the bill that is now before the Senate.

The first is that the O. & C. problem, as my colleague has already stated, has a unique history and cannot be considered on the same basis that we consider other federally owned lands and federally administered lands.

Second, I would like to indicate that, instead of trying to destroy this formula, it should be one that I think should be a model for other federally owned lands; because we have seen over \$100 million plowed back into timber management from the county share of the revenues produced from these lands. I say, without fear of contradiction, that these probably are the best administered lands of any forest lands owned by the Federal Government or any State government, and we can prove this by the high yield we get from these lands, which not only produces revenues for the Federal Government but also, I emphasize, has done much to establish forestation and reforestation and other conservation practices for which other lands could well take the cue or the signal.

I have introduced another bill which would change the formula of the Federal forest lands under the Agricultural Department to the same formula that we now have under the O. & C. land management, purely on the basis that the O. & C. has proved that, with appropriate funds, you can increase yield and you can have better conservation practices through access roads, through pest control, through forest fire attack, and through all the various aspects involved in forest management.

I do not think this is the appropriate time to go into great detail, but I do want to indicate to the Senator from Nevada and to all Senators that we do not feel that we in Oregon are under any special privileged classification with these lands but, rather, that we in the State of Oregon feel that we are doing much to enhance our national resource of timber, not only in our State but also in a way that could become a model for the entire United States.

Last, I would say that with the Public Land Law Commission report in the offing—hopefully sometime next year—we would have certain criteria and certain evidence repeated there to consider in any change in the O. & C. land. Even though this Public Land Law Commission specifically has exempted the O. & C. land from its study, I am sure that the kind of land management discussion that report will indicate certainly will have some bearing on any potential or proposed changes that some may wish to apply to the O. & C. land.

As I have said, I wanted to make these points at this time and to indicate that with the great housing shortage in this Nation, we have not reached that which has been established by the Department of Agriculture as the kind of cutting policies that we must have in order to build the number of houses to which we have committed ourselves. So, instead of discouraging high management and distinguished management programs under an O. & C. formula, we should be encouraging them to meet the housing needs of this Nation. I think the housing problem is the No. 1 social issue of this country today. We are over a million units under our schedule of 2.6 million units of new housing each year, which we need yearly to reach the goal of 2.6 million units in the next decade. This goal was set by the recent national housing program, and we are over

1 million units under that goal this year. I think this is due to a number of things such as the tight money policy of this administration, the cutbacks that have taken place and so forth. However, I think we have to realize that before the tight money policy we did not have the yield or the production to produce the housing units required. I think this is very important to consider, not just as it relates to one State, such as Oregon, but to the general resources of timber and production that we must have to meet the national housing commitment we have made.

I am grateful that we can take this matter up in greater detail when the bill is reintroduced as contemplated by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIER. The bill, as introduced, would provide for a reduction in the 50 percent of the funds that go to the counties in tax equivalency because they are paying seven times as much on any tax equivalency basis.

I agree with everything the distinguished Senator from Oregon has said about the need for improving land management. I am sure the situation is better under the O. & C. land management.

However, as far as land reform is concerned and as far as housing is concerned, my bill would in no way inhibit a more productive, enlightened, and effective management program. My bill does not touch the 2.6 that goes for management. It only corrects the excessive payments to the counties for tax equivalency.

I cannot for the life of me see any reason to provide this enormous bonanza to 18 counties which receive this fantastic payment which is much larger than 17 States in total all together receive. Seventeen States together receive only a fraction of what 18 counties in Oregon realize, although I would not touch what goes to management.

Mr. HATFIELD. I appreciate the Senator's comment. I know he has a great interest in natural resources management. I point out only two things in response.

I cannot emphasize too greatly that \$100 million from the county shares has been plowed back into the management of these lands. This has helped immensely in the management of the lands, which has impressed everyone and which we in Oregon are happy to be able to report.

Second, at this point I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a brief three-page history of the O. & C. lands which are unique to any of the federally owned lands both in original conception and development over the years.

There being no objection, the document was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HISTORY OF THE O. & C. LANDS

(Presented by David S. Barrows, counsel for the Association of O. & C. Counties, to the Highway Interim Committee, January 20, 1966, at Salem, Oreg.)

Prior to and following the War Between the States, a great national interest developed in opening the West and it became the policy of the Federal Government to grant lands, as a form of subsidy, to encourage the construc-

tion of railroad lines. In 1866, a grant was made available for the construction of a railroad line from Portland to the California border, (this line to be connected to a railroad coming north from San Francisco.) The Oregon Legislature was given the right to determine the private company which would be awarded this grant. Because, by 1869 no company had fulfilled the requirements of the earlier act, Congress enacted another bill extending the time which the Oregon and California Railroad Co. (which was designated by the Oregon Legislature as the company to receive this grant,) had to fulfill their obligations under the 1866 Act.

In addition, the 1869 Act included three restrictions, which were to become extremely important in the later history of these lands. These restrictions were: (1) the land could be sold only to actual settlers; (2) not more than 160 acres could be sold to any one settler; and (3) the railroad could not charge more than \$2.50 per acre.

In 1869, Congress made a similar grant for the construction of the Coos Bay Wagon Road from Roseburg to Coos Bay.

The 1866 Act provided that the railroad would receive all of the odd-numbered alternate sections located in a twenty-mile stretch on either side of the right-of-way. This forty mile strip of land is known as the Place Grant. Because many of these odd-numbered sections had already been patented under various Federal land laws and therefore were not available to the railroad company, the company was given the right to select the odd-numbered sections in a strip ten miles on each side of the Place Grant to indemnify it for the Place Grant lands unavailable to it. These two ten-mile strips are known as the Indemnity Grant.

It should be noted that much of the land involved is located in rugged terrain and was unsuitable for farming in an era when almost the entire economy was agriculture-oriented. Consequently, the railroad was unable to dispose of this land and use the receipts to offset the cost of construction which was, of course, the idea behind railroad land grants.

By early in the 20th Century, the work had been completed and the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. was the owner of both the land and the railroad line. By this time, the restrictions of the 1869 Act had been violated numerous times. As I have indicated, much of this land was unsuitable for agriculture and was of value only to the timber speculator. As a result, Southern Pacific sold a large portion of the grant to individuals who were not settlers, in blocks of considerably more than 160 acres and for often twice as much as the \$2.50 per acre maximum.

No objection was raised to these violations, due to the great abundance of lands available for settlers, until the railroad announced that these grant lands were no longer for sale and were to be permanently maintained as a timber reserve. The reaction of the public was one of strong and vocal opposition to this policy; the prevailing feeling of that era being that land must always continue to be available, and should not be withdrawn, either by government or by companies holding lands on a semi-trust basis.

Because of the great public outcry, the violations committed over the years by the railroad became a subject of public discussion and in 1908, the Attorney General as a result of Congressional Activity, instituted proceedings to bring about the forfeiture of the grant. After much litigation, the United States Supreme Court ruled, in 1915, that the grant had been violated but that because Congress had originally granted these lands, Congress was the proper branch of government to bring about their reversion.

In 1916, Congress enacted the Chamberlain-Ferris Act which returned to the government almost three million acres of the original grant. (Over 830,000 acres had been

previously sold by the company.) The act provided that Congress was to see that the railroad netted \$2.50 per acre for all the acres in the original grant. All of the land was to be classified as either power site, agriculture or timber. The power site land was to be retained for future development. The agriculture lands were to be sold as quickly as possible at \$2.50 per acre (with a three-year residence requirement). Timber was to be sold off those lands classified as timber lands and they were then immediately to be redesignated as agricultural and available for sale. The object was liquidation.

Because these lands had once been on the tax rolls and the reversion had come about through no fault of the counties, provision was made for in lieu of tax payments to the counties out of receipts. This was an effort to help the counties while the land was being disposed of by the Federal Government and returned to the tax rolls.

Because the payment to the railroad of its \$2.50 per acre was to be made prior to any other disbursement, including payments to the counties, and because there were very few sales of these lands, the counties received no monies between 1916 and 1926.

In 1926, Congress enacted the Stanfield Act which recognized that the counties were in a desperate situation. Seven million dollars were appropriated to be paid the O & C Counties in lieu of taxes for 1916 through 1926. This Act, while providing financial assistance, did not correct the basic deficiencies of the law. The O & C Counties had hoped that they would receive the full equivalent of taxes, but the Controller General stated that the Act would not permit an amount in excess of receipts to be paid to the counties.

By 1937, receipts for sales were sufficient to meet only the county tax obligation up to 1933. In 1937, Congress enacted the O & C Act of August 28, 1937, which was an historic land-mark, in that it provided for both sustained-yield management and multiple use. This was a complete reversal of the policy of the Chamberlain-Ferris Act in that instead of being sold, these lands were to be permanently retained in Federal ownership to provide a permanent source of timber.

The formula was also radically changed. The Act provided that twenty-five per cent of the receipts from timber sales was to be paid into the Treasury and be made available for administration and management of these lands. Fifty per cent was to be paid to the eighteen counties in lieu of current taxes. Twenty-five per cent was also to go to the counties after the Treasury had been repaid for advances made by it for payment of back taxes. The eighteen counties which receive this money are Klamath County and all of the counties in Western Oregon except Clatsop. This formula, incidentally, is still in effect today.

It is my understanding that during the discussions preceding the enactment of this law, the counties argued long and hard that they should receive actual in-lieu taxes and not a fixed percentage of the receipts. When this present formula was established and they did not prevail, the counties returned home feeling defeated on this point.

By 1950, the receipts had increased substantially, partially because of an increased allowable cut, but mostly because of higher timber prices. (The average stumpage price on the O & C lands in 1939 was \$1.95 per thousand board feet. By 1955, this had risen to \$28.45. Today, it is around \$30.00.)

In 1951, the Treasury was repaid in full and in 1952, the counties received the full seventy-five per cent allotted to them under the O & C Act. Without going into much detail about this, I do want to point out to you that starting with 1953, the counties have, out of their seventy-five per cent, voluntarily returned to the Treasury an amount of money which annually now equals one-third of the counties share, or twenty-five

per cent of the total. In the thirteen years that this arrangement has been in effect, the counties have returned \$79 million.

These monies are then appropriated by Congress for roads, reforestation and recreation and are in addition to the normal operating budget for management of these lands. It is widely recognized that the availability of these funds has contributed in large measure to the outstanding development of the O & C timber lands, and that without them the management would be considerably less intensive with a resulting effect on the economy of Oregon. I have heard many people say that the O & C represents probably the finest example of public timber management in the country and there is no doubt that it is the outstanding example of Federal-County cooperation.

You should be aware of the fact that in addition to the two million plus acres of O & C lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, of the Department of Interior, there are also approximately 500,000 acres managed by the U.S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. These lands are commonly referred to as the "Controversial" lands, a term which you may have heard in the past. For many years, there was a controversy between the Departments of Interior and Agriculture as to who had jurisdiction over those unselected and unpatented odd-numbered sections within the indemnity grant which also were located inside the boundaries of the National Forests. In 1954, this problem was resolved by Congressional enactment which stated that these "Controversial" lands were O & C lands but would be administered by the U.S. Forest Service, with the proceeds to go to the O & C funds to be disbursed in the same manner as the funds derived from the BLM administered O & C lands.

The Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, which were reconveyed by Congress in 1919, are administered by the BLM in conjunction with the O & C, as are the public domain timber lands of Western Oregon. Only Douglas and Coos Counties are involved in the CBWR lands and they receive actual in-lieu tax payments rather than a percentage of the receipts.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I think from both of these standpoints: First, the way the money is used and, second, the unique origin of the lands, they cannot be placed in the general category of federally owned lands, as is the case in other States. I welcome the opportunity to bring this matter before whatever committee will handle the bill, because this thought has been raised in previous Congresses.

I know from the standpoint of Oregon, one of the campaign platforms of any candidate for office is that the candidate will fight to develop O. & C. lands management. However, it is not just a parochial viewpoint.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand why. If I were from Oregon, I would probably fight at the barricades for this also.

Mr. HATFIELD. It is not a bonanza or special treatment that should apply to us, but it is because of the unique situation and the history of these lands. I will be happy to discuss that matter at a committee hearing or at any other time the Senator wishes.

Mr. President, as we talk about timber and forest products in the context of O. & C. lands, I would like to expand my remarks and comment on homebuilding and Oregon's industry.

My colleague, Mr. PROXMIRE, touched on this initially when he discussed the

impact of O. & C. money on my State. He is correct about this impact, but that is but one aspect of the problems facing the homebuilding industry today.

Mr. President, the people of my State overwhelmingly support President Nixon in his desire to stabilize the purchasing power of their hard-earned dollars. Our citizens, young and old, want their take-home pay, their social security checks, interest on their savings accounts and earnings on other investments to be meaningful when they go to the supermarkets to buy groceries, when they buy a home or a car, or spend money for other necessities. They are tired of reading each month the press releases of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which show a steady rise in the cost of most essentials—shelter, clothing, and food.

On the other hand, they are confused as to why the United States is building so few homes this year when Congress set the goal in 1968 of 26 million new homes in the next decade. They know that means we have to build 2.6 million homes each year between now and 1978. They also know that tight money has limited the homes which will be built this year to about half of what we need to build to meet our 10-year goal.

This is of particular significance in my State of Oregon because we provide a fifth of the softwood lumber and nearly half of the softwood plywood, the two most important basic building materials used for America's homes. Our great State has one out of every five trees in the United States within its borders. The people who grow, protect, harvest, manufacture, and merchandise these trees for all the people of America, provide our State's principal economic backstop. In all, there are 85,000 people directly employed in Oregon's forest industry. In addition, there are at least 5,000 Government employees managing the great Federal forests in our State. Together with those industries, which provide the materials, supplies and services for the forest industry, half the people of Oregon depend directly on trees for their economic well being.

Last fall the Nation experienced a runaway market for lumber and plywood when a combination of severe weather, pressure of log exports to Japan, a worse than average boxcar shortage, coincided with an unprecedented fall building boom. Lumber and plywood demands were so heavy that supply could not meet them. Consequently, prices skyrocketed. This brought criticism from Government, from the homebuilding industry and the public. The forest industry in my State was accused of gouging its customers.

As a result, the principal seller of timber in my State, the Federal Government itself, was accused of gouging its customers, the hundreds of sawmills and plywood plants which depend on Federal timber for their raw materials.

As a result of the 5-month abnormal market which subsided as quickly as it developed, many operators were caught with high unprecedented raw material prices. The Government was left holding the bag too because many operators by early summer were unable to operate on high-priced Government timber because

of what they could realize for lumber and plywood in the marketplace was less than the cost of production.

At the request of myself and my colleagues in the Oregon delegation, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service withdrew advertised timber sales and reappraised them at levels which they believed were more in line with current timber values on the heavily depressed market, which resulted directly from the falling off of homebuilding. However, too much of the Government timber was still appraised too high and many sales went unsold.

It is clear that neither the industry nor the Government can have it both ways at the same time. On one hand, the industry must be able to buy raw materials at a price it can afford to pay in relationship to what consumers are paying for lumber and plywood. Or, in time, mills will go out of business. On the other hand, the Government with its housing goals to meet and being the Nation's principal timber owner—three-fourths of all the trees in my State belong to the Federal Government—must realize that it cannot expect to extract the last nickel out of its trees and still house the people of America.

With the administration's current desire to curb inflation, the cutting back on public works construction is apparently aimed at increasing homebuilding. But, with curbs on money too, everyone wonders how this is going to be possible.

I must say to the administration and to my colleagues in the Senate that if the United States is to realize its homebuilding goals, we have to start building now, because you cannot run sawmills and plywood plants on promises of a boom to come if you are breaking the mills during the waiting period. With sawmills and plywood plants in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest greatly curtailed right now, at a time of the year when they are normally bustling, the country is just asking for another round of runaway lumber and plywood prices when homebuilding finally starts again.

Lumber companies which are running on slow bell now will be hard put to rise to meet the demands fast enough if we suddenly open up the floodgates and let the country begin to satisfy its appetite for housing once again. And, if the runaway prices occur like they did last year, we will be criticizing the lumber industry here on the floor of the Senate, investigating its pricing practices and answering thousands of letters from our constituents who will want to know "how come?"

How much better it would be to roll up our sleeves and meet the homebuilding goals of this country by getting the Government as the Nation's No. 1 timber owner, to appraise its timber more realistically and to establish monetary and fiscal policies which will keep the homebuilding economy stabilized at a desirable level.

My colleagues, I recognize the need to curb inflation. This cruel form of double taxation is taking its toll in all levels of our society. It is creating problems that we are voting billions to attempt to resolve.

I cannot subscribe to a formula for reducing inflation which fails to recognize its basic cause. The fever of this malady is being fed by expensive, nonproductive defense purchases which in some cases are of dubious effectiveness. My recent activities in this body have been motivated by a desire to reduce the Department of Defense requests of those items which would not necessarily add to our Nation's total strength.

We must not permit our concern for external defense to vitiate our internal strength. These must be developed hand in hand.

The homebuilding goals of our Nation must be met. Adequate housing is just as essential to our total national strength as a supersonic bomber.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I understand that probably one or two more amendments will be offered.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, first I commend the able and distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nevada, for the fine way in which he has managed the appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I have a question or two that I wish to propound to the chairman.

Mr. BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. JACKSON. The amended Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, Public Law 90-401, which was passed last fall, contained a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into advance contracts for the acquisition of land, water, or interests therein within authorized recreation areas. As I recall, the advance contract authority limitation—

Mr. BIBLE. It is \$30 million.

Mr. JACKSON (continuing). Was \$30 million for fiscal years 1969 and 1970.

Mr. BIBLE. That is correct.

Mr. JACKSON. The committee, in connection with the golden eagle bill, reported out and there is pending on the calendar a provision which would make this contract authority permanent law.

I note, Mr. President, in the report, on page 10, that \$15,528,000 has been approved for the liquidation of fiscal year 1969 contracts. Is that not correct?

Mr. BIBLE. That is a correct statement.

Mr. JACKSON. I also note that, based on their report, the committee took the position that, in connection with the \$30 million in requests for contract authority for fiscal year 1970, they would not act at this time. Instead, the committee did break out four items which are contained in the report on page 11, granting a direct appropriation. Is that not correct?

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JACKSON. I understand that this does not mean that the remainder of the requested contract authority, which would bring it up to \$30 million, is prohibited, but that the committee, in the report, suggested that the Department of the Interior resubmit the request for such contract authority.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator from Washington is correct. He states the contract authority problem accurately.

I believe the contract authority is an excellent instrument, and has worked out on a trial effort. As the Senator says, this was built in for 2 fiscal years, 1969

and 1970, and it has worked out very well because it permits the National Park Service and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to acquire these lands by contract when the opportunity arises. As the Senator from Washington, the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, well knows, the problem of acquiring park lands and recreation area lands has been one of our most difficult problems within that committee since I have served on it, because of the rapid increase in land values and the unavailability of the money to buy the land when the opportunity arises.

Therefore, I think the contract authority does serve a very useful purpose. I am delighted that it is built in on a permanent basis in the so-called golden eagle program, and while the golden eagle program is a little different facet than the contract authority section, when that program moves forward, as I hope it will very soon, both through the Senate and the House of Representatives, I hope it will contain a contract authority provision on a permanent basis.

This was included as a trial effort during the time we acquired so many park lands in order to allow us to attempt to meet the rapidly rising land costs. We have not done this as well as we would like or, I am sure, as well as the Senator from Washington would like. However, it would help.

To be absolutely clear and to make the record absolutely clear, there is no thought in the world of abandoning the 1970 contract provision. And as these proposals come before the chairman of the two committees in the total of \$30 million, if they are in order they will certainly be allowed.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, in order to make the legislative history accurate, it is my understanding that the remaining items submitted by the Department of the Interior which were not acted upon at this time can be resubmitted by letter.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is correct—as they do now, when they come up with a definite reprogramming or definite request for contract authority. As the Senator has correctly noted, we have taken some items out of the contract authority classification and have actually appropriated dollars for them, so that hard dollars can now be paid in 1970.

In some of those cases the most we could get would be a contract or an option. In that event it would be very clearly allowed and would be reflected in the appropriation bill next year by way of reimbursing the amount contracted for.

Mr. JACKSON. There is nothing contained in the report or in the bill which would prohibit the course of action I have mentioned—the submission of requests for contract authority by letter and action by the committee by letter.

Mr. BIBLE. There is nothing whatever. And if there is anything in the sentence on page 11 that seems to indicate that, that sentence is wrong.

The sentence reads: "The committee desires that the proposal be reexamined and resubmitted at a later date."

If it is in order, it certainly would be allowed to be paid for out of dollars in

the next appropriation bill, fiscal year 1971.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the committee would ask for the funds in fiscal year 1971 with which to take care of whatever it might approve of by letter for those projects approved by the Department.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is correct, up to the statutory limit of \$30 million.

Mr. JACKSON. I thank the Senator. I think this completely clarifies the record. It has been most helpful.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for yielding. And I thank the Senator from Washington for his questions relative to the contract authority matter for the purchasing of lands to be incorporated in national parks or monuments.

I am particularly concerned, as the distinguished Senator from Nevada knows, with reference to the Biscayne National Monument.

The Senator will remember that that legislation was passed last year and that it was too late to incorporate any direct appropriation of money, but that \$2.5 million was permitted as contracting authorization to be expended out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. It was to be paid for by funds appropriated in this year's appropriation.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I note that on page 10 of the committee report there is shown in the second tabulation an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for liquidation of fiscal year 1969 contracts for Biscayne National Monument.

I take it that completes the transaction covered by the contract authorization of last year by making the full sum which has been contracted for by the Park Service and the Department of the Interior now available by way of direct appropriation.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is correct. This appropriates money for which we have already entered into contracts in fiscal year 1969 in the sum of \$2.5 million.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I note that in the first compilation on page 10 there is shown a direct appropriation for Federal land acquisitions for fiscal 1970 of \$2.5 million for Biscayne National Monument, which is an increase of \$850,000 over the amount already allowed by the House as appropriations for this purpose in 1970.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Then that \$850,000—and I am sure the others listed in the compilation on page 11 are four matters in which some money was taken out of the proposed contract authorizations for fiscal 1970 and placed in the direct appropriation.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is exactly correct. And instead of giving the Biscayne National Monument \$850,000 in contract authority, which would mean that it could not have been paid for until fiscal year 1971, we put it in hard

dollars which means that it can be paid for as soon as appropriated.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator and his able committee for that arrangement.

It is certainly appropriate in view of the fact that more of the land included in the Biscayne National Monument has been found to be available by way of purchase from private owners than had been expected or even hoped for by the Park Service.

Mr. President, I would like to ask the distinguished Senator if I am correct with reference to the remaining balance of the Biscayne National Monument item which was included in the budget for contract authorization.

I understand there was a contract authorization of \$4 million included in the budget and that the committee has now lifted \$850,000 out of that, leaving \$3,150,000 still recommended by the budget as contract authorization.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is exactly correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. My understanding now is, from the exchange had between the distinguished chairman of the committee and the distinguished Senator from Washington, that the balance of \$3,150,000 may be reached in 1970, if in the judgment of the two committees, the Senate and House committees, and upon request by the Department of the Interior of the Park Service, that amount of \$3,150,000 or any portion thereof is found to be needed with which to purchase land at a price regarded as reasonable or even better than reasonable in the Biscayne National Monument. That mere approval in writing by the two committees of such request would enable that amount to be contracted for in fiscal 1970.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is correct. And if we receive a request and it gets the approval of both the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee and the Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, it would mean then that the contract authority may be liquidated in fiscal year 1971.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am very happy over this direction that has been taken by the committee.

The Senate was apprehensive last year when the project was authorized, as the distinguished Senator remembers, as to the price that might be involved in the acquisition of the islands that are involved as portions of that Biscayne Bay National Monument.

My information now is that better luck has been had by the Park Service in its negotiations for acquisition of private lands than had been anticipated. In the course of action making available \$5 million this year in cash and a contracting account of \$3,150,000 in the event good purchases can be worked out, in the joint wisdom of the Park Service and two committees, the Senate and House committees, the bill has left available an overall sum of \$8,150,000, at the most, for the Park Service to work with this year.

Mr. BIBLE. I would think it would put the Senator from Florida in a very advantageous position insofar as the Biscayne National Monument is concerned

if all these eventualities come about, and this would certainly be a high percentage of acquisition costs as compared with other parks and national seashores and national monuments we have created.

Mr. HOLLAND. I certainly think so, too, Mr. President. And I think this is highly desirable, because the value of lands in the immediate Miami area continues to escalate at such a rate that I think the sooner we can get this purchase completed, the more advantageous it would be to the Nation.

I thank the distinguished Senator for his leadership and his committee for their understanding of this situation.

Mr. BIBLE. The only additional comment I would make is that the land acceleration and increase in value in Florida is no different from that in practically every other State where we acquire parks and national seashores. The increase has been tremendous, and it is very difficult to find a sound, businesslike way to meet the increased cost.

Mr. HOLLAND. That certainly is true in our area. Of course, the Senator understands that every bit of the island areas constituting all the land areas in the Biscayne Bay National Monument is water frontage, either on the Atlantic or on Bay Biscayne. That makes it peculiarly desirable to acquire these islands at the earliest possible time.

I thank my distinguished friend.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I commend the Senator for the able manner in which he has conducted hearings and managed this bill on the floor. He has acted with his usual diligence, thoroughness, and fairness, and I want to express my appreciation for the fine way in which he has conducted the action on the bill and for the good work he has done. I think the Senate is indebted to him for it.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the comments of the Senator from West Virginia. He is a helpful member of the subcommittee. We are simply working together to bring forth a realistic bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, as a fellow member of the Committee on Appropriations, I have been very favorably impressed as well as pleased with the way the Senator from Nevada has handled this bill. It is a highly important bill, but it is not at all easy to handle. Over the years, the Senator from Nevada has gained a very fine knowledge of the matter, and it all has come to fruition now, since he is chairman of this subcommittee. I commend him highly. I wish I were a member of this subcommittee, so that I could work with him.

Mr. BIBLE. We will be happy to welcome the Senator from Mississippi any time he wishes to leave any of the subcommittees of which he is a member.

I appreciate the comments of the Senator.

Mr. HARRIS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRANSTON in the chair). The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, in preparation for amendments that will be offered in regard to items in the bill having to do with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and particularly referring to page 5 of the report under the heading "Education and Welfare Services," I wish to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee some questions to clear up in my mind the cuts which have been made.

Mr. BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I notice that in the Education and Welfare services available for Indians in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the committee recommends an appropriation which is something over \$2 million less than the House allowed and about \$10.5 million under the budget estimate. Is that correct?

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is correct. The Senator is reading the figures correctly.

Mr. HARRIS. I notice that of that amount, there is a decrease of \$2.3 million from the administration budget request for kindergartens in the public schools for American Indian children.

I wonder if the distinguished Senator could state why the committee decided that that was a good place to cut the budget.

Mr. BIBLE. I wish to preface my remarks by saying first that insofar as the Bureau of Indian Affairs in total is concerned, the amount which we approved was greater than that of the preceding year by some \$28 million.

It was the feeling of the committee that the reasons which were given, that are detailed on page 6, were reasons that did not cripple the Bureau of Indian Affairs; that it had sufficient funds to do its work at the present time.

Now, specifically on the problem of the kindergartens and the reduction of \$2.3 million, that was basically a House reduction. That reduction was requested by the House. It was done so, as the report indicates, and as has been said before, for the reason it was essentially, if not entirely, a new program. This deals only with additional assistance to non-Federal schools.

The committee did recommend in its bill \$4 million for 59 kindergarten classrooms in the Indian schools. An appeal was made from the \$2.3 million disallowed by the House. In my judgment it was a very weak appeal. We did not have furnished to us the figures telling us where these kindergartens would go in the public schools. The Senator must bear in mind the amount appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which total something like \$260 million; and, in addition, and part of the reason for our action is that there comes from other sources and other agencies and other departments something in the range of \$235 million for these allied services. In other words, the public schools, through the elementary school funds made available, do secure funds for their public schools.

These are substantial amounts of money. Indian students are entitled to adequate kindergartens the same as other students.

It was for those reasons, based pri-

marily on a poor justification, that this item was not allowed. We concurred with the House action.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an excerpt from

page 232 of the hearings which shows the proposed expenditure of these kindergarten funds.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1970

Area	State	Estimated units	Estimated amount ¹	Location
Aberdeen	Nebraska	3	\$48,000	Macy, Winnebago, Niobrara.
	North Dakota	4	110,000	Parshall, Dunseith, New Town, Saint John.
	South Dakota	8	115,000	Todd County (3), Sisseton, Wagner, Waubay, Wakpala, White River.
Albuquerque	Colorado	2	25,000	Cortez, Ignacio.
Anadarko	Kansas	1	30,000	Powhattan (including Mayett).
Billings	Montana	8	200,000	Hardin, Lodgegrass, Hays Lodge Pole, Havre, Wolf Point, Arlee, Brockton, Lame Deer.
				Kenai Borough, Kodiak Peninsula, Egegik, Nondalton.
Juneau	Alaska	4	115,000	Red Lake (2), Cass Lake, Pine Point, White Earth, Vineland, Nett Lake, Naytahwaush.
Minneapolis	Minnesota	8	110,000	Hayward.
				Tama.
Muskogee	Oklahoma	21	475,000	Clinton, Hobart, Apache, Carnegie, Anadarko, Cache, White Eagle, Vian, Jay, Salina, Locust Grove, Wright City, Tahlequah, Broken Bow, Idabel, Tahlequah, Bowlegs, Bell, Greasy, Oaks Mission, Sallisaw.
				Kirkland, Shiprock, Cuba, Thoreau, Crownpoint, Tohatchi, Los Lunas, Tularosa, Espanola, Dulce, Jemez Springs, Bernallilo, Zuni, Ramah.
Navajo	New Mexico	14	332,000	Window Rock (2), Puerco, Maricopa, Keams Canyon, White River, Ganada, Chinle, Tuba City, Pima, Fort Thomas, Indian Wells, San Carlos, Parker, Kayenta, Sanders.
Phoenix	Arizona	16	410,000	Fort McDermitt, Schurz, Nixon, Owyhee.
				Lapwai, Blackfoot (2), Pocatello, Worley and Plummer, American Falls.
Portland	Idaho	6	150,000	Nespelem, Marysville, Ferndale, Mount Adams, Toppenish, Wapato.
Portland	Washington	6	90,000	
Total		107	2,300,000	

¹ Amounts are subject to adjustment when contracts are negotiated.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I point out to the distinguished Senator that while a large portion of the funds were to be spent in Oklahoma, that is not by any means my total interest. As the hearings brought out, last year under this program a total of only 1,800 American Indian children were served, is that right?

Mr. BIBLE. That is correct.

Mr. HARRIS. Does not the Senator feel that there are, surely, a great many more American Indian young people in the country—I know there are in my State—who could be served and who should be served by a Government which is interested in the American Indian young people and wants them to have the kind of opportunity that every other child in America has; but that they will not get that opportunity unless we are willing sufficiently to fund this kind of program? Does not the Senator feel that 1,800 children served by this program is not enough?

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator must bear in mind that in the eight States which now have those kindergartens as shown on page 232, there were 1,800 students in fiscal year 1969. But we have not had the facts that would justify us in believing that this program should be increased further at this particular time.

Mr. HARRIS. I do know, of my own personal knowledge, that the Oklahoma schools listed in the hearings are, perhaps, with rare exceptions, school districts which are extremely poor in ad valorem assessments and taxes collected. Without these Federal funds there will not be any possibility for this kind of program with special attention to these American Indian young people. In most of the counties, many of these young people come from poverty stricken back-

grounds, and they come with special problems. They will not have an opportunity to get this kind of education unless the Federal Government is willing to make this extra contribution—an extremely small one, it seems to me—for this purpose.

But I move on now to another item.

Mr. BIBLE. At that point, let me say to my good friend from Oklahoma that it did not seem to us the testimony given, other than what he has referred to, was in depth as to the need throughout the United States. Where does this take us and how much is now available under the public schools that could be helpful there? I do not know, in frankness, the Oklahoma problem. I do not know whether the schools listed have money available from the elementary school funds. That was not developed. The appeal was a very cursory type of appeal at the time it was made from the House's action.

Mr. HARRIS. I can tell the Senator that they do not, to my knowledge, have the funds in the public schools involved, either in Oklahoma or in other States, to provide for these American Indian young people, unless Congress provides for them specially. It seems to me that, dealing with a group of Americans with the poorest health, education, housing, life expectancy and income statistics of any minority in the United States, that the place to cut is not with that group. And, if we are going to cut from that group, the items to cut are certainly not in regard to pre-school Indian children or education. But, we will argue that when the amendments come up.

I want to ask the Senator another question. There is a cut here of \$400,000 that was cut from the budget request, which was to be a part of the increased

amount, \$500,000, for development of curricula material.

It says, "for the language arts area, \$100,000 is allowed." I take it that \$400,000 for that purpose was disallowed for the development of curricular material. I wonder whether the Senator might say why the committee decided to cut that item, which is a relatively small item, but seemingly very important, in my mind.

Mr. BIBLE. All of these items, I am sure, are of great significance and a strong argument can be made for many of them. It seemed to us that of those listed, the best case was made in the area of the language arts.

I would say to my good friend from Oklahoma that in the years that we have had the Bureau of Indian Affairs, certainly they have been able, or should have been able, within their own department, to have developed curriculums materials which are specifically oriented to the needs of the Indian child, because they have been working for them year after year after year. It is for that reason we put the emphasis on the one that we thought they did need help on. That is, as the Senator says, the reason for the language arts item.

Mr. HARRIS. I direct the attention of the Senator to the item above, the one we have just discussed. I presume his response will be the same. The \$400,000 there which was cut would otherwise have been available for 92 special personnel to improve the curriculums program.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. It is my intention, along with the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), and also some friends across the aisle, to introduce an amendment which will restore the total funds which were cut back by the committee in the field of Indian education; that is, the areas which the Senator from Oklahoma is itemizing now will be included in that amendment.

I am drawing that to the attention of the Senator from Oklahoma, because I think the points he has made are extremely well taken, and extremely important and useful. I would hope, as he is extremely knowledgeable and one of the most sensitive people in this body in terms of this whole problem, that he would be able to add his comments and discussion to this amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. Would the Senator's amendment seek to restore all the items which were cut, or only some?

Mr. KENNEDY. It is my intention, plus approximately 20 cosponsors, at this time, to restore the total funds in the area of Indian education.

I would hope, because of the Senator's longstanding interest, that he would be able, as we begin on what I think will be a somewhat more extended discussion and dialog about this matter, to add his voice in support. I do not in any way want to stop discussion on it. But it would appear to me that we could further review each item, and hopefully in some detail, based upon the information that has been gathered by the Indian Education Subcommittee.

I just raise this, at this point, so that the Senator from Oklahoma will be knowledgeable, as to the way we might proceed.

Mr. HARRIS. I am very grateful for the comments of the Senator from Massachusetts. I know of his amendment, and I take it that I am listed as a cosponsor of it; is that not correct?

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct.

Mr. HARRIS. If I may, I should like now to finish my questions, if the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) will yield.

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. I take it the Senator's response in regard to both \$400,000 items on curriculum would be the same?

Mr. BIBLE. I think in general it would. This is a completely new program, one that the committee felt we should move into with extreme care.

Again, I just have to keep reemphasizing time and time again that we still have a tremendous amount of money in this budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and a very great and substantial increase over that of last year. It is just a question of the level of the funding. The Senator from Oklahoma is of the feeling that it should be funded at a higher level than the committee saw fit to fund. I think that in general would be the answer to the question posed by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. HARRIS. I thank the Senator. I do disagree with the funding very strongly and therefore will involve myself in the amendments which will be proposed. I wanted to be sure about the judgment of the committee on these items.

There are others which also concern me very much. I think that anybody who takes a look at the Indian schools of the country will believe that \$800,000 is a pitifully small amount of money that we should spend additionally on improving the curriculum in those schools, which now is deficient.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, I am happy to yield.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is a great authority in this field. He is dedicated to helping the Indians, as I am, and as I am sure every member of the subcommittee and of the full committee is. But can he indicate how many teachers there are engaged by the Bureau of Indian Affairs throughout the system?

Mr. HARRIS. I am not able to respond. I would think the Senator's aide with him could give him those figures.

Mr. BIBLE. I do not have the figure in my mind. I thought possibly the Senator might have some figure in mind. The point is I know there are many engaged in this effort. I know in my own State of Nevada we have what we think is adequate staffing. They are dedicated servants. They work hard. I cannot understand why they cannot work out improvements in the curriculum within their own staff. That is the point I am trying to make. It amounts to thousands of teachers. I think they are dedicated public servants.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not think they can do it alone without this special funding

they are seeking. I think too much of the materials—and that is one of the items here—of the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools have insufficient relation to the lives of these children and does little to help them create in their own minds the self-image and self-identity of strength which will allow them to have a real chance and a real opportunity in modern-day American life. I think the present curriculum and materials are deficient. I do not believe they will be developed as they should be developed without this special funding. That has not been true in the past.

I am also deeply disturbed by the cut of \$292,000, one-half of the amount requested, for the establishment of a college work-study intern program. I think it is a tremendously important program. I think the amount requested for it was too little. I think it is going to be much too little with the cut made here.

I am worried about other items. I pick out only one more as an example, before we get into the consideration of amendments. That is the \$300,000 item for the development and establishment of Indian boards of education. I think in the Indian policy of the country—to the degree we have an articulate Indian policy; and I think we have never really had an articulated Indian policy—we have vacillated back and forth between trying to make the American Indian into a middle-class white man and trying to keep him as a quaint and curious tourist attraction. We have never articulated a philosophy. I think by and large, in most of the schools of the country where American Indian children go, each year when they come to school, when there is a new teacher hired, there is insufficient effort to orient that teacher to the special needs of those children. Nor has there been sufficient attempt to orient the materials to the special needs of those children.

I think we have to foster compensatory education, compensatory housing and health, and compensatory capitalism in the Indian communities of America, both on and off the reservation, both rural and urban, wherever American Indians live. I think, particularly where we have American Indians going to schools which are funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, we ought to provide the best possible education—exemplary education. We have a chance to do that with a small amount of money, and we are not doing it.

In addition to the compensatory programs which I have talked about, I think we also ought to have an Indian policy which is a policy of individual self-determination for American Indians, giving them more control over their own lives.

I think greatly desirable to carry out that kind of aim are Indian hospital boards and Indian school boards. I think that is the best kind of policy. I think we should not any longer only allow American Indians to play at making decisions in their own lives, but really should allow them real power over their own lives. One important way to do it is through the establishment of Indian school boards.

Therefore, I am deeply disturbed over this \$300,000 cut in the item for that particular purpose.

There are other cuts that worry me. I do not want to get out of time, because amendments will be offered, which were referred to by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, of which I am a cosponsor. I want to speak on those at the appropriate time, probably.

But I will just call the attention of the Senate to the fact that, once again, we have a report on the floor of the Senate, which, as I understand, was available to the Senate for the first time this morning. That is not the fault of the distinguished Senator from Nevada, who does an extremely outstanding job with a very detailed and difficult set of appropriations which come within the purview of his jurisdiction. It is a fault in Senate procedure that this is so often true. It was because I did not have a chance to study the report that I wanted to ask these questions before the amendments were taken up.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada, and I yield the floor.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, simply to keep the Record straight, these reports were available for the use of all Senators on last Friday morning. We filed the report Thursday afternoon.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator will yield, was the report printed and available before this morning?

Mr. BIBLE. I am advised it was available on Friday morning.

Mr. HARRIS. On Friday morning?

Mr. BIBLE. Friday morning.

Mr. HARRIS. I apologize to the Senator from Nevada for that mistake, but—

Mr. BIBLE. We are interested in the same cause and are trying to arrive at the same end result. Certainly we are just as interested in the welfare, schooling, and improvement of the Indian as the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. HARRIS. I understand that, but let me just add that what I had to say about the filing of the report I would say anyway, because what we are talking about is still the lapse of 1 legislative day. I do not fault the distinguished Senator from Nevada. He is as interested in these matters as I am or as anyone else is, but just as has been true, time after time, with other appropriation bills, we have had one legislative day since the report was printed to study the matter. It seems to me that is not the best way to go about the business of the country. I would think the Senate would do very well on appropriation matters to have the reports printed and have them available at least 1 week before they came up.

Mr. BIBLE. I do not know about a week, because that is not what the rule provides. Probably the rule should be changed, if that is what is desired. But it is true that they were available Friday morning. In addition, it is also true that the House action has been available for several months. So the problem of the cuts of \$2,300,000 for kindergartens in public schools could not have taken anybody by surprise. That has been well

known. The amended bill passed there, and has come over here.

One thing that concerns me just a little is that even after the House cuts, there was no one who came forward to ask for restoration in a forceful, emphatic, and effective presentation such as the Senator from Oklahoma is making today. I would have been delighted to hear him in the committee.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator will yield, he heard me speak on this same subject last year, in the waning days of the session. Some of these same items were cut in the bill then, and I stood here on the floor protesting the cuts, as I am doing now, hoping that some of them might be restored.

Mr. BIBLE. Yes; and the Senator did it very effectively.

Mr. HARRIS. Once again I am making the same plea.

Mr. BIBLE. I am delighted to have the Senator do it. I am just sorry I did not see the Senator before the committee.

Mr. HARRIS. I hoped I had put the Senator on sufficient notice last year so that he himself would make it unnecessary for me, a Senator who is not a member of the committee, to come out here and try to do again what we had to do last year, on items which it seems to me have a greater call on our hearts than almost any other item which the Senate considers. That is why I feel so strongly about it, and I say again, very sincerely and very strongly, that I am confident that the distinguished Senator from Nevada worries over these items as much or more than any other Member of this body; but I also have a special responsibility in that regard as well, and that is why I rise here today.

Mr. BIBLE. I am delighted to have the Senator so rise. I am sure we shall hear from him further before the bill is through. I am glad to have him do so. But I want to keep the RECORD straight, and that is why I say again that this bill, on the items of education and welfare services, still provides \$26 million more than last year. The proposed appropriation is 15 or 20 percent higher than last year, and undoubtedly arguments can be made to increase it even more.

The Senator does comment on the amount for the college work-study and intern program. I agree with him; I think that is a fine program. But I do not know that it has to be funded at the full amount. It was our feeling that it should be funded at half the amount—which still is not peanuts; that is \$292,000—to use it as a sort of test, on a pilot plant, to see how it works out.

Let me assure the Senator that if it is shown to work out, certainly I would be first to agree that the amount should be increased.

These were programs, many of them completely new, that were given to us for the first time. We felt that it was better to take them in small bites instead of a great big bite, and for that reason, we allowed the \$292,000, which still, at this time, September 22, 1969, with time allowed for the matter to go to conference and then to the White House for final action, would still use up about 4 months of the school year. So we think

this is an adequate fund for a trial effort on a new program.

The Senator comments on the development and establishment of Indian boards of education. The problem that worried me there, frankly, was whether or not we should spend Federal dollars to train Indian parents to serve on local school boards and PTA's. In my State, they serve on school boards, but we do not use Federal dollars to see that they are trained for service on school boards. They do it because of motivation and interest in their children, just as you and I have an interest in our children.

This was a new item which we felt could well be deferred until it had been examined more fully.

It is said that by spending Federal dollars, they can induce more and more Indian people to serve on school boards of education, and also to become members of PTA's.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. Certainly; I am happy to yield.

Mr. HARRIS. This item, if I am not mistaken—and the Senator can check it—is not for the purpose of developing school boards in the public schools or getting Indians to serve on school boards in the public schools. I believe it is to train people and to develop procedures by which American Indians, for the first time, can run their own Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, where they have been allowed no prior experience.

We have gone through nearly 100 years telling them how the Indian schools ought to be run. Now we should strongly move toward permitting them to take more control over these schools themselves. That is a totally new experience on the reservations, and I do not think we can just sort of pitch it out there to them and say: "Take over the schools," without their being provided a program of training for these new powers and responsibilities. I believe that is what this item is, and that is why it was such a small item.

Mr. BIBLE. The item that was suggested was specifically to train and prepare Indian citizens and Indian parents to serve as either school board members or on the PTA, or to otherwise become involved in the activities. So we are spending Federal dollars to have them become members of school boards. If the Senate, in its collective judgment, thinks that is a good Federal expenditure, I suppose Senators will vote for it. But it seems to me there would be enough interest in the Indian community itself to induce them to serve on school boards.

Our problem in the State of Nevada is just the reverse: we have them all wanting to serve on school boards. Then, like everyone else, they say the present school board should be ousted and a new one put in. So they know the ins and outs of working on schools boards without any further training or education; at least they do in my State, and I do not know why we should have to spend Federal dollars to educate these people to be members of school boards. At least that occurred to me and to the committee at the time the item was disallowed.

I recognize there can be honest differences of opinion as to how we can best help the Indians, what we had best do for them, and where we had best spend the money. I repeat, as I have tried to emphasize so many times throughout this presentation, that we have still brought before the Senate a bill with \$173 million-plus for education and welfare services.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, as a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, I compliment the committee on increasing the appropriation for the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission from \$5 million, as allowed by the House of Representatives, to \$7,200,000. This is one of the best investments that we can make. The money will be repaid as a result of the sale of duck stamps.

Today, the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission is buying the most expensive land in America—waterfront land, on the seashore and on the shores of the lakes and rivers. That land is increasing in cost at the highest rate of any land in this country. In some cases, if we are to preserve and maintain migratory bird areas, we are going to have to buy the land right now.

So this appropriation of another \$2,200,000 will come back manyfold. It will be repaid by the sale of duck stamps in the years ahead. It is only a loan to the Commission. We can buy the land now and pay for it out of duck stamp money later.

This is a wise investment; \$7.5 million is about all the Commission can wisely expend during the year, but we certainly can expend that amount of money, and I congratulate the committee on its action in increasing the appropriation.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the sentiments of the Senator from Montana. Actually, all we did here was to continue the funding of this particular activity—which I think is a good activity, has widely based support, and brings back dollars into the Treasury in the long run—at about the past year's level. I only hope we can sustain the addition we have made, which is some \$2.2 million more than the House figure, when we go to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, in behalf of myself, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON), the Senators from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS and Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from Utah (Mr. MOSS), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), the Senator from Montana (Mr. METCALF), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HUGHES), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. JORDAN), the Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOTT), the

Senator from California (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. McGEE), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SAXBE), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD), the Senator from Texas (Mr. YARBOROUGH), and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MONTOYA), I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) proposes an amendment reading as follows:

On page 5, line 20, strike out "\$173,658,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$177,695,000."

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, for more than 2 years now the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has, in the words of the resolution, made an examination and investigation and complete study of all matters pertaining to the education of Indian children.

The work of the subcommittee has been under the direction of three successive chairmen, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Senator Wayne Morse, and myself.

The subcommittee expects to make a report by the end of next month. We have not yet completed our deliberations or work. However, we are far enough along to know that the Government commitment to give effective education for American Indian children has not only proved to be a hollow promise, but is a national failure of major proportions.

There are two principal reasons for this failure. The first is the chronic refusal of the Federal Government to meet its sweeping commitment with cold cash. The second is the lack of sensitivity of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the uniqueness of the Indian education problems.

Our subcommittee will treat this second reason for national failure in some detail in its report. The Congress and the administration will then have an opportunity to act to eliminate the insensitivities.

The first reason for our failure—a chronic lack of funds—is now pending before the Senate.

The administration requested \$112.9 million for fiscal year 1970 for Indian educational assistance. This figure is far too low, but it does reflect the fiscal stringencies we have to live with. Yet, the House has cut this amount by \$2.3 million, and the Senate Appropriations Committee recommends a further cut of \$2.3 million, for a total cut in the Indian education budget request of some \$4.6 million.

The amendment I offer to the pending bill would restore this amount. If these funds are restored, then the Bureau of Indian Affairs would not be forced to eliminate necessary programs.

The Senate committee proposed the following decreases in the budget request:

Kindergarten in public schools, \$2.3 million.

Development and establishment of Indian school boards, \$300,000.

A part of the increased amount—\$500,000—for development of curriculum materials—for the language arts area, \$100,000 is allowed—\$400,000.

Four scholarship officers, \$45,000.

Ninety-two special personnel to improve curriculum program. The committee recommends that the remaining \$300,000 proposed for this purpose be utilized for additional dormitory personnel, \$400,000.

One-half of the amount requested for establishment of a college work-study intern program; funding recommended for 32 teachers, \$292,000.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I am not sure I heard that statement. Does the Senator provide for restoring the full amount of \$292,000?

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BIBLE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KENNEDY. This is for the establishment of a college work-study intern program. And there would be \$300,000 to initiate a system for research and evaluation of Indian education. That adds up to a total of \$4,037,000. Yet, as I understand on page 6 of the committee report, the amount indicated as the reduction for Indian education comes to \$4,600,042.

In reviewing the matter and trying to prepare our amendment to restore those funds which had been cut from Indian education, it was difficult for me to understand exactly where the difference between the \$4,037,000, the items I have indicated, and the \$4,600,000, the figures indicated in the report come from.

Mr. BIBLE. We have attempted to add them up here. I cannot immediately give an explanation as to the difference. However, we will continue to work on the figures as the Senator is speaking, and perhaps we can reconcile them. They seem to be fairly close.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I indicate at this point that the amendment which I offer and which is cosponsored by the Senators whose names I mentioned, includes the items I have just enumerated. The amount is \$4,037,000, although the figures used in the committee report add up to a different figure.

I want the Senator from Nevada to understand the purport of the amendment at the beginning.

Mr. BIBLE. I understand the purport of the amendment. I do not understand the difference between the two figures. However, we will attempt to reconcile them now.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the Senator from Nevada has discussed in some detail, at least in the discussion earlier today, the reluctance of the committee to move into some of these areas which I have earlier outlined.

As we know, the request for \$2,300,000 for kindergartens in public schools would be a program to permit supplying funds to those school districts that are primarily poor rural school districts.

Attempting to provide this kind of training and the introduction of language arts, is a program which we feel is extremely important.

With respect to the \$300,000 figure for the development and establishment of Indian school boards, one of the things which we have seen in the course of the

hearings of the Special Committee on Indian Education is that advisory school boards have been established in many BIA schools. There is wide fluctuation as to the effectiveness of the respective school boards. However, nowhere were we able to find school boards meeting in the more traditional sense and attempting to draft budgets and develop curricula and move into the hiring and firing of various personnel and assume what, I think, is the basic and fundamental responsibility of a school board.

With respect to the item for the development of curriculum materials, in an amount of \$400,000, we have seen some extraordinary advances in the development of curriculum materials in several parts of the country. One of the most dramatic was at the Rough Rock School in Arizona.

The program was stimulated and triggered through an OEO grant. Its work, of course, still continues.

In the traveling of the committee throughout the country, whether in Eskimo or Indian areas of Alaska or in the lower 48, the committee was constantly struck by the lack of pertinent and relevant material in the Indian education curriculum.

I might add at this point that statistics bear out the fact that Indian children are between 2 and 3 years below the level of the white students. And the Indian child falls progressively behind the longer he stays in school.

One of the reasons that struck all of the members of the subcommittee was the fact that they are using curricula which have little relevancy to the educational experience of the young Eskimos and the Indian whom they are trying to educate.

I think a classic example is the Dick and Jane books which are used in many of these areas. These books contain practically nothing relevant to the child's background and environment.

The committee was struck by the fact that in those areas where there had been some initiative shown by individuals and some communities, the development of curricula could make an impact on the children themselves in their learning process.

We think that this item can make a significant difference.

I understand that the BIA divides the country into nine scholarship areas. Five areas have scholarship officers at the present time; four do not. For example, there is no scholarship office in Alaska. This would present a balanced program for the young people who are attempting to continue their education by going to college.

The \$400,000 item for additional special personnel to improve the curriculum program would provide for 57 special teachers, those who would be experts in language and language studies, and 37 teacher aides. One of the things that we have been struck by in the review of the total picture is the almost complete lack of any kind of teachers' aides in the Indian education program. There are some, but they are rare; we have found that when the teachers aides as well as the teachers are Indian or native, this is beneficial to the Indian child.

This budget cut would damage what progress might be made in those areas.

The \$292,000 item would remove half the amount requested for the establishment of a college work-study intern program. One of the things that has struck the members of the committee is the fact that there are very few teachers who are Indians or natives. What they hope for in this program would be to provide a work-study intern program so that the interns, juniors and seniors, in college would be able to receive such teacher training, with the clear understanding that, similar to the National Defense Education Act, they would be under further obligation to continue in this field as a teacher, or otherwise restore to the Government the credit which had been extended to them for the continuation of their education.

Finally, as to the \$300,000 for initiation of a system for research and evaluation of Indian education program, quite clearly the BIA does not have the technical skills nor the professional personnel to conduct a research program. Indian education is a complex field and has suffered some grave failures. Certainly research is necessary to better understand and evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing programs.

These, briefly, are some of the highlights of the amendment we have offered. We feel that it would be unreasonable to expect the BIA to have within its general operating budget sufficient funds to draw off and to be expended in any of these programs. We are not satisfied with the response that they have a very extensive budget and that, therefore, if these matters do have a priority for the BIA, the funds should be made available from a general operating budget.

We know that the Appropriations Committee reviews this with a very careful eye, and we commend it for what it has done in the field of Indian health. Nonetheless, Mr. President, we feel that it has cut back in an area which is of considerable importance.

I think that all of us who serve on the committee realize that resources in and of themselves, and the availability of resources, are not the complete answer in terms of providing a balanced, quality, educational experience for the young Indians of this country. We are convinced that we have to take a close and hard look at the whole structure of Indian education.

I certainly hope that when the committee makes its report, which will be at the end of October, we will be able to make some worthwhile and useful suggestions in those areas.

Senators on both sides of the aisle are uniform in cosponsoring this amendment. We feel that it has significance and importance, and we hope it will receive favorable consideration.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I feel that the amendment is quite important from the point of view of Alaska. I know that the subcommittee of the Senator from Massachusetts was in our State and made a thorough investigation of this

matter. It is extremely important, I believe, that the amendment seeks to restore \$2.3 million in the kindergarten program for public schools. I have no knowledge why this amount was deleted by the committee, but I think this is one of the most important areas in which we could work.

In our State, only 8 percent of the native students who start school actually graduate from high school, and we feel that the real reason is that they do not have the start early enough in life so that they can compete and can succeed in the educational process we have established.

I believe that the total amount that was requested, as I understand the amendment which my colleague from Alaska and I have cosponsored with the Senator from Massachusetts, is the amount that was requested by the administration because of the work that has been done by this special committee on Indian education. I hope it will be restored, and I would be very pleased to see the full amount restored, for many reasons that affect our State, although we are not the major recipient.

For example, only four of the 107 classrooms for kindergarten will be in our State, but they are in very poor areas. They are in areas where, if we can start this program and demonstrate that it will be of assistance to the young native children who are going to public schools, they will start off in public schools more on a par with the non-natives and have a better chance to succeed in the educational process.

So I urge the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, as ranking Republican on the Indian Education Subcommittee, I am happy to join with the Senator from Massachusetts in offering this amendment.

Our subcommittee has been engaged in discussing the educational problems of the Indians for over 2 years. Frankly, there is some disenchantment among the members with the present systems of Indian education, particularly with some of the work which has been done by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

President Nixon's budget request of \$2.3 million to supplement State funds covering kindergartens for Indian children in public schools was dropped by the committee. While we are working on the effort to try to integrate the various segments of our society, one of the things we should definitely be supporting is this type of activity and assistance to Indians who are participating in the public school system. It seems to me wrong for the Appropriations Committee to cut it out, especially without any more explanation than I have been able to find in the hearing record.

There are several items in this amendment which have a good deal of appeal to me—for example, the four scholarship officers and the additional personnel to improve the curriculum.

All of this bears on the very problems we have been studying in the subcommittee and it seems to me to warrant the increase in funds that our amendment would provide. I am happy to cosponsor the amendment. I hope the Senate will accept it and that we will receive concurrence from the House.

(At this point, Mr. DOLE assumed the chair.)

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I rise to join the senior Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Colorado in supporting the pending amendment to increase appropriations for what I regard to be critical efforts to assist in quality education for the American Indian.

The first part of the amendment would restore \$2.3 million to assist in the establishment of kindergartens in public schools in some 16 States. The proposal would establish 107 kindergarten programs, eight of which would be in Minnesota.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the locations of those eight schools be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MINNESOTA KINDERGARTEN LOCATIONS

Red Lake (2).
Cass Lake.
Pine Point.
White Earth.
Vineland.
Nett Lake.
Naytahwaush.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the 107 kindergarten programs would serve 3,200 children who live near or on reservations. Many of these children live in exceedingly poor areas—areas which are unable to provide kindergarten programs in their public schools.

Most Indian children today enter school without the backgrounds and experiences of non-Indians. One-half to two-thirds of Indian children enter school with little or no command of English. It is not generally known, but there are more than 300 Indian languages in this country today. Thousands and thousands of Indian children attend public schools. The first experience they have is utterly disastrous, as they face teachers not of their background, not of their culture, not of their language. This is human disaster, and that is why the results of this system can only be described as disastrous providing kindergarten programs would help correct this monstrous wrong. Such programs would acquaint Indian children with experiences of the dominant society—experiences which they have never known because of geographic isolation and economic deprivation.

They would provide additional time for Indian children to develop skills. I think it is fair to say that one of the most dynamic new fields available to American education to help unravel the problem as to why some children are able to achieve in school and others are not is to be found in early childhood efforts.

I am glad to see that the President emphasizes the first 5 years of life, and that every advanced educational school

in this country begins to concentrate on this period. Certainly, an effort to provide a kindergarten system to these children is long overdue.

Many public schools are not able to provide kindergartens for Indians though, due to the presence of large areas of nontaxable land, such as Indian reservations. They do not have the funds from taxation to finance such programs. It is up to us to see that children living in such situations are not neglected.

The second aspect of the proposed restoration amendment would provide a modest amount of money to assist in the training of Indians to assume control of their own school systems.

Nearly 2 years ago the President directed the Bureau of Indian Affairs to turn BIA schools over to locally elected school boards. The public policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for some years has been to turn BIA schools over to local controls. But this has not occurred. There are only two school systems in the country operated by the BIA in which there is any local control. One is so controlled because of the existence of the OEO and the other was the first school to have some local control. Thus, even though the policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been to establish local control and duly-elected school boards, the education of one-third of the Indians in this country continues to be controlled by a civil service bureaucracy over which the parents of the children being educated have no control whatsoever.

The insensitivities built into that system encompass one of the national disgraces in our history. If we are going to solve that problem we must have money. This is desperately needed. The amount of \$300,000 is a modest amount.

Another budget item which requires restoration is \$400,000 for the development of curriculum materials.

There is a great need in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools for materials specifically oriented to the special needs of Indian students. Many of these students enter school with little or no command of the English language, yet there is a conspicuous lack of materials relating to teaching English as a second language. They must use social studies materials which do not adequately portray the role of the American Indian in American society. Many of their textbooks emphasize experiences of the dominant culture—experiences with which many young Indian children are unable to relate. There just is not any widespread use of materials containing images and experiences with which Indians are familiar.

As I understand this program, it would provide \$250,000 for development of social studies materials, \$100,000 for early childhood materials, and \$50,000 for developing materials in the cultural arts. These are all areas in which Indian-oriented materials are essential, both because of their value in facilitating education and their value in developing a sense of pride and identity. I am pleased to note that the Appropriations Committee kept the \$100,000 item for developing curriculum in the language arts area.

Another program which I believe deserves restoration in the BIA budget is the \$292,000 for college work-study interns.

One of the Bureau of Indian Affairs biggest problems is attracting good teachers—teachers who are familiar with the special needs of Indian students and know how to administer to those needs. This means that the teacher of Indian students must be knowledgeable in Indian culture, values, and history. This program provides for just such a teacher.

It takes third-year college students and permits them to spend half days in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools and half days working on their college coursework. In the 2-year program the students receive extensive backgrounding in Indian culture, values, and history, and they end up doing their practice teaching in BIA schools. An important part of this program is that it gives preference to Indian college students as interns. This is a significant attempt to prepare Indians for teaching positions in Indian schools—a situation which exists far too rarely at the present. Hopefully many of these interns will continue to teach in BIA schools after college graduation.

Our history is filled with examples of on secondhand treatment of the American Indian. If we are to make any progress toward improving the lot of Indian education, it is imperative that we begin this minute by restoring the \$2.3 million for public school kindergartens for Indians, and appropriating the money needed for the special programs requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, there is pending before the Senate for consideration an amendment introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts on behalf of himself and other Senators.

I have consulted with the Senator from South Dakota, the ranking minority member of the committee. I think with one change that this is an amendment on which we can agree and take the differences to conference. There will be differences, so that there is no misunderstanding insofar as the kindergarten program in public schools is concerned.

It is not in the House bill or the bill reported by the committee, but if this amendment is agreed to, it would be in conference. We would have to consider it at the time we go to conference. There are honest differences of opinion as to the exact level at which this particular amendment should be funded and it may be that our Committee on Appropriations cut that item too deeply. There is still some money in there. It may be funded at a lower level.

The part which gave us the greatest concern was on the work-study program. I indicated to the Senator from Oklahoma that I had no objection to that program as such but I thought funding it as a new program—maybe again we have cut that a little too thin. That is in the House bill. Members on the House side felt that was a justified item.

I suggest to the Senator it might be possible for him to consider modifying the amendment so that instead of adding \$292,000, there simply be added \$100,000,

which would mean the difference in Senate and House figures would be narrowed somewhat and we could arrive at a figure in conference.

I have misgivings about the program; not about the intern program as such, but at this late point when the appropriation bill is not to be acted upon for several months yet, this could be this large item; but, in any event, it would be carried over and would be reflected as a carryover into next year's program. At that time, we could find out whether it had performed as the sponsors believed, and as obviously the Department believed, because they are keen on this particular item.

If we could modify the amendment to that effect, we are perfectly willing to take it to conference.

Mr. KENNEDY. Let me express my thanks to the distinguished chairman of the committee. The work study program was a pilot project this year, as I understand it, among the Chickaw Indians in Mississippi and it worked extremely well and satisfactorily. We were impressed by the results of that work and the interest that was taken by the BIA in this area. The recommendations which were made by the distinguished chairman of that committee were reasonable. I had a chance to talk with the two prime sponsors, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE). They feel that this is a reasonable alternative.

As I understand it, what the Senator from Nevada is requesting is that we change the amendment which was earlier offered so as to increase the Senate figure by \$3,845,000, to now read \$177,503,000.

Mr. BIBLE. That is correct.

Mr. KENNEDY. That incorporates the reduction—

Mr. BIBLE. That modifies it downward to that extent.

Mr. KENNEDY. To that extent.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to modify the amendment to reflect that modification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would advise the Senator from Massachusetts that the Senator does not need unanimous consent to do that at this stage. He has the right to modify his amendment.

The amendment will be so modified.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, there is great interest in this amendment. I am very much satisfied that the Senator from Nevada will accept it. I am wondering whether it would strengthen the position of the Senator from Nevada if we had a rollcall vote on it.

Mr. BIBLE. I think we have adequately explored it and developed a sufficient record. We will do our best to sustain it in conference. Of course, no one can ever foresee, foretell, or forecast exactly what will happen in conference, but I think, from the items which have been mentioned, that we should do very well.

Mr. KENNEDY. Well, Mr. President, one final item.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the action just taken to restore the \$23 million for kindergarten is in full; is that not correct?

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct.

Mr. BIBLE. That is the understanding of the chairman. That will be in conference with the House of Representatives.

Mr. STEVENS. I join the Senator from Massachusetts in thanking the chairman of the subcommittee for his consideration.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee, I am pleased to cosponsor and support the amendment of Senators KENNEDY and MONDALE to restore \$4.7 million to the education budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Both Senator KENNEDY and Senator MONDALE have provided the Senate inspired leadership in the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education. Through exhaustive hearings both this year and last, this committee has given us an excellent record of the educational needs of our Indian people throughout the country.

We in the Congress must face up to the fact that only through a first class educational process for the young on our reservations can we expect the American Indian to eventually assume a full role in our American society.

My own national Indian policy resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 34, addresses itself to these needs and I thus support the present amendment wholeheartedly.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, on March 6, 1968, President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, said:

For two centuries, the American Indian has been a symbol of the drama and excitement of the earliest America.

But for two centuries, he has been an alien in his own land.

The President then set a national goal of bringing the Indian American into full political and economic citizenship in American society.

In the field of education he asked for the "establishment of a model community school system for Indians, and "the enrollment of every 4- and 5-year-old Indian child in a pre-school program by 1971."

The need for these programs, and for the extension of full citizenship to the Indian American, is as great now as on the day that the President made his statement to the Congress. In light of this, it is tragic that the Senate Appropriations Committee recommends an additional \$2,342,000 cut in the funds approved by the House for Indian education and welfare.

Ten percent of American Indians over age 14 have had no schooling at all. Nearly 60 percent have less than an eighth-grade education. Half of our Indian children do not finish high school today, double the national average. Many of those Indians attending school are plagued by language barriers, by isolation in remote areas, and by lack of a tradition of academic achievement.

As a result of this, Indian literacy rates are among the lowest in the Nation, the unemployment rate among Indians is nearly 40 percent—more than 10 times the national average, and thousands of Indians who have migrated into the

cities find themselves untrained for jobs and unprepared for urban life.

Too often, the Indian American of today is homeless; as President Johnson said, "an alien."

The policy of the Federal Government concerning the Indian American has not been in the best interests of the Indian. The 1950 goal of "termination" is again being mentioned, apparently without an appreciation or understanding of what the term implies or what the Indian desires, let alone consideration for treaty obligations of our Government. "Termination," implying assimilation, is not the answer for the Indian or for the Nation, and pursuit of such a policy will not advance the interest of anyone. Alvin M. Josephy, Jr., in his book, "The Indian Heritage of America," discussed this issue and stated:

The history of federal-Indian relations, since the final pacification of the Plains Tribes, reflects a self-defeating zigzag course of constantly altering programs, all of them designed to lead to Indian assimilation, rather than to the establishment of viable economic bases for the growth of healthy, self-governing, self-sustaining Indian communities within the body politic of the American nation.

A few months ago, the Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma received national publicity. Hearings on the incidents were subsequently held by the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs. While the hearings were useful for some purposes, unfortunately, the central issue of our Indian school policy was overshadowed by other issues. In a letter to the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Robert Bennett, I outlined important areas of reform which should be seriously considered. In my letter I stressed the need to allow more participation by the Indian in the education of his children and the need to improve the curriculum. I ask unanimous consent that my letter to Commissioner Bennett be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 8, 1969.

HON. ROBERT BENNETT,

Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

DEAR BOB: I am most disturbed by the internal report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs investigation of the Indian school at Chilocco, as it was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the request of Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana. This is a very serious matter in my mind, justifying the suspension of the Superintendent and Principal of the school, which I understand has been done, pending further and more detailed investigation by the BIA and the FBI. I desire to have copies of the reports of these investigations immediately upon their completion. There is no question this further investigation is required and that prompt action should be taken to make certain that there is no mistreatment of the children in this school or in any other BIA school.

Further, Bob, I hope that this present case concerning the Chilocco Indian school will give impetus to changes which I have long advocated in the Indian education program of the BIA.

First, I hope that at long last you now will be able to convince the Bureau of the Budget and the President that Indian Educa-

tion ought to be the best education available anywhere in America—and that it, therefore, ought to be funded for the first time at appropriate levels. It ought to be funded at levels which would permit the highest quality personnel and curriculum, and these schools ought to be showcases of leading educational thought and practice. Anything less is no longer tolerable.

Second, I think it is imperative, as I have stated several times before, that we stop transferring these young Indian kids clear across the country to strange locations and communities, away from their homes, tribes and familiar surroundings. Provision ought to be made for the schooling of these Indian young people near their own homes.

Third, as I have long and strongly advocated, local school boards ought to be set up for every Indian school administered by the BIA, with the membership of each board made up of people who are members of the tribes represented in the student body. This will insure that the school programs will be more relevant to the lives of the students and will give Indian parents a greater degree of control over the destinies of their children—a greater degree of self-determination, which is absolutely required for all Indians in this and other aspects of their lives. In line with this requirement, each school should employ teacher aides from the local Indian communities, and the personnel and faculty of each school ought to be required to undergo intensive training in regard to the background, history and culture of the tribes with which they will be dealing. This kind of pride in heritage ought to permeate the school philosophy and be a part of its curriculum.

Fourth, I believe that we can make better use of some of the Indian schools in Oklahoma than we are now making. At the present time, only 141 of the 1025 students attending Chilocco school are from Oklahoma, with the remainder from the northwest and Alaska. Only 139 of the 250 students attending the Concho school are from Oklahoma. Only 52 of the 206 students at the Fort Sill school are from Oklahoma. And only 48 of the 307 students attending the Riverside school are from Oklahoma. I recommend that you immediately appoint a task force, involving Indians in the areas involved and local and state officials, to recommend concerning the better use of these facilities. One or more of these schools might be discontinued as boarding schools, and turned into vocational-technical training schools or adjuncts of higher educational institutions, with preference for Indians. But Indian schools everywhere in the country ought to be looked at also by another, national, task force, and the example of Jones Academy in Oklahoma, run by the BIA, where the students live but go to school in the local public schools, might be duplicated in other areas, thereby doing a more humane and relevant job of caring for and educating the Indian young people they serve.

As I said earlier, I would like to have a full report on the Chilocco situation at once, with your detailed statement as to the actions which are to be taken there. I would also like to have your response to the above suggestions more general in nature, but nonetheless very pressing.

Sincerely yours,

FRED R. HARRIS,
U.S. Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the cuts made by the House and by the Senate Appropriations Committee reflect adherence to old policies and dim hopes for improvement in the future. The biggest cut of \$2,300,000 is for kindergarten programs for some 107 schools and would affect some 3,000 students. Statistics reveal that between one-half and two-thirds of the Indian children enter

schools either as non-English speakers or with a very limited command of the English language. This fact, coupled with the basic cultural differences between the Indian and non-Indian, make it imperative that the Indian youth be provided an appropriate kindergarten program.

Neither can cuts totaling \$800,000 in funds for improvement of the curriculum be justified. When the level of attainment of the Indian youth is below the national average and the average amount of schooling of Indian children is 5 years, we must not cut, but increase and better our programs. Improvement of the curriculum programs, development of curriculum materials, and the initiation of a system for research and evaluation of the Indian education program are imperative if the failures of the present system are to be eliminated.

The cut of \$300,000 for the initiation of a system for research and evaluation of Indian education programs suggests that the present system is adequate. This we know is not true, and we should be willing to make a systematic study of the problem, rather than proceed merely on the hope that what has not worked in the past will be effective now.

Important new philosophy is involved in the \$300,000 item for development and establishment of Indian boards of education which was cut.

As I indicated earlier today, crucial to the improvement of the present school system is recognition of the fact that the Indian must be given the right to participate in the administration of his schools.

In the late 19th century the Cherokee and Creek tribes were operating their own schools. The accomplishments of those schools were remarkable. The level of education the Cherokees and Creeks attained was comparable, and in certain fields superior, to the level of education in the surrounding non-Indian States. Later, the Federal Government considered it necessary to close the schools and assume the responsibility for making the decisions for these tribes and educating their children. Rather than improve the level of education, this takeover did just the opposite.

There are other items which should be restored. I am particularly interested, for example, in the full funding of the community development program. Suffice it to say now, that I certainly urge approval of the pending amendment.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment to restore \$4.6 million in funds for the education of Indian youth of America. This would bring the appropriation for this vital activity in line with the request of the Nixon administration.

The deplorable conditions facing too many American Indians today are a disgrace to our country. The American Indian has been suppressed and exploited to the point where he is now often among the most poverty stricken of our country. Forty percent of American Indians are unemployed—more than 10 times the national average—and many more are underemployed. The average rate of school dropouts is twice as high

among Indian youths as the national average—50 percent do not finish high school. More than 60 percent of American Indian families, some 50,000, live in substandard dwellings, often in huts, shanties, and abandoned automobiles. Seeking the American dream, thousands of Indians have traveled into our cities only to face worse living conditions than in rural areas and often fewer employment opportunities. Perhaps the average age of death best symbolizes his plight: The American Indian dies after only 44 years, while the rest of us have an excellent chance to live 20 or 30 years beyond that.

The special and dismal plight of the American Indian can be traced to our failure to make adequate provisions for him in the most important area of Federal assistance—education.

The Congress has over and over again acknowledged the importance of education to an individual to prepare him for self-fulfillment and competition in the adult world, and we have acknowledged and accepted the responsibility of Government at all levels to help prepare our youth for such fulfillment by the establishment of the many and various Federal education assistance programs such as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, the Vocational Education Act, and the National Defense Education Act.

But somehow we have failed to provide the same educational opportunities for the American Indian. The question of the quality and effectiveness of educational programs for Indian children should be of concern to our entire Nation. We cannot hope to find solutions to the vast problems of our Indians unless we start at the beginning—unless we start with the small child and make superior educational opportunities available to him all the way to adulthood so that he can also have equal opportunity for employment, a decent income, and the chance for a full and rewarding life in his own country.

A substantial portion of the funds restored by this amendment will support kindergartens in public schools serving Indian children. I understand that this program will reach 3,000 children in 107 schools. In Wisconsin, 20 children in the Hayward area will be able to attend kindergarten.

I strongly urge the Senate to approve this amendment.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I would like to speak briefly in support of the amendment which I have offered, together with Senator KENNEDY and others, to restore \$4 million to this appropriations bill for Indian education.

It is only too obvious that in the past the education of our American Indian children has been sadly neglected, and in many cases this has led to tragic consequences. Experience has shown us that this is an inexcusable waste of manpower and brainpower, and the Nation can ill-afford to continue this situation. It is time that the education of all of our Indian students must be upgraded rather than further downgraded.

In order to accomplish this, it will, indeed, require additional funds, and that

is the basic purpose of my amendment. While many might suggest that the Nation cannot afford these additional funds at the present time, I suggest to you that exactly opposite is the case. In my opinion, the Nation cannot afford to continue to ignore the educational needs of our American Indians. While the rather modest amount proposed in the amendment will certainly not solve all of the educational ills, it will, I believe, be of substantial benefit. It will provide the training of teachers and will provide some badly needed kindergarten facilities.

The merits of this amendment are quite obvious, and I do hope it will be accepted and approved by the Senate today.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, I support the amendment restoring these funds. I do so because of the educational and welfare programs badly needed in some regions of the country—nowhere more so than on Indian reservations in Arizona and throughout the Southwest. It is a proven fact that Indians are among the Nation's most educationally disadvantaged groups and I have urged on numerous occasions, primarily as a result of my work on the Special Subcommittee on Indian Education, that Government should underwrite the cost of making more educational services available to our Indian population.

I am acutely aware of the need for curtailment of our expenditures and for getting our financial house in order, but the need for Indian educational and training programs is so great that I must support the request for a restoration of these funds. It seems to me that this is an area which least of all should be the subject of unnecessary cuts in funds.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. YARBOROUGH) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. McCARTHY) be added as cosponsors of this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I have one or two points I should like to discuss on this matter. With the distinguished chairman of the committee, I, too, share the reservations he expressed on some of them, but I am perfectly willing to go along with the compromise agreement which has been worked out at the new figure.

Before I do this, I should like to point out something about the experience we have had in South Dakota, and in the committee itself, in connection with the whole program of Indian education.

Most of the Indians in this country are concentrated in about seven States, of which South Dakota is one. I think our Indian population is either the third or the fourth largest of any of the Indian populations in this country.

We have found that the different kinds of curricula which are sometimes under discussion, and which probably will come under the purview of the various appropriations, are generally two in character; namely, one school of thought seems to hold that the job of Indian education, functioning under the BIA, is to try to educate them so as they simply will become better Indians. The other school of thought is that the job of the BIA, and those charged with education, is to educate Indians to become better citizens with better opportunities to become more effective and more prosperous citizens as well.

I attach myself to that second school of thought.

We have had experimentation, studies, and guidance from people in non-Indian areas as to what is good in the educational activities of Indians for a long time. For a century and a half we have been experimenting with different theories of teaching Indian children Indian dancing, how to make sandals, how to engage in Indian crafts of all kinds; and at the end of the road, they are still unable to get an economic status because they are not equipped to serve in the regular American society of which they are a part.

Thus, I look a little askance at what might result from some of the items which we are going to adopt and take to conference.

The \$400,000 for 92 special personnel to improve curriculum programs. For example, I wonder what is involved in that.

In South Dakota, we have found that by using the regular State courses of study, that everybody studies, whether he is a black man, a white man—an Irishman, a Norwegian, or a German, when he goes to school, he studies the State courses of study so that he is equipped to function as one fully prepared to take part as an American citizen in his community. When he goes to school, he is not diverted from mastering a course of study by extracurricular activities involving sandal making, Indian dancing, and other sideline activities of that kind or other special school programs selected for him because of his national background.

I do not know what the 92 special personnel will do to improve the curriculum programs; but it seems to me when we provide fully, a completely integrated school for an Indian child to get the same teachers that the white child gets, where the Indian child studies the same curricula as a non-Indian child, our problem is primarily not in curriculum improvements but in the early stages of an Indian child's school experience.

The Headstart programs have done a fine job on the reservations to help Indian children get ready to study in school, and it is also important to give them special guidance programs to get them ready for college. But it weakens their chances to go to college if we handicap them with curricula especially designed for Indians while they are in high school.

Therefore, Mr. President, I should like to issue a word of warning about the 92 special personnel who are going to dream up these curriculum proposals.

The same thing holds true of the \$400,000 item for development curriculum material, because the material, the books, and the accessories which we should provide are the same identical ones we get in the school of a non-Indian. The integrated school takes care of both elements. We provide that they take the prescribed courses of study so as to become a fully trained American citizen. We do not try to give them special training because of their color, background, or previous culture. We want them, at the end of the road, to be an American citizen. We are very proud of the fact that South Dakota has provided America with its first Indian Member of Congress; namely, Representative BEN REIFEL of South Dakota. He is half Sioux. He was brought up under an educational system that fully equipped him for a life of service and when the time came to run for Congress, he ran as an American citizen. He was educated neither as an Indian nor a non-Indian. He had the same education as the rest.

Thus, as I said, I want to issue a word of warning for those theorists who think we should have special curriculums for our Indian children different from that of the rest of the citizenry, or to have some special, cultural material which will interfere with the work of mastering a regular high school education.

We have had no difficulty whatsoever with the areas out there in which Indians serve on school boards. They serve on several of these integrated educational institutions' school boards exactly as a white man serves. They serve there to provide the full education for a citizen. We do not want to start moving the clock backward now, after 150 years, to have different kinds of schools for Indians specially designed by well-meaning people who feel that if there is someone of a different color, he ought to have a different kind of school, different kinds of materials, different kinds of school boards.

We want the integration process to continue and not be retarded by well-meaning experimentation or by the expenditure of public funds by people who may dream up some untried theories in an attempt to help our Indian citizens.

There is in the bill an item of \$300,000 for research and evaluation of the Indian education program. Those of us who come from those areas, those of us who have served on the committee, those of us familiar with Indian problems know firsthand that they have been evaluating and experimenting and analyzing this matter for more than a century. I think, in the end, the idea that an Indian is entitled to the same kind of education as a non-Indian is the best course to follow.

So while I agreed to go along with the chairman in accepting the amendment, I want to issue this word of warning to those who will be spending the money. Let us not move the clock backward. Let us not move toward giving the Indian an education which does not make him merely a better American but also a better citizen. Do not handicap him by giving him an education which is designed simply to make him a better Indian.

I want to have this word of caution and counsel available to those who are once again going to spend a lot more of the Federal resources in evaluating and programming and studying and planning what kind of education should be given to our Indian people.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I am happy to yield.

Mr. STEVENS. I am glad the Senator expressed his reservation, because I would hope we could spend some time on the matter. I would only say that I think the purpose of the moneys that are sought is to put Indian education a little further ahead. As has been pointed out, in my State only 8 percent of Indian children graduate from high school, as opposed to 80 percent of our other children. We are convinced the reason is the curriculum. We are convinced that children who live in a rural area, in Alaska, where 99 percent of the population is Indian, cannot orient to Dick and Jane, to a new car with a garage, to a policeman at the corner, and to a cat that everyone plays with. Those materials that have been used for children in Indian schools are what have put them behind. They have never seen a car. They do not have policemen. They do not have kittens. That is a luxury they cannot afford.

If we are going to get to a point where the curriculums by the Federal Government for Indian children—which they have had for over a hundred years in my State—are meaningful at all in giving Indian children a chance, we are going to have to have experiments. In areas in my State over 60 percent of the welfare recipients are natives. The reason they are on welfare is that education has failed them. They cannot acclimate. They cannot move into the 21st century. They are still in the 19th century. Yet, they have been going to Federal schools for 100 years. I think it is high time we changed this.

For example, we have experienced a revolution through use of a pamphlet that one teacher felt compelled to change. She put together a little pamphlet which oriented these children toward their own experiences. They come from homes where the mother and father and all the other children speak another language. They cannot possibly be put in the first grade with my children. I think we should experiment. I think we should help my children learn their language and help those children learn our language.

If my State is to survive, the schools have to change, because there are now 8,000 in the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. There are 28,000 ready to go into them. If 28,000 were to go into them and only 8 percent of them are to graduate, and the great majority of them are to go on welfare, Alaska is going to be in a bad state of affairs.

I urge my colleague, as he goes into the conference, to keep an open mind and a warm heart for those people. Only in this way will they get an education. The Federal Government has failed in giving Indian children an education. That is why we feel something has to be changed in the Bureau of Indian Af-

fairs. It is not the Bureau of Indian Affairs but the system we should change. That is why we need the experimentation. I hope the Senator will keep an open mind.

Mr. MUNDT. I will keep an open mind, or I would not have acquiesced in the approval of the amendment. But I repeat, we do not have to learn the lessons of experience every few years or even with the advent of a new State. In our State, we have gone through all this. We have lived through the situation the Senator refers to, and worked it out satisfactorily, from the standpoint of giving Indians the kind of education that will equip them to live in the regular, organized society of which they are going to be a part.

If this money is going to be spent in helping these Indians cross the bridge, into the elementary school and the high school, and then the next bridge, from the high school into the college, that is fine. But it seems to me that, in terms of incentives, the task of taking care of bilingual problems and learning English, makes sense and has a considerable amount of appeal. We have corrected many mistakes in over 100 years of experimentation, and I wanted to be sure we did not undertake them all over again, every time there is a new State or every time some other group of Indians come into the picture.

I realize that Alaska is a young State. Perhaps they have not been able to work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs as long as we have. Perhaps they have not been able to experiment with the schools to bring them together. But I want to point out the success story which has occurred and the danger and the handicaps we are going up against when we try to devise a special educational output for Indians which, when the children get to maturity, may not result in the same educational background and understanding as that of any other citizen of the community.

Mr. MONTTOYA. Mr. President, I have been very much interested in the colloquy that has been taking place with respect to the education of the American Indian. I have just returned from a tour of the Navajo reservation, where I spoke with many Navajos and had a panel discussion with them about their problems. I live between two Indian pueblos. I know almost every Indian in those two pueblos. Throughout the years, I have seen the type of education which they have received. During recent years, I have seen efforts made to try to improve their education with the use of new approaches.

For many years, the Federal Government has had schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs located long distances from where the Indians actually lived. In many instances, the Indian children have been taken 50, 60, or 80 miles to a boarding school, there to be taught by BIA teachers. Many BIA teachers are not as qualified as are teachers in the public school system. That is not to say that others are not qualified or are not good teachers, but I say there is no uniformity in requiring high qualifications on the part of teachers whom the BIA employs to educate Indian children.

For many years, we have heard educators and also many people interested in minorities say that children who have a

language handicap, or whose language is the language of their parents' mother tongue, should forget the mother tongue and begin to speak English right away. Yes, this idea was sold to educators for many years. Now the pattern is changing, because that system did not work. Many children who began their schooling by speaking only Spanish or Indian could not immediately convert to the English language. Therefore, their progress was delayed when compared with that of children who had no language barrier.

Because we recognized this difficulty, the Senator from Texas (Mr. YARBOROUGH) and I, and other Senators, introduced the Bilingual Education Act of 1967, which provides for the teaching of two languages to children who are handicapped in speaking the English language. We have initiated trial programs throughout the country to see if new techniques cannot be devised so that the handicapped children can join the mainstream of their classmates and move up the ladder of educational progress, not be left behind.

The American Indian suffers a great handicap because he comes from an environment that is totally different from the environment in which other Americans live. He comes into a completely new atmosphere to which he has never been exposed, and because he does, he is shy. He lacks the power to communicate; therefore, he enters the classroom with an inferiority complex and cannot go up progressively, as do his counterparts in other areas of the American educational system.

That is what we in Congress have to recognize: that more emphasis must be placed upon the education of the American Indian because of his environment, and because of his strong desire, after he receives an education, to go back to the pueblo, to the hogan, or to the reservation. This seems to be bred into the American Indian, and we must do something to induce him to join the mainstream of America, to make him feel that he belongs, to arouse in him the competitive spirit.

In my home county in New Mexico, we recognized this problem many years ago, and we went to the Indian Pueblo leaders and asked them, "Do you want to join our public schools? We want you."

They agreed to join with us, and we integrated those Indians, in my county, into the public school system.

They are doing marvelously well. We have a vocational training center there for them, operated under our public school system. It is working; and those young Indians, even the youngsters coming out of kindergarten, speak English almost from the very first year. They are able to communicate. They have lost their bashfulness. They have joined the mainstream; and that is what this experiment is about.

That is why I commend the chairman of the subcommittee for accepting the amendment with respect to kindergarten instruction. It is vitally needed, Mr. President. It is indispensable that the young Indian receive some preschool instruction, to enable him to join the mainstream in his classroom.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point.

Mr. MONTTOYA. I yield.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator thanked me undeservedly for accepting the amendment to put the kindergartens in public schools. That \$2.3 million is a budget item. As such, I did accept it. There are some kindergartens in the public schools at the present time. The question was as to the level of funding.

The Senator from Oklahoma made an impassioned appeal to add more money and fund the program at a higher level, but I wish to point out in fairness to the Senator from New Mexico that the House of Representatives did not concur in that, so the matter will be in conference. We shall do our best to sustain this item.

I stated in my initial presentation that I thought there was merit in extending these kindergartens to public schools, provided they were not otherwise taken care of out of elementary school funds. The Senator from Oklahoma assured me that they were not, at least in his State, taken care of out of any other elementary school funds for public schools, and that was part of my reason for accepting it. But I do not want the Senator from New Mexico to feel that simply because it is in the bill at this time, ultimately it will remain there, because the House of Representatives took the entire amount of \$2.3 million out. We will do our best to sustain the item in conference.

Mr. MONTTOYA. I understood that.

Mr. BIBLE. I just wanted to be sure the Senator understood.

Mr. MONTTOYA. I also commend the chairman and the other members of the subcommittee for taking full cognizance of the paucity of funds recommended in the budget by the administration for the construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project. The House of Representatives added \$2 million at my request. The Senate subcommittee recommended that we retain the additional \$2 million. The full committee approved the increase, and it is now in the bill.

However, Mr. President, while I recognize the generosity and the good consideration which the committee has given to this Navajo Indian irrigation project, I wish to state for the RECORD that unless this program gets back to its original schedule, we shall not ultimately finish the Navajo Indian irrigation project before the year 2000 or beyond even though originally scheduled for completion in the late 1970's. By that time the original authorization of \$135 million will be far too small. We have already increased the authorization to \$175 million this year, and we shall have to increase it even more due to the increased costs that will accrue because of the years of delay on this project.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a table showing the funding record up to date and the percentage of completion, which was 17 percent as of April 1, 1969.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FUNDING OF THE PROJECT

Unlike most Bureau of Reclamation Projects, in the case of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project annual appropriations are

made by the Congress *directly* to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as a *total budget* for all BIA programs.

The BIA then budgets its funds, to include those for the NHP.

NIIP funds are then turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation for construction of the Project.

The present funding problem is explained in the following Table and footnotes:

COMPARISON OF PROGRAMED WITH ACTUAL
APPROPRIATION FUNDS

Fiscal year	Programed funds		Actual appropriation	
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative
1964----	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
1965----	9,000,000	10,800,000	4,700,000	6,500,000
1966----	12,000,000	22,800,000	6,500,000	13,000,000
1967----	13,000,000	35,800,000	6,500,000	19,500,000
1968----	18,000,000	53,800,000	5,300,000	24,800,000
1969----	20,000,000	73,800,000	3,500,000	28,300,000

¹ In BIA budget request for 1968-69. Above table shows rate of appropriation at about half the rate at which funds were scheduled. If program schedule were followed, the 1969 amount would be \$20,000,000 instead of disastrously low sum of \$3,500,000.

Note: Planned completion date was 1979. Present projected completion date is 1996.

Mr. MONTROYA. I state for the information of the Senate that in the year 1868, the Federal Government transferred the Navajo Indians from the eastern plains of New Mexico to the western plains now occupied by the Navajo Reservation, and they were put on the most desolate land that man could conceive. There they have lived up to now. They live in hogans.

They have no farming except in one isolated area. This is why we passed the Navajo Indian irrigation project. When the Government moved them from the eastern plains of New Mexico to the western desolate area, a treaty was entered into between the U.S. Government and the Navajo Nations.

Under this treaty, the Federal Government pledged that it would provide agricultural lands for the Navajo, that it would provide seeds, that it would provide education, and that it would provide many other things, including health and health care.

It was not until recently that we have tried to do something about fulfilling the obligations of this treaty.

I hope that Congress becomes aware that to delay the construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project would be to delay compliance with the firm obligations of the treaty.

A delay in the construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project through proper funding would be compounding an injustice that has been perpetrated against the Navajo Indian by the Government.

It is about time that we recognize our responsibility and resort to our moral sense of conscience and say to the Navajo Indians: "We are going to get on the right track of performance. And we are going to do whatever we can for you."

I ask my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Nevada, who knows about the problem, if we can anticipate better funding for the Navajo Indian irrigation project in the future?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I wish I could be safe in saying yes in answer to that question. I would hope that we

could. However, I cannot guarantee it, of course. As the Senator knows too well, this happens to be an unbudgeted item. I am not sure that the administration will spend the amount if it is provided in the bill. It is in the bill. I think it should be. Work on the project should be programed at such a rate that it is finally constructed a long time before the year 2000. However, I cannot guarantee that.

I have several projects in Nevada that I would like to have funded at a faster rate. However, in view of the fiscal situation we face, we all have problems. I think that the Senator's problem is one of the most severe and is one that cries out as much as any we have had recently for some help.

It is for that reason that we have added \$2 million. I hope that we can fund it in the future at a higher level. However, I cannot guarantee that.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, I thank my good friend, the Senator from Nevada. I mention that my concern for the Navajo stems from personal observation of and experience with their situation.

I know it would surprise the Members of the Senate that many of these Indians have to haul water 30 or 35 miles to their hogans on the Navajo reservation. That is how serious the situation is on the Navajo reservation.

Many of those Indians if they get sick cannot go to a hospital unless they go through rocky trails on a horse-drawn wagon. And by the time they get to the hospital, many of them die.

It is about time that we take cognizance of all these things that are happening within the continental limits of the United States of America.

I thank the distinguished chairman for the consideration he has given to all of this funding with respect to the American Indian.

I think the committee did a fine job. I am not trying to criticize the committee. I am not trying to criticize anyone. I merely say by way of exhortation that we should continue to give attention to the problems of the American Indian in every respect—in the field of education, in the field of health care, and in the field of job opportunities.

Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I appreciate the sentiments of the Senator from New Mexico with respect to the work in this very difficult field of Indian education.

We are all trying to do the same thing, I am sure. It gets down to how best to do it. I hope that what we have done today will hold up in conference and that the final figure will be helpful toward giving the Indian people better education and better opportunities in the future.

Mr. President, are there further amendments?

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I do not have an amendment ready to offer. However, I may. First, I would like to engage in a colloquy with the Senator from Nevada regarding the National Council on Indian Opportunity.

Mr. BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. DOMINICK. Last year we appropriated \$100,000 for the Council by amending the HUD bill, I believe.

Because of the problems of getting funding and staff, not very much happened in 1968, the first year of the council's operation. In a statement last fall to the National Congress of American Indians President Nixon pledged continuation of the National Council, and included \$300,000 in his budget request for fiscal 1970.

The committee has cut out the \$300,000. I gather, if I am correct—and perhaps the Senator can comment on this—that the major influence in making this reduction was the fact that we did not have authorizing legislation enacted at that time.

Mr. BIBLE. That was the main reason I voted as I did.

Mr. DOMINICK. On September 13, the Senate did pass the authorizing legislation requested by the Nixon administration.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOMINICK. I believe the Senator from Nevada supported it.

Mr. BIBLE. That is a correct statement. I supported it, and I believe it passed the Senate on September 13.

Mr. DOMINICK. The House has not yet passed authorizing legislation.

Mr. BIBLE. That is my information. And I am advised by the staff people that they have canceled their hearings on this very bill and that as of this moment no arrangements have been made for further hearings. This is what my staff people tell me.

Mr. DOMINICK. It is my understanding from the executive department downtown that additional effort is being made to get action by the House of Representatives on this authorizing legislation. Whether this effort will be successful, I frankly do not know. However, they are trying their best to get something done.

Is my understanding correct that in the event authorizing legislation is passed by the House, the Senator from Nevada would then have no objection to its being funded in order to be able to implement the work of this important national council?

Mr. BIBLE. Was the question whether, if the House passed the authorizing legislation and it were enacted into law, I would have any objection to putting the money in the bill?

Mr. DOMINICK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BIBLE. I would have none. Actually, it would not really come before me in this time sequence where we are always bedeviled by last minute requests. And this happens to fall in that category. But it would be a supplemental appropriation to be heard before the chairman of the Supplemental Appropriations Committee, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD). The Senator from West Virginia has been on the floor faithfully all day. However, I do not see him in the Chamber at the moment.

I would have no objection to its being put in as a supplemental item. I think that we must have the necessary framework on which to hang appropriations.

Mr. DOMINICK. The reason I brought the matter up is that the 25th anniversary convention of the National Congress of American Indians begins on October 6. That will be an extremely important meeting. And the Indians are looking for some method of leadership so that they can be assured of developing themselves both economically and educationally.

Representatives of the national council will be in attendance. After having had assurances from President Nixon and personal meetings and correspondence from Vice President AGNEW, it would be particularly unfortunate if Congress just suddenly indicated that it was not going to support the council. I think this could have a very adverse effect on all the efforts we are trying to make.

It is for that reason that I wanted to enter into this colloquy—to show that the reason for lack of a Senate appropriation is a technical one rather than anything else. The House has not acted on the authorizing legislation. The assurance of the Senator from Nevada is that if the House acts, then he would be happy to support, before whatever committee it is, an appropriation of whatever amount is required at that point.

Mr. BIBLE. Whatever amount is properly justified. That is the only qualification I would make. The authorizing language, as it was reported by the Senate Interior Committee, was \$300,000. As the Senator knows, that is almost always the ceiling. Whether they can justify and economically use the full amount, I do not know. But whatever amount can be economically used, I would have no hesitancy at all in supporting, and I so indicate in the earlier colloquy on the same subject during the debate on this bill.

Mr. DOMINICK. I appreciate that very much. Knowing the chairman so well, I know that he means every word that he is saying.

This is important, I think. One of the problems with which we are going to be faced by virtue of no appropriations in this bill is the question of the interim staffing of the National Council. I do not really know the answer to that. How are they going to be able to get the money to keep the staff moving? I think this is important, because they are developing long-range plans and policies at this time, and without any money it is going to be pretty hard if not impossible to keep a staff together.

Mr. BIBLE. This is true. I think every staff member looks forward to pay day, as does the U.S. Senator. I hope we can work this matter out.

Mr. DOMINICK. I thank the Senator from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. I should like to ask a question of the distinguished chairman of the committee, and I refer him to page 16 of the committee report.

It is my understanding that in the House report, the House committee recommends an increase of some \$563,000 over the budget estimate to provide ad-

ditional funds under authority contained in section 4(b) of the act for research on pollack fishing off the northeast coast of the United States.

As the chairman of the committee may be aware, the great percentage of the New England fishing industry depends on haddock, and particularly in the last 2 or 3 years there has been a very serious deterioration in those supplies.

In 1960, New England fishermen landed 93 percent of the fish caught on the New England continental shelf, with the remainder landed by Canadians. Just 5 years later, New England fishermen landed only 35 percent of the fish, with the Russians catching more than all other nations combined.

Total landings by New England fishermen dropped from 852 million pounds in 1960 to 687 million pounds in 1966. They are still dropping. In 1967, the eight major ports in New England experienced a 19-percent decline in food fish and a 4-percent decline in industrial fish. And 1968 was a disaster year. In Massachusetts alone, total fish landings were at their lowest level since 1924.

The pressure on haddock at Georges Bank has been so severe that the International Commission on the North Atlantic Fisheries recently found it necessary to declare a moratorium, recognizing that this is the only way to save severely depleted stocks. The consequence has been an even greater need for fishermen to turn to new and underutilized species. But the decline of the last several years has left them without the resources to do so, victims of a relentless vicious circle.

For one reason or another, there really has not been a comprehensive marketing effort made for pollack, to try to show its attractiveness to the consumer. Nor has there been research on how best to fish for pollack, which is available in abundant supply. As a result, we find part of the reason for a decline in our fishing fleet up there is this crisis—overfishing of haddock, and failure to turn to new species.

The situation has reached crisis proportions. A number of us in New England appealed to the Secretary of the Interior to find that this was a disaster area, under the definition of 4(b), and the Secretary of the Interior did so. It was the hope, therefore, that resources might be available for such a study on the researching of pollack.

Therefore, as I understand, the House figure was increased by this figure of \$563,000, and it is my understanding that this goal will be achieved by the utilization of funds which exist both within this budget and within other resources, such as the Saltonstall-Kennedy bill. Would the chairman clarify this matter?

Mr. BIBLE. I understand the problem very well, and I am completely in sympathy with it.

I thought the Appropriations Committee had pretty well recognized the crisis to which the Senator alludes and that we had taken proper action.

The figures I have—and I believe they are correct—show that very recently \$200,000 was allocated for the pollack program, plus an additional \$200,000

which is to be allocated from the management and investigations activity which are in this bill, which will soon find its way, we hope, to the White House. In addition, there is \$74,000 from the Saltonstall-Kennedy funds. So there will be available, in a short period of time, approximately \$474,000 to take care of this problem. It seemed to the committee that this was an adequate amount.

I am well aware of the House item, and I assure the Senator from Massachusetts that this is one of the items that are in conference. So if there are differences of opinion as between what the Senator from Nevada is saying and what the House conferees or the House members of the Appropriations Committee have in mind, I am sure this is an item that can be resolved rather quickly in a conference.

Mr. KENNEDY. I appreciate the explanation of the chairman of the committee.

As I understand, that reaches a figure of some \$474,000. The House figure for the pollack research was \$563,000. There does not seem to be a wide disagreement. I think that the understanding that the funds for the \$474,000 will come from those three different areas, or three different items, which the Senator from Nevada has enumerated here, is much more reassuring to those of us who are very much concerned about this pollack problem.

Mr. BIBLE. I understand the Senator's concern, and rightly so.

Mr. KENNEDY. Could I direct the chairman's attention to one other item?

Mr. BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. KENNEDY. It is on page 15 of the report, at the lower part of the page. It reads:

The committee approves the amount of direct appropriation (\$314,000) for the economics subactivity of the "Marketing and technology" activity. However, it does not recommend an increase of \$400,000 in the use of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds to start studies on factors affecting fishermen as far as probability of catches is concerned.

As I understand from our good friends in the fishing industry, both on the west coast and the east coast, they are concerned as to whether the members of the committee who would meet in conference would have an open mind about that language, and they are distressed by the inclusion of it in the report.

Mr. BIBLE. I am sure that would be the case. We were expressing our opinion as we saw it.

I think the Senator from Massachusetts recognizes, as do all of us who work in the legislative field, that we have studies on studies. This may well be an indicated study. This would be subject to final settlement as between the conferees of the House and the conferees of the Senate.

One of the problems that troubled us was that this led into a many year program, with a cost of a number of million dollars. But it would still be subject to conference when we meet with conferees.

Mr. KENNEDY. I do not want to delay the Senate in its action on the bill. I wish to include a short paragraph that

was a part of the Report on Marine Science Affairs which was printed earlier this year. It stated:

One of the factors which has contributed to the decline of our fishing industry is a tangle of Federal, State and local laws and regulations which were originally designed to conserve species, reduce conflicts among multiple users of the coastal waters or among groups of commercial fishermen, or to protect certain limited interests, but which have increased costs and inhibited efficiency of fishing by retarding application of contemporary technology and limited fishing areas.

It seems to me that if we at least provided some flexibility for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to use Saltonstall-Kennedy funds, if they make a determination to consider whether that is an overlapping and duplication of Federal, State, and local laws, it might be helpful.

I feel that the \$400,000 would be a justifiable expenditure if it can contribute to providing an operational environment for our fishermen which would allow them to reduce harvest costs.

The only import of my inquiry was to see if the committee had an open mind.

Mr. BIBLE. I am sure they do as to all of these problems. It is difficult to determine where studies should be made.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on final passage.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Interior appropriations bill is one of the most important of all the money bills to the State of Montana. The activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior agencies and bureaus have a very direct relationship to the welfare and development of my State. Being perfectly candid this year's mood of budget cutting and economy is going to be a little rough on the Western States. However, I recognize the national situation and Federal spending cannot go on without some control. This is something we will have to and can live with.

There is one area which I felt deserving of an exception from "no new start" policy this year. We are postponing what I hope will be no more than 1 fiscal year, the most promising new industrial technique in power generation that has been developed in this century. I refer to magnetohydrodynamics, or MHD, a new way of using coal and natural gas to generate electric power.

MHD is an exciting process because it is without the air and water pollution that is associated with conventional fossil-fueled plants and without the thermal pollution of water that is causing so much concern in the United States. This process of converting heat energy into electrical energy results in an abundant supply of low-cost power. In brief it is

low cost, efficient and an absolute minimum of air or water pollution.

My colleague, the Senator from Montana, LEE METCALF, and I are especially interested in the MHD process because it can make use of the tremendous deposits of low-grade coal that exist in eastern Montana and adjoining States. In addition to the economic benefits the rapidly increasing power needs of the Pacific Northwest and Midwest could probably be met most economically from a combination of MHD plants and extra-high-voltage transmission lines from the coal fields to populated areas.

The MHD process is not an American project alone. Ironically, work on this U.S.-developed process is proceeding far more rapidly in Russia and Japan than it is here. I understand that a 75-megawatt Russian plant near Moscow is nearly complete. What we are proposing to have constructed in Montana is a 30-megawatt pilot plant and an expenditure of \$40 to \$50 million over a 5-year period. A federally financed pilot plant is necessary because a private firm cannot recoup the high developmental costs since large-scale benefits are far in the future and spread across the spectrum of society. Private industry is interested, but at the present they are not willing to spend the money.

The Montana congressional delegation sought an initial appropriation of \$1.7 million for the current fiscal year. The project would be under the Office of Coal Research. During the first year's effort, primary expenditures would be for research, planning, and special work in the area of air and water pollution abatement. It is anticipated that a pilot plant would very possibly lead to commercial plants by the mid or late 1970's. The eventual goal is to have a 30-megawatt pilot plant constructed in eastern Montana. The pilot facility would be followed by commercial plants elsewhere.

Mr. President, I firmly believe that it is in the best interests of our Nation to proceed with this project as rapidly as possible. I am informed that it is enthusiastically supported within the Department of the Interior. A detailed record has been made before both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. If it is the wisdom of the Congress that this program be postponed 1 year, let it be no longer. National concern about water and air pollution, power shortages, and resource development underscore the need to proceed with the MHD pilot plant as rapidly as possible.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a series of letters printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which document the need and interest in MHD and especially the interest and support given by the Montana Congressional Delegation.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, D.C., August 22, 1968.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Secretary Stewart Udall has informed us that development of

a magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) electric power system might not begin next year because of proposed budget reductions. Enclosed is a copy of a letter from him regarding this matter.

We would consider further delay of this development very unwise. The 10 megawatt prototype MHD electric power generator being contemplated by the Department of Interior will require about four years on construct. We urge you to include \$10 million in the Fiscal 1970 budget requests to be utilized during a four-year period for construction so this pilot utility plant can be in operation by 1975.

We also hope you will consider Montana as the most logical site for such a plant. This would be consistent with the Senate recommendation in the report on the Department of Interior appropriation bill for Fiscal 1967 which urged more development and research for coal reserves in Eastern Montana. As you know, Montana has 10 per cent of the nation's coal reserves and is expected to be the nation's largest producer of coal by 1980. Development of these reserves has been delayed because of shortage of water in the area but MHD generators could utilize these rich coal veins without great amounts of water.

Montanans would welcome development of these coal reserves, especially with the knowledge their reserves were being utilized by a method which would not add to air and water pollution and would increase by 50 per cent the amount of useful energy obtained from a pound of fuel. They would be pleased to help reverse the flow of people from rural regions to urban centers in search of jobs and would anticipate attracting industry by offering the lowest possible cost for power.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senator.
LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senator.

U.S. SENATE,
August 22, 1968.

HON. STEWART UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thanks for your letter regarding development of a magnetohydrodynamic electric power system.

Although I realize that the Department of Interior is working under fiscal reductions, I hope the Fiscal 1970 budget will include enough money at least to begin development of this system.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter that Senator Mansfield and I wrote to President Johnson requesting that \$10 million be included in next year's budget.

I was pleased to learn that construction of a lignite gasification pilot plant is scheduled to begin next year.

Very truly yours,

LEE METCALF.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1968.

HON. STEWART UDALL,
Secretary, Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR STEW: Because of timing, I wish to again address myself to the matter of obtaining Department of the Interior approval of the Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) project.

First of all, I am well aware of the severe budget limitations under which the Department is operating. Even with this in mind, it would seem to me that the project certainly could be approved and proceed on a limited funding basis for at least the first year. As you know, the Montana Congressional delegation is interested in seeing such a plant located in Montana.

As you may recall, several years ago at my request the Senate Committee on Appropriations instructed the Department to place some emphasis on the development of the expansive coal fields in eastern Montana. Very little has been done. As soon as I learned of the MHD project, it seemed to me that this was a natural. This proposal is at a point where there is a need for a pilot plant. Montana has the vast coal resources. In addition, the MHD power station would be a great achievement for all concerned because of the absolute minimum of air pollution, a problem which plagues many of the coal generating plants now being constructed or in operation.

As I understand it, the ten megaton prototype MHD power generator being contemplated by the proposal now before you would require approximately four years to construct. This is a ten million dollar project. All of these funds would not be required in fiscal year 1970. I feel that the project should be approved and announced now. The first fiscal year would require approximately one million, two-hundred thousand dollars. The remaining funds could be allocated during the next three fiscal years.

Again, I wish to assure you of my personal knowledge of the very strong effort being made to hold down the budget at every level, but this is at the same time a rare opportunity to take a step forward in the utilization of vast coal resources in the West and also develop a prototype MHD generator which has proven to be successful in combating air pollution, a serious problem facing industrial areas, small and large, throughout the country. Your personal attention and cooperation in this matter would be sincerely appreciated by the entire Montana delegation.

With best personal wishes, I am
Sincerely yours,

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., May 8, 1969.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: We deeply regret the delay in responding to your letter of March 19, and wish to acknowledge receipt of your May 5 letter on the same subject.

We were impressed with your excellent analysis of the electric power resource and related transmission economics as it pertains to the Pacific Northwest and generally to the western area of the United States. This Department agrees that all interested agencies, Federal, public and private, should continually investigate the electric power resource and transmission situation to foster the delivery of ample supply of low-cost power to the consumer. The report "A Ten-Year Hydrothermal Power Program for the Pacific Northwest, January 1969" prepared by Bonneville Power Administration together with "Transmission Study 190, February 1968" prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation, Southwestern Power Administration, and Bonneville are examples of studies which lead to implementation of low-cost power development. The Public Power Council, a group of 106 publicly owned utilities in the Pacific Northwest, is considering the initiation of a study of potential electric power resources that will delve into the economics of all practical alternative energy sources. A prime portion of the PPC studies will include investigation of potential development of mine-mouth plants in low-cost coal areas in Montana, Wyoming and other Rocky Mountain and Missouri River Basin states. Other investigations involving possible import of Alaskan coal, potential Canadian coal resources, pressurized and boiling water reactors, development of prototype fast breeder reactors and prototype magneto-hydrodynamic fossil fuel

generation facilities may also be included in the Public Power Council programs.

We would like to respond to the particular points brought out in your letters. We agree that the report on the hydro-thermal program for the Pacific Northwest may have led you to the conclusion that nuclear generation was the major thermal power source considered. The "models" presented in the Appendix of the report do list a series of twenty nuclear plants. On the other hand, as stated elsewhere in the report, fossil fuel power resources or other thermal resources were considered to be alternatives to nuclear development. For example, the map on page 23 of the report shows two transmission interconnections "to the East" which are designated as possible future interties which would transmit fossil fuel power into the Pacific Northwest. The first such fossil fuel (coal fired) powerplant is now being planned as a 1000-mw plant located in Southwestern Wyoming.

We are reaching the final stage in programming the first six thermal plants that follow the development of Centralia, Washington, units 1 and 2 which are now under construction. This group of seven plants will have a total capacity of about 7,500 mw. 2,400 mw of this total will be coal-fired steam-electric powerplants. These latter plants are the Centralia plant of 1,400 mw and a 1,000 mw coal-fired plant programed for development near a coal mine in Southwestern Wyoming. The other five thermal plants will probably be nuclear steamplants located in Oregon and Washington, west of the Cascades. The first of these plants is now under construction by the Portland General Electric Company at a site along the Columbia River north of Portland, Oregon. We believe it is highly desirable to develop a diversity of types of electric power supply so that economic trends that affect individual types of power sources do not excessively increase power costs.

We agree that the development of extra-high or ultra-high voltage transmission facilities, together with large coal-fired plants in Eastern Montana and Wyoming, can be expected to become competitive with nuclear power facilities located more closely to the Pacific Coast load areas.

We have had discussions with representatives of both the Peabody Coal Company concerning development of its Eastern Montana coal resources and the Reynolds Metals Company regarding its coal holdings in Northern Wyoming. From these discussions it appears that mine-mouth coal-fired plants in these areas could furnish competitively priced power to load areas in the Pacific Northwest by the 1980's. The Pacific Northwest hydro-thermal program is based on the concept that the continuing need for thermal electric power shall be obtained from the resource that provides low-cost electricity to the Pacific Northwest consumer.

The hydro-thermal program did not disregard the findings of Transmission Study 190. In fact, as pointed out previously, the program included the possibility of transmission connections to the east and importation of coal-fired thermal power. High-voltage interconnections from the Pacific Northwest to the east and southeast would allow more extensive development of coal resources in areas east of the Rockies, since the burden of transmission cost could be shared to provide the several types of power transmission benefits including transmission of power from the plant to the load areas east or west. It should be pointed out that maximum benefit of combined use of transmission facilities will be achieved when large-scale coal-fired powerplants, some 3000 mw or more, are located about midway in an east-west tie.

The six to seven-cent/million BTU cost of Montana coal mentioned in your letter would, in all probability, make power generated by

this fuel competitive with almost any other available power source even though as much as one mill/kwh may be associated with extra transmission costs. We believe that your suggestion for an extension of Transmission Study 190 to include the economics of power source development, together with the cost and benefits of interconnecting extra-high voltage transmission facilities, is entirely appropriate. We have been considering this type of study extension which could be a part of our overall energy resource development program.

Your observation that the Pacific Northwest-Southwest Intertie was used this winter to transmit 800,000 kw of capacity north from California to the Pacific Northwest serves to illustrate the fact that well planned interconnections will usually be utilized to achieve benefits that exceed the amounts forecast in the feasibility studies.

MHD technology has not yet been developed to the point of commercial application but preliminary experimentation indicates that if the numerous engineering problems can be overcome that electric generation may be accomplished with reduced air pollution and water requirements along with increased efficiency. In this connection there is increasing interest in the U.S. in evaluating the need for larger scale experimentation and in coordinating U.S. efforts with those of other countries. At present, however, commercial application seems to be some years away.

The fiscal constraints under which the F.Y. 1970 budget was prepared were not conducive to the undertaking of a new MHD pilot plant of the magnitude mentioned in your letter. Basically, the 1970 budget only continues on-going pilot plant projects.

A study is presently being made by the Office of Science and Technology of the state of technology of MHD, its possible implications to the U.S. electric energy economy, and what the public policy should be toward this new development. We wish to have the benefit of the OST view to determine if funds should be requested for Federal expenditures in research. If the decision is reached to go ahead in this area, a \$50,000,000 MHD research program would appear reasonable to advance this technology.

Implementation of the hydro-thermal power program for the Pacific Northwest now involves consideration of the possibility of fast breeder nuclear prototype plants. Various types of such plants are now being sponsored by several manufacturing and utility groups throughout the country. It may now be appropriate to similarly accelerate the cooperative development of prototype plants involving MHD electric generation. We believe that public, private and Federal agencies should coordinate in the sponsorship of programs that have future economic promise.

We appreciate your interest in and expert interpretation of such programs and studies as the hydro-thermal program for the Pacific Northwest and Transmission Study 190. We believe that continued interchange of ideas regarding such programs will accelerate future economic developments with due consideration of environmental factors.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES R. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 19, 1969.

Hon. WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It has come to our attention that the Bonneville Power Administration and utilities in the Pacific Northwest, basing their plans partly on the results of a study at Battelle Institute, are contemplating a vast program to build thermal-electric generators in that region. Many, if not most, of these generators are to be nuclear.

We are concerned about the conservation aspects of this projected program, about the

rapidly escalating cost of nuclear plants and about other unresolved problems in connection with nuclear generation. We would thus like to suggest study of an alternative course of action which might provide at least part of the energy needs of the Pacific Northwest region and therefore lessen the reliance on nuclear generation.

There is ample engineering evidence, we believe, to indicate that electric energy produced with coal at minemouth in Eastern Montana and Wyoming, then transmitted via extra-high-voltage facilities to the Pacific Northwest, would be highly competitive in cost with energy produced in the Pacific Northwest in nuclear plants. The extra-high-voltage lines could possibly be a part of a larger network of such lines which would produce a number of other benefits. Thus the cost could be brought down even further, and the coal-produced power might enjoy a clear competitive advantage over nuclear power.

It is ironic that right in the files of the Department of the Interior repose studies which appear to back up this contention. Interior's Study 190, a study of a plan to connect the entire western two-thirds of the nation with extra-high-voltage lines, outlines the benefits to be achieved through such interconnections. These benefits would be produced in the form of increased reliability and through massive interchanges between the eastern and western portions of the system, taking advantage of hydrological, seasonal and time-zone diversity. Another report, produced by Robert Nathan and Associates for Interior's Office of Coal Research, suggests that coal-produced power from Montana and Wyoming would be competitive with nuclear power produced near Pacific Northwest load centers—even without the benefits of the Study 190 transmission system and before the recent escalation in nuclear costs.

Other recent information indicates that coal from the Lake DeSmet area of north-central Wyoming, and probably coal in certain nearby areas of Montana, can be produced at a cost of six to seven cents per million British Thermal Units—compared to an earlier Missouri Basin low coal cost of 12 cents per million BTU's. The six-to-seven cost is one of the lowest anywhere in the world.

South-central Montana and north-central Wyoming have more than adequate water for cooling purposes (although in some cases it might have to be transported to point of use). We refer here to the industrial water available from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Yellowstone Reservoir in Montana, from USBR reservoirs in Wyoming, from a proposed State of Montana reservoir on the Tongue River in Montana and from the proposed (by USBR) Moorhead Reservoir on the Powder River in Montana and Wyoming.

The Montana-Wyoming coal fields are also perfectly situated for being traversed by one of the main east-west links of the Study 190 extra-high-voltage system. The coal fields would thus lie approximately half-way between large load centers on the system—in the Midwest and in the Pacific Northwest—and thus perhaps could serve both.

The potential is greatly enhanced by the possibility of the development of magnetohydrodynamics, a new technique for generating power from fossil fuels developed by AVCO-Everett Research Laboratories. MHD (as it is called) offers a possibility for using coal to generate power without air pollution, with little need for cooling water and at about 50 per cent more efficiency than in conventional coal-fired plants (and yet greater efficiency than in the relatively inefficient nuclear plants). For some unexplained reason, a \$10,000,000 request for an MHD pilot plant was not included in President Johnson's 1970 budget, even though immensely greater sums are appropriated for nuclear energy.

We would like to add that the potential for large-scale extra-high-voltage interconnections appears, from experience so far, to be even greater than was anticipated during planning stages. For example, the Northwest-Southwest intertie enabled 800,000 kilowatts of capacity to be transmitted from California to the Pacific Northwest during a recent cold snap in the latter region. Originally it had been intended that only energy (as opposed to capacity) had been scheduled for northward transmission over this intertie, but the capacity was needed because of unusual weather conditions—and it was available because of the intertie. We would expect similar unforeseen benefits to accrue from massive interties between the Pacific Northwest and the Midwest.

We therefore propose that the Department of the Interior, and its agencies involved with water, energy, and power, launch as soon as possible a study to identify the combined economic benefits of the Study 190 transmission system and the use of power from Montana-Wyoming coal in the Pacific Northwest. If you could develop a price tag for the study, we would be happy to supply all possible support for appropriations at hearings this spring. We believe this to be of urgent importance in view of the present planning by BPA and Pacific Northwest utilities. It is essential that we take a careful look at alternative proposals so as to achieve a system which will provide the greatest benefits to all concerned—including the taxpayer.

We also wish to ask that an appropriation request for MHD be restored to the Budget. We would like to note that the Interior Department energy policy staff last summer recommended a total expenditure of \$50,000,000 for MHD development, and we think that this is a reasonable amount for a program of such important potential.

Very truly yours,

LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senator.

MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senator.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1969.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Department
of the Interior and Related Agencies,
Senate Appropriations Committee, Wash-
ington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Since testifying before your Subcommittee on 3 April, and submitting a number of materials for the record, I have come across the attached article which appeared in the 10 April issue of Public Utilities Fortnightly.

In my written testimony, which Senator Mansfield also agreed to make his, I asked for a \$1.7 million appropriation to the Office of Coal Research to begin a program aimed at development of magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), a new power generating technique which promises virtually to eliminate the air and water pollution caused by conventional electric generating plants.

The article, "The Technology of Energy Use in the Year 2000", written by Bruce C. Netschert, Director of the Washington, D.C., office of National Economic Research Associates, Inc., stresses the importance of MHD as a major energy source of the future. Limitations on engineering of larger and larger conventional power plants are causing great difficulties—which MHD will solve, Mr. Netschert suggests.

This is added evidence that it is important that we get under way with MHD development, and I ask that the article be included in the record in support of my request.

Very truly yours,

LEE METCALF.

MHD FOR CENTRAL STATION POWER GENERATION: A PLAN FOR ACTION

Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, Director of the Office of Science and Technology, today released a report entitled "MHD for Central Station Power Generation: A Plan for Action." The report reviews the current status of magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) technology and recommends a research and development program designed to explore the large potential benefits it offers for central station power.

The report was prepared by a special OST panel of utility executives, scientists and engineers under the chairmanship of Louis H. Roddis, Vice Chairman of Consolidated Edison Company.

Magnetohydrodynamics, or MHD, is the term used to describe electric generating systems which obtain power directly from moving liquids or gases rather than indirectly by means of turbines and rotating generators. Its attractiveness stems from this direct conversion of thermal energy into electricity at high temperatures without the need for moving parts in contact with the hot fluid. The thermal energy may be provided either by burning conventional fuels or by a nuclear reactor.

The panel concludes that MHD offers the promise of improved efficiency, lower fuel costs and alleviation of thermal pollution in future power plants using fossil fuels. It considers that additional research directed to the difficult problems of coal-burning, open-cycle gas MHD systems is required before a large prototype facility is constructed. The panel recommends that this effort be funded by the Federal government at a level of about \$2 million per year, with approximately an equal contribution by the utility industry and its suppliers.

The panel further recommends that closed-cycle gas and liquid metal concepts, which may be used in future nuclear plants, also be supported but at a lower level than the coal-burning, open-cycle system.

In releasing the report, Dr. DuBridge said: "Making MHD generation a reality will require the cooperation and financial support of the government, the electric utilities and their suppliers. I hope that the report of this distinguished panel will be carefully studied so that we can all find a proper course of action."

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., June 27, 1969.

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: On 19 June 1969, the Office of Science and Technology recommended a research program for magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), a new technique for generating electric energy from fossil fuels (and also with a potential for generating electricity from nuclear heat) without thermal pollution of our streams, lakes and other bodies of water.

In our 3 April 1969 testimony, before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, we also supported MHD research, and we asked for a Fiscal Year 1970 appropriation of \$1.7 million to the Office of Coal Research for this purpose. No budget request for MHD had been included in the Administration's budget, or revisions. James Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Power, indicated to us in a letter that his department wished to wait for the Office of Science and Technology report before making a recommendation.

We believe the Office of Science and Technology report is a clear go-ahead for an MHD research program. In fact, the recommendation is for a Federal investment of \$2 million a year, and an approximately equal amount from the electric utility industry

Envisioned is a program leading in about three years to construction of a prototype plant.

MHD has a number of advantages over conventional electric generators. Predictions are that it will be at least one-third more efficient than the usual fossil-fueled steam-turbine plant, and the Office of Science and Technology estimates that this increased efficiency could save consumers \$11 billion in a 15-year period.

An advantage even more important would be the elimination of "thermal pollution," the heating of natural water supplies with consequent damage to the ecology. Conventional fossil-fuel plants cause some thermal pollution and nuclear power plants even more—unless these installations are equipped with expensive cooling towers. The Office of Science and Technology report also suggests the possibility of conversion of a "necessity into a virtue" in that MHD technology requires recovery of certain materials from flue gases in such a fashion that air pollution will be abated, also. This operation might pay for itself through creation of by-product nitric acid, the report suggests.

The Energy Policy Staff of the Interior Department about a year ago also recommended a research program for MHD. The Office of Coal Research tells us it has the capability for getting under way with a program in Fiscal 1970, if funds are made available.

In the interest of conservation and the most economical electricity for consumers, we urge that funds be appropriated for MHD for Fiscal 1970.

We are enclosing a copy of a recent report by the President's Office of Science and Technology, recommending a magnetohydrodynamics research program.

Very truly yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senator.

LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senator.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1969.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: I am pleased to transmit a copy of a report entitled "MHD for Central Station Power Generation: A Plan for Action," which was prepared for this office by a special panel of electric utility executives, scientists and engineers.

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) is a means for converting thermal energy into electric power. It offers large potential benefits through more efficient use of fossil fuels and may be used with future nuclear plants as well. Realization of these increases in thermal efficiency would reduce the amount of heat rejected to the environment as well as improve fuel utilization.

The report points out that a number of difficult research problems must be resolved before these benefits can be achieved. It recommends a cooperative research effort by the government and the electric utilities and their suppliers prior to undertaking the major development which will ultimately be required.

We hope this report will be of assistance to you and to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

LEE A. DUBRIDGE,
Director.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, as a member of the subcommittee which considered this bill, H.R. 12781, I wish to briefly express my support of it. The bill finances many programs that will be of assistance to the people of this Nation.

If the Senate will bear with me, I would like to point out a few of the projects financed by this bill that will have

direct benefits to the people of my State of Delaware, as an example of the benefits this bill brings to the Nation.

Scientists at the University of Delaware will receive \$10,000 toward more research into the habits and patterns of blackbirds to give us greater knowledge of these birds in order to lessen their damage to the crops.

The Delaware State Arts Council will receive \$36,363 this year for an exciting program of theater projects, lectures, and films, primarily to augment school programs. Last year Delaware was not eligible for these funds, so that this grant should add a meaningful new program for the people of Delaware.

Delaware does not receive any direct benefits in grants for another program funded under this bill. But this program could have great meaning to the people of Delaware. This is a scheme for the control of jellyfish along the east coast, with \$225,000 appropriated for study of ways to curb jellyfish populations, particularly in Chesapeake Bay. That, of course, is an area of recreation for many citizens of my State. Further, the knowledge learned about jellyfish in the bay should help the State of Delaware learn more in its efforts to control jellyfish along our Atlantic beaches.

Yet another fine program that I would like to mention briefly is a project for shad conservation, administered by the Delaware Fish and Game Commission. Last year, the commission received money to begin work on a passageway for shad to swim up the Brandywine River to spawning grounds. The current bill contains another \$30,000 for this project. It is too early to know for certain the results of this project, as spawning will not be known until next spring. But, it is the expectation that this passageway will bring a significant increase in the shad population, and bring more of these delicious fish to the Nation's dinner tables.

Under a program of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Delaware will receive \$742,916 toward the acquiring and development of parkland. In a society in which we become more and more urbanized, I am certain that we all recognize the need to expand our park systems, and I believe this money will be used to the great benefit of the citizens of Delaware.

This money will help Delaware in its 10-year program to acquire 3,752 acres of new parkland by 1980. Specifically, the State park commission plans to buy this year some of the 1,092 acres it needs to complete the Lums Pond State Park near Kirkwood. The commission also plans to spend some of this matching grant toward 236 acres needed to complete the White Clay Creek State Park near Newark, and to purchase some of the 500 acres still needed to complete the Killen Pond State Park north of Milford.

The Geological Survey has \$64,000 in this bill to finance automatic gauging stations on the rivers and creeks of Delaware. This flow measurement, of course, is invaluable to the State in gaining knowledge for flood control purposes and to find out how much water will be available to various sections of the State and various times of the year.

Yet another program finances water resources research. Delaware will receive \$100,000 to assist seven projects, such as one to study the cost of obtaining water for industrial uses, which is a way to evaluate the expected costs for new industries thinking of coming to Delaware.

These are but a few of the programs contained in this bill that will be a direct benefit to the citizens of Delaware. I want to add that these programs do not just benefit the citizens of Delaware. Rather, they benefit every State in our Nation and every citizen in our land. This bill is needed. I support it enthusiastically.

PRESERVING NATURE'S WONDERS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the Interior appropriations bill, which is now under consideration, is a bill in which we can all take pride. In these days of soaring consumer prices, this bill strikes a healthy balance between the need to eliminate unnecessary and wasteful spending and the need to finance programs and projects which will benefit all Americans. I highly commend Senator BIBLE and the other distinguished members of the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies for their hard work on this important measure.

The bill expressly provides the \$12,115,600 necessary to pay all the court judgments involved in the acquisition of the land for the Padre Island National Seashore. In 1958, I introduced for the first time a bill to make Padre Island in the Gulf of Mexico a national seashore. After a long and difficult fight in both Houses of Congress, the act to create the Padre Island National Seashore was passed in 1962, which has resulted in a national seashore on Padre Island 74 miles long. Passage of the bill creating the national seashore was only a part of the battle. It was also necessary to appropriate the funds to buy the land. Since the majority of the upland included in the Padre Island National Seashore was privately owned, it was necessary for the Federal Government to institute condemnation proceedings to acquire title to this land. The funds included in this Interior appropriations bill will pay these final judgments in full and guarantee that this serene and historic coastal land will be preserved for the enjoyment of our people forever.

This bill also includes the \$1,246,000 necessary to complete the acquisition of the land for the Guadalupe Mountain National Park. I introduced a bill to establish a national park in the rugged and scenic Guadalupe Mountains, which are located 100 miles east of El Paso, Tex., in 1963. This bill became law in 1966; however, like Padre Island National Seashore, budget problems have delayed the purchase of the land necessary for the park. With the passage of this appropriations bill, this land can now be purchased and the Guadalupe Mountains can be added to our national parks system.

I am also particularly pleased that this bill includes \$360,000 for the construction of the U.S. Forest Service Wildlife Habitat and Silviculture Laboratory on the Campus of Stephen F. Austin State College at Nacogdoches, Tex. This lab-

oratory, badly needed but often postponed, will provide Government scientists with the research facilities they need to assist them in their important work of improving the habitat for the wildlife in our southern forest.

The funds appropriated in this bill for these important projects are small in comparison to the billions that are expended on the tragic war in Vietnam each month. The total of all of these three items would only pay for the war for 3½ hours. However, these funds will be used to preserve the wonders of nature for all future generations. As President Kennedy once said:

It is our task in our time, and in our generation to hand down undiminished to those who come after us, as was handed down to us by those who went before, the natural wealth and beauty which is ours.

Therefore, Mr. President, I urge Senators to give their full support to this bill.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, last year Congress amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to authorize a minimum annual expenditure of \$200 million a year for the 5 fiscal years beginning in fiscal year 1969. Land acquisition for our national parks and other Federal wildlife and recreation areas is dependent on moneys from this fund. State recreation programs also depend on matching moneys from it.

It is abundantly clear that with the 1968 amendment, it was the intent of Congress to assure that the land and water conservation fund would be appropriated at the level of \$200 million annually until 1973 to meet the burgeoning outdoor recreation demands of the Nation.

The 1968 amendment went so far as to make specific provision for this spending level by providing for the transfer of Outer Continental Shelf oil revenues to the fund whenever regular sources for the fund did not bring in the \$200 million and the difference was not appropriated from the Treasury. Thus, if in 1 year, the regular fund sources brought in only \$150 million, \$50 million in oil revenues would be added to make up the \$200 million figure. If only \$100 million came into the fund from its regular sources, \$100 million in OCS oil revenues would be added to make \$200 million.

With this rather explicit history of congressional intent, it has come as quite a shock to many of us to see only \$124 million requested for this fiscal year for the land and water conservation fund. This is the figure that is in the appropriations bill before us; it is the figure that was in the House bill, and it is the figure that was requested by the administration.

I have heard no one say that \$124 million is adequate to meet our pressing recreation land acquisition needs. In fact, according to reports in the press, the Bureau of the Budget has told the House Interior Committee that acquisition funds are now so tight that if any new national parks are authorized, acquisition for already authorized parks and recreation areas will have to be cut back.

Even without the establishment of new areas, the Bureau of the Budget letter reportedly said the land acquisition pro-

gram for existing national parks may well have to be cut back.

The Bureau of the Budget position may well be an understatement. Federal recreation land acquisitions already authorized and eligible for financing from the land and water conservation fund are nearly equal to the \$500 million authorized as the Federal share of the fund for the next 5 years. If land costs and development continue to escalate, and adequate funds are not appropriate to meet these commitments, the precedent-setting effort in recent years to expand our national park system will face total collapse.

To make the situation even more serious, this is the second year in a row we have cut the land and water conservation fund far short of the intended \$200 million mark. Last year, only \$111.5 million was requested and appropriated, \$88.5 million short of the \$200 million level. For this year, as I pointed out, only \$124 million was requested, and is being appropriated in the bill before us—\$76 million short of this year's intended \$200 million level.

Right now, there is, altogether, \$164.5 million that has been designated for the fund, and, under law, will remain there indefinitely, unspent, and unappropriated—unless this situation is corrected.

The rationale given for both last year's and this year's cut has been that there were overall restraints on the Federal budget, and a need to control inflation.

But this argument simply does not hold water. There is nothing inflationary about buying land already authorized for the public, in Redwoods National Park, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and so on—especially if the funds have already been earmarked for this purpose.

In my opinion, we will actually be aiding inflation, if we follow the Bureau of the Budget's advice and let \$164.5 million sit in the fund, while speculators drive land prices up in our unacquired but authorized national park areas.

Yet in its letter to the House committee, the Bureau of the Budget did not even discuss the matter of the \$200 million intended for the fund for each of the next 5 years, or the question of why the \$164.5 million now earmarked for it from the oil revenues is not being spent.

The Bureau of Budget posture on this is quite unfortunate, and I urge the administration to begin an immediate review of its land and water conservation fund requests to determine why spending the full \$200 million each year would not be compatible with present fiscal policy.

I will very shortly write Dr. Lee DuBridge, Chairman of the President's Environmental Quality Council, to request such a review, and to urge a full report to Congress on this pressing question in the near future.

In a recent letter to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, I asked a series of questions regarding the status of the land and water conservation fund. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of their reply be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter

was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION,

Washington, D.C., August 4, 1969.

Hon. GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: We are pleased to respond to your letter of July 17, requesting information on the Land and Water Conservation Fund. We will respond to your questions in the order in which they appear in your letter:

1. Public Law 90-401, approved July 15, 1968, amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 in several respects. One amendment provides for a \$200 million annual accrual to the Fund. If revenues from admission and user fees, motorboat fuel taxes, and sales of Federal surplus property do not produce that level of funding, appropriations to make up the difference are authorized to be made from the General Fund of the Treasury. In the event such appropriations are not made, the difference is obtained automatically by a transfer of receipts derived from Outer Continental Shelf lands.

In fiscal year 1969, revenues to the Fund amounted to only \$73 million. No appropriation was made to the Land and Water Conservation Fund from the General Fund of the Treasury. Therefore, \$127 million was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund from receipts from Outer Continental Shelf lands, making \$200 million available to the Fund. Appropriations by Congress from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 1969 totaled \$111.5 million. Deducting this \$111.5 million from the \$200 million deposited to the Fund during that fiscal year leaves \$88.5 million of unappropriated receipts in the Fund as of June 30, 1969.

Public Law 90-401 provides authority to utilize Outer Continental Shelf land receipts to cover deficiencies up to \$200 million for a period of five years. The first year was fiscal year 1969. Thus, we have four years of this authority remaining which will extend through the fiscal year 1973. Receipts from this source that are deposited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund remain in the Fund indefinitely until appropriated by the Congress. Unlike other revenues to the Fund that revert to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury if not appropriated in the year in which collected or two fiscal years thereafter, the Outer Continental Shelf receipts do not revert to miscellaneous receipts.

2. We are attaching, as Table A, a schedule which shows for National Park Service, Forest Service, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife the funds requested of Congress for fiscal year 1970, for acquiring lands in or adjacent to Federal areas. Table B, attached, shows a projected five-year program for the National Park Service under which all areas authorized since fiscal year 1960 would be acquired in toto, and \$50.0 million would be directed to acquiring inholdings in the older areas of the National Park System. By the end of fiscal year 1973, which is the last year the shelf oil revenues will be available under existing law, all recreation land within areas authorized for the National Park System since fiscal year 1960 could be acquired, \$30.0 million could be directed to acquisitions in the older areas, and a balance of \$112.0 million earmarked for the National Park System would remain uncommitted for the National Park System to be applied either to liquidating remaining inholdings in older areas or be available for new authorizations by the Congress. It should be emphasized that this five-year program (Table B) is a working document and the Administration is in no way committed to its fulfillment. It is

submitted as a matter of information and in an attempt to be responsive to your request.

During the same five-year period we have programmed \$17 million annually for use by the Forest Service in acquiring recreation lands within or adjacent to National Forests and \$3 million annually to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for acquisition of lands for recreation and for preservation of endangered species of wildlife.

3. We are attaching, as Table C, a schedule showing anticipated revenues for the next five years from sources other than Outer Continental Shelf lands. The estimates of revenues from sales of Federal surplus property are the most difficult to project because it is impossible to forecast with accuracy what properties might become surplus and be sold during this period.

We hope the information submitted herein will be useful to you. If you need additional information we will be pleased to supply it upon request.

Sincerely yours,

G. DOUGLAS HOPE, Jr.,
Director.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. GORE), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. MCINTYRE), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. RUSSELL), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SPARKMAN), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. WILLIAMS) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. GORE), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. MCINTYRE), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. RUSSELL), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SPARKMAN), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. WILLIAMS) would each vote "yea."

Mr. SCOTT. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON), the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from California (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN) is absent because of death in his family.

The Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS) is necessarily absent because of the religious holiday, Yom Kippur.

If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON), the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS), the Senator from California (Mr. MURPHY), and the Senator from South

Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 83, nays 0, as follows:

[No. 96 Leg.]

YEAS—83

Allen	Gravel	Mundt
Allott	Griffin	Muskie
Anderson	Gurney	Nelson
Baker	Hansen	Packwood
Bayh	Harris	Pastore
Bible	Hartke	Pearson
Boggs	Hatfield	Pell
Brooke	Holland	Percy
Burdick	Hollings	Prouty
Byrd, Va.	Hruska	Proxmire
Byrd, W. Va.	Hughes	Randolph
Case	Inouye	Saxbe
Church	Jackson	Schweiker
Cook	Jordan, N.C.	Scott
Cooper	Jordan, Idaho	Smith, Maine
Cotton	Kennedy	Smith, Ill.
Cranston	Long	Spong
Curtis	Mansfield	Stennis
Dodd	Mathias	Stevens
Dole	McCarthy	Symington
Domnick	McClellan	Talmadge
Eagleton	McGee	Tower
Ellender	McGovern	Tydings
Ervin	Metcalf	Williams, Del.
Fannin	Miller	Yarborough
Fong	Mondale	Young, N. Dak.
Fulbright	Montoya	Young, Ohio
Goodell	Moss	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—17

Aiken	Gore	Ribicoff
Belmon	Hart	Russell
Bennett	Javits	Sparkman
Cannon	Magnuson	Thurmond
Eastland	McIntyre	Williams, N.J.
Goldwater	Murphy	

So the bill (H.R. 12781) was passed.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BIBLE, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, guiding the appropriations bill for the Department of Interior and related agencies so expertly through the Senate today was the able and distinguished senior Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), the chairman of the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. All of us in the Senate are greatly indebted to the Senator from Nevada. His skillful management of this measure exemplified the outstanding legislative ability he brings to every proposal that gains his support. The Senate is grateful.

Aiding Senator BIBLE with the same fine bipartisan support that has marked his years of service was the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT). Our gratitude is extended to him as well for the expeditious and efficient handling of this very important measure.

The senior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) deserves special recognition for offering his important amendment to the bill and guiding it to acceptance by the entire Senate. And adding their always thoughtful views to

the discussion today were the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senators from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK and Mr. ALLOTT), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and many others. We appreciate their contributions. Their views are always welcome.

Again, to Senator BIBLE, to the members of his subcommittee and to the Senate as a whole, commendation is due for the judicious, expeditious, and unanimous adoption of this vital funding measure.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CERTAIN MARITIME PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar 263, H.R. 4152.

Before the Senate makes a decision on the request, may I say to the Senate that it is quite possible that the bill will not take too long. If that is the case, I urge all Members of the Senate to stay as close to the floor as possible. In all probability, there will be a rollcall vote on an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 4152) to authorize appropriations for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments on page 2, line 4, after the word "activities" strike out "\$15,000,000;" and insert "\$12,000,000;" and at the beginning of line 9, strike out "\$2,040,000;" and insert "\$2,270,000;".

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments agreed to en bloc and that the bill as thus amended be regarded as original text for the purpose of further amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to authorize appropriations for the Maritime Administration program pursuant to Public Law 90-81 enacted in the first session of the 90th Congress.

The maritime authorization bill as requested by the Department of Commerce would have authorized a total of \$262,996,000 for the acquisition, construction, and reconstruction of vessels, payment of obligations incurred pursuant to operating subsidy contracts, research and development expenses, reserve fleet expenses, operation of the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y. and financial assistance to State marine schools.

The pending House-passed bill as reported favorably by the Senate Commerce Committee, would increase the authorization by \$121,612,000 to the sum of \$384,608,000. The major item involved in this increase is an increase in ship con-

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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For actions of October 13, 1969
91st-1st No. 166

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received President's status of legislative proposals message. House conferees were appointed on Interior appropriations. Rep. Bush introduced and discussed bill to redesignate Interior Department and transfer certain USDA functions.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12781, the Interior appropriations bill. pp. H9395-6
2. CHILD PROTECTION; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES. Conferees were appointed on S. 1689, to protect children from access to hazardous substances. p. H9396
3. TAX REFORM. Rep. Vanik criticized the Senate Finance Committee for its decisions protecting "tax privilege at every turn."
4. FARM PROGRAM; FOOD AID. Rep. Findley recommended a phaseout of individual commodity programs and called for replacement by a general cropland adjustment program not tied to individual commodities; and a program of personal assistance available only to farmers of low income. pp. H9416-19

SENATE

5. POVERTY. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported an original bill, S. 3016, to provide for the continuation of programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, to authorize advance funding of such programs (S. Rept. 91-453) (p. S12313). Began debate on this original bill (pp. S12439-46, S12449-52).
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Both Houses received the President's message on the status of the Administration's legislative proposals (H. Doc. 91-178) (pp. S12355-8, H9405-8). The President stated, "The legislative program of this Administration differs fundamentally from that of previous administrations.....That is the watchword of this Administration: REFORM." He discussed the following areas of reform of interest to this Department: reform of the draft, welfare system, tax code, revenue sharing, postal service, manpower, social security, grant-in-aid, OEO, foreign aid, programs to feed the hungry, and population control.
7. TAXATION. Sen. Javits submitted a series of amendments to the tax reform bill including amendments relating to the tax treatment of small businesses. pp. S12371-3
Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted the Finance Committee's agenda for hearings on the pending tax reform bill and expressed the hope that a motion to report the bill to the Senate can be entertained on Oct. 31. pp. S12388-9
Sen. Long inserted a press release summarizing the committee action on the tax reform bill on Fri., Oct. 10. pp. S12394-5

House of Representatives

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

There will be glory and honor and peace for everyone who does good.—Romans 2: 10.

Eternal God, our Father, without whose blessing all our labor is in vain, grant that in the decisions we make we may be mindful of Thy presence and eager to do Thy will. Inspire us with a faith that never falters, a faithfulness that never fails, and a fidelity that never fades as we endeavor to do our duty for the good of our country.

Kindle in the hearts of all men a true love for peace, a sincere desire for the triumph of truth, and an increasing concern for the welfare of all mankind. So may Thy kingdom go forward, Thy will be done, and love live in the hearts of Thy children.

In the spirit of Christ we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, October 9, 1969, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on October 10, 1969, the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4152. An act to authorize appropriations for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce; and

H.R. 10420. An act to permit certain real property in the State of Maryland to be used for highway purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 12829. An act to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 12829) entitled "An act to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. Long, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GORE, Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, and Mr. BENNETT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 12829, EXTENSION OF INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 12829) to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill has come over from the other body and it provides principally for interest equalization, but there has been tagged onto it an utterly irrelevant provision. That is a practice that has been used by the other body on quite a number of our bills; that is, the other body frequently takes a bill we passed in the Chamber and adds to it, as an amendment, another bill which has nothing to do with the measure we passed.

When that is done, when an utterly irrelevant bill is tagged onto a bill we have passed, the bill then goes to conference. By this technique this House is deprived of the opportunity of holding hearings, for example, on the bill that was offered as an amendment to the measure we originally passed.

The appropriate committee that would have jurisdiction over the amendment is bypassed. The Members, in a certain sense, buy a pig in a poke. They do not know exactly what is contained in the amendment offered, which is really a new bill offered by the Members of the other body.

This kind of a practice has been going on for quite a number of years. It is time to call a halt. We should strike a blow for liberty, as it were, rebel against this practice. We are either men or mice. We are either lions or sheep. We should not be any longer dumb-driven cattle to bow under and knuckle to this kind of a practice. The two bodies are coequal. This is not equality. It is making us vassals and the Members of the other body masters.

I have spoken with the chairman of the Rules Committee, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. COLMER), and he agrees with me that the rules of the House should be changed so that we would not be presented with a bill which we passed, on which there was added an utterly irrelevant and nongermane provision.

We provide in this Chamber that one cannot amend a bill unless the amendment has some relevancy. That rule does

not, unfortunately, prevail in the other body. The fact that it does not prevail is used by Members of the other body to put their pet measures into bills that we have passed.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I must reluctantly object to the bill going to conference. I hope the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee will reject the so-called ammunition amendment, which has naught to do with interest equalization and refers to a change in the Gun Control Act.

Let the process be normal. If the chairman rejects the so-called gun control amendment, I pledge here and now suitably to hold hearings on that ammunition amendment and permit the House to work its will normally and now in the contemplated "shotgun" manner.

I therefore object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 12781, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1970

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I make the reservation merely for the purpose of asking the gentlewoman from Washington whether or not this request has been cleared with the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL).

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. In reply to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois may I say that the ranking minority member conferred with me at some length. We went over all matters to be discussed. The gentleman is in his district today or would be present. It has been cleared with the ranking minority member and all members of the subcommittee.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for that explanation, and I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentlewoman from Washington if, within her knowledge, there are any amendments attached by the other body to this bill which may not be germane to the bill?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. In reply to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, there are no nongermane amendments proposed by the other body which are pending for consideration by the conference committee.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mrs. HANSEN of Washington and Messrs. KIRWAN, MARSH, FLYNT, MAHON, REIFEL, McDADE, WYATT, and BOW.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 1689, CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 1969

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S.1689) to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to protect children from toys and other articles intended for use by children which are hazardous due to the presence of electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards and for other purposes, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STAGGERS, MOSS, MURPHY of New York, SPRINGER, and KEITH.

TAX REFORM

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the average taxpayer of America must be chagrined at the "happenings" on the Senate Finance Committee on tax reform. The first decisions protect tax privilege at every turn.

It would be a shame if the reasonable efforts of the ways and Means Committee and the House of Representatives to close tax loopholes were subverted. If our efforts to close loopholes are imperfect—the burden for creating acceptable alternatives must shift to the Senate Finance Committee.

The entire Nation is watching.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR TO FILE REPORT

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee

on Education and Labor may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H.R. 13950, the Coal Mine Safety Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT REFORM

(Mr. ADAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, this weekend I received a message from President Nixon urging that Congress and the administration work together on a series of programs.

On page 5 of his message he says:

The Federal city has been a federal colony far too long. Months ago I presented to Congress a program to bring about the orderly transfer of political power to the people of this community.

The President then goes on to state that he has presented to Congress bills for a nonvoting delegate, for a charter commission on self-government and a proposal for a constitutional amendment to grant to the city representation in Congress.

I have joined with a number of my colleagues in support of the constitutional amendment to give voting representatives in Congress to the District of Columbia and this bill is presently pending in Judiciary Committee.

I was particularly concerned, however, with his statement that work should be completed before the end of the year on the nonvoting delegate bill and the charter commission bill, both of which have passed the Senate.

There are 25 members authorized on the District of Columbia Committee. On the nonvoting delegate bill, I joined with four of my Democratic colleagues on the committee and 10 Republican members on the committee to introduce this bill. This makes 15 votes for the bill, which I count as a majority.

On the charter commission bill, six of us Democratic members on the committee joined on this bill with 11 Republicans on the committee which made 17, and I count that as a majority of 25.

Since receiving the message this weekend, I have been attempting to contact my colleagues to be certain their position is still the same. I want to state this morning to the President and to the Republican leadership that I have already been able to reach the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. JACOBS), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER), and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DRIGGS) and we publicly state today that we will vote this day or any other to pass out the charter commission bill and the nonvoting delegate bill from the House District of Columbia Committee.

There is presently one Republican vacancy on the committee so there are only 24 members. As I count, there are at least 10 Republicans for each bill, and therefore if the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. JACOBS), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DRIGGS), and I

vote for this bill, that gives a majority this morning for each of these bills if the Republican leadership wants to pass them.

Rule 4 of the rules governing procedures of the Committee on the District of Columbia provides:

No bill or other matter shall be brought up for hearing or other consideration except with the approval of the chairman or by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum, except that less than a quorum shall be competent to hold hearings.

I would suggest to the President that he contact the Republican members of the committee and tell them they can pass the bill this week. In fact, if he gives me a little more time, I am certain I can obtain support from three or four more of my Democratic colleagues and he will have an overwhelming majority.

Mr. President, the next move is up to the Republican leadership.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 13194, HIGHER EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS ON INSURED STUDENT LOANS

Mr. PERKINS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 13194) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize Federal market adjustment payments to lenders with respect to insured student loans when necessary in the light of economic conditions, in order to assure that students will have reasonable access to such loans for financing their education:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 91-560)

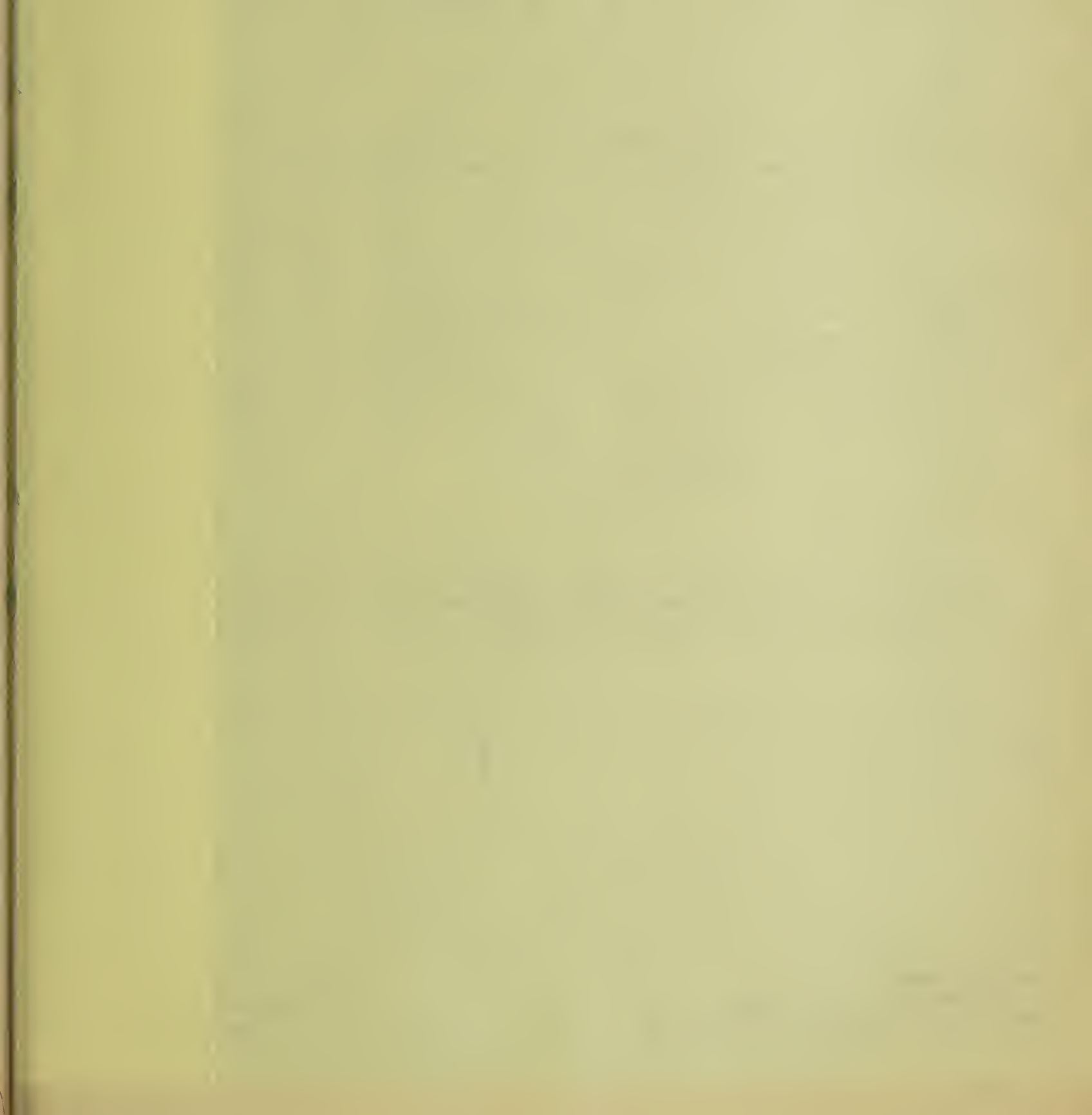
The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 13194) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize Federal market adjustment payments to lenders with respect to insured student loans when necessary in the light of economic conditions, in order to assure that students will have reasonable access to such loans for financing their education, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That this Act may be cited as the 'Emergency Insured Student Loan Act of 1969'."

"INCENTIVE PAYMENTS ON INSURED STUDENT LOANS"

"SEC. 2. (a) (1) Whenever the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare determines that the limitations on interest or other conditions (or both) applicable under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-329) to student loans eligible for insurance by the Commissioner of Education or under a State or nonprofit private insurance program covered by an agreement under section 428(b) of such Act, considered in the light of the then current economic conditions and in particular the relevant money market, are impeding or threatening to impede the carrying out of the purposes of such part B and have caused the return to holders of such loans to be less than equitable, he is hereby authorized, by regulation applicable to a three-month period specified therein, to prescribe (after con-



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee received Interior appropriations conference report. House committee reported bill to increase food stamp authorization. House passed salary comparability bill. House subcommittee approved CCC dairy products donation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 12781, the Interior and related agencies appropriations bill (H. Rept. 91-570) (pp. H. 9452-4). A table reflecting conferees' action on items relating to Forest Service is attached to this Digest.
2. P. L. 480; ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 14169, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act to remove certain restrictions against domestic wine (H. Rept. 91-565). p. H9574
3. DAIRY PRODUCTS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 12588 as amended, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 in regard to the use of dairy products. p. D940
4. HONEY. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action, H. R. 9655, the honey promotion and research bill. p. D940
5. HOUSING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 13827, the housing and urban development bill. p. H9574
6. ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4244, to amend section 576 of title 5, USC, pertaining to the Administrative Conference of the U. S., to remove the statutory ceiling on appropriations. p. H9574
7. PEACE CORPS. Received the conference report on H. R. 11039, the Peace Corps authorization bill (H. Rept. 91-564). p. H9454
8. FOOD STAMP. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 934 to increase the authorization for the food stamp program to \$610 ^{million} for fiscal year 1970 (H. Rept. 91-566). p. H9574
9. FEDERAL SALARY COMPARABILITY. Passed, 311-51, with amendments H. R. 13000, to implement the Federal employee comparability pay system (pp. H9459-95). Rejected, 281-81, a motion by Rep. Gross to recommit the bill to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee for further study (pp. H9493-4).
10. ECONOMY. Rep. Anderson criticized the Administration's alledged belief that an increasing unemployment rate is good - that it is economic progress. pp. H9495-6
Rep. Cleveland inserted an article regarding unemployment and inflation. pp. H9514-16.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Comparative Statement of New Budget (Obligational) Authority, Budget Estimates and Amounts Recommended in the Bill for 1970

	Budget Estimates of New Budget (Obligational) Authority, 1970	New Budget (Obligational) Authority recommended in House Bill	New Budget (Obligational) Authority recommended in Senate Bill	Conference Report
Forest Protection and Utilization:				
Forest land management	\$190,978	\$195,042	\$191,985	192,810
Forest research	40,983	41,880	41,326	42,137
State and private forestry cooperation	20,529	22,529	22,729	22,729
Total, Forest protection and utilization ..	252,490	259,451	256,040	257,676
Forest Roads and Trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)	[107,570]	[100,570]	[100,570]	[100,570]
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	80	80	80	80
Cooperative Range Improvements	700	700	700	700
Assistance to States for Tree Planting	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total, New Budget (Obligational)				
Authority, annual	254,270	261,231	257,820	259,456
Permanent appropriations:				
Forest Roads and Trails (contract authorization)	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Other	99,841	99,841	99,841	99,841
Total, Forest Service	524,111	531,072	527,661	529,297

29. SLEEPING BEAR. H. R. 14342 by Rep. Ford, to establish in the State of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore; to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
30. CALENDAR YEAR. H. R. 14344 by Rep. Ottinger, to establish the calendar year as the fiscal year of the Government and for other purposes; to the Government Operations Committee.
31. DAIRY PRODUCTS. H. R. 14345 by Rep. Quie, to extend for 3 years the authority of the Armed Forces and the Veterans' Administration to use dairy products purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation; to the Agriculture Committee.
32. CALENDAR YEAR. H. R. 14351 by Rep. Michel, H. R. 14352 by Rep. Michel, to provide that the fiscal year of the U. S. shall coincide with the calendar year; to the Government Operations Committee.
33. HOUSING. H. Con. Res. 406 by Rep. Blanton, urging the adoption of policies to offset the effect of governmental monetary restrictions upon the housing industry; to the Ways and Means Committee.
34. LEGISLATIVE REPORTS. H. Con. Res. 408 by Rep. Ottinger, to provide that failure of executive departments, agencies, or instrumentalities of the Federal Government to respond within 60 days to requests from committees of Congress for reports on pending legislation shall create the conclusive presumption that such agencies favor enactment of the legislation and that enactment is consistent with the legislative program of the President; to the Rules Committee.
35. HOUSING. S. 3025 by Sen. Javits, to assist the States and their localities in utilizing land resources more effectively and in providing housing to meet present and future needs; to the Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author pp. S12468-71.
36. WILDLIFE. S. 3028 by Sen. Cranston, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the desirability of establishing a national wildlife refuge in California and/or adjacent Western States for the preservation of the California tule elk; to the Commerce Committee. Remarks of author pp. S12481-2.
37. HISTORIC PROPERTY. S. 3029 by Sen. Jackson, to amend title I of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915); to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author p. S12483.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

- Oct. 15: Various watershed projects, H. Agriculture.
Committee business, S. Agriculture (exec).
Require use of U. S.-flag cargo vessels, H. Merchant Marine
- Oct. 16: Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, Alaska, pipeline
application, S. Interior (Nelson, FS, to testify).
- Oct. 22: Federal Budget, Inflation, and Full Employment, Jt. Economic
(Secretary Hardin to testify).

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1970

OCTOBER 14, 1969.—Ordered to be printed

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 12781]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 22, 27, 31, 38, 42, 43, 54, and 55.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 39, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,899,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$176,703,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$48,850,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment insert:

And including not to exceed ninety-seven for police type use, which may exceed the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year by the cost of air-conditioning and not to exceed \$300 for police type equipment; purchase of two aircraft, one of which shall be for replacement only, and acquisition from excess sources without reimbursement of two additional aircraft; and to provide, notwithstanding any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transportation for children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System used in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs of the National Park Service.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$192,810,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$99,481,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,790,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,050,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$192,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 15, 16, 20, 24, 35, 40, and 41.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN O. MARSH, Jr.,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
WENDELL WYATT,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALAN BIBLE,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 1: Technical correction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Technical correction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$52,573,000 for management of lands and resources as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$52,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$2,899,000 for construction and maintenance instead of \$2,925,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,873,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Technical correction as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$176,703,000 for education and welfare services instead of \$176 million as proposed by the House and \$177,503,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$1,500,000 for kindergartens in public schools, \$392,000 for a college work-study intern program, and \$253,000 for community development programs. The conferees agree that none of the funds provided for kindergartens in public schools shall be used for administration by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The conferees further agree with the Senate report language which stipulates that \$300,000 of funds provided for the improved curriculum program shall be utilized for additional dormitory personnel as indicated in the House report.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$55,242,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$55,692,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees agree that \$100,000 of funds available for repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities shall be used for the work-learn program.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$26,264,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,373,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$3,750,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,090,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the continued use of not to exceed \$50,000 for expenses of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality pending action on authorizing legislation now in Congress.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$62 million for payments to States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 million as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that payments to States should be accelerated when the backlog of Federal acquisition has been materially reduced. It is also the opinion of the conferees that those States which charge higher admission prices for out-of-State visitors to enjoy local recreation areas contravene the sense of the national recreation program.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$28,572,000 for the National Park Service cash program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$17,772,000 as proposed by the House. The amount provided includes the following:

Assateague Island National Seashore, \$2,789,718; Biscayne National Monument, \$2,500,000; Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, \$2 million; Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, \$5 million; North Cascades National Park, \$250,000; Ozark National Scenic Riverway, \$558,100; Guadalupe Mountains National Park, \$115,000; Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, \$150,000; San Juan Island National Historic Park, \$476,300; Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, \$743,100; inholdings, \$674,182; Grand Teton National Park (JY Ranch), \$1,050,000; court awards (Padre Island National Seashore), \$12,115,600; wild and scenic rivers, \$100,000; and national trails system, \$50,000.

The conferees are in agreement that the fiscal year 1970 contract authorizations for the National Park Service be reexamined and resubmitted for committee approval at a later date.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$13,700,000 for Forest Service acquisitions as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,500,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$14,921,400 for administration of territories as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$14,700,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$40,612,000 for Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$41,612,000 as proposed by the House.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 15: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and

concur with an amendment providing \$95,755,000 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of \$95,628,000 as proposed by the House, and \$95,115,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the Senate allowance includes \$240,000 for artificial ground water recharge, and \$400,000 for initiation of a program to evaluate exploratory geophysical data of unleased Outer Continental Shelf areas.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 16: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$39,331,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$39 million as proposed by the House and \$38,536,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the Senate allowance includes \$100,000 for research on synthetic fuels, \$600,000 for research on development of technology for mining methane laden coal deposits, and \$95,000 for initiation of a program of mine subsidence inventories and mine mapping.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$14,332,000 for health and safety as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,782,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees' action in this connection is based solely on the fact that the reductions of \$130,000 for hiring and training of mine inspectors and \$320,000 for research on dust production and control made by the Senate were predicated on the unusual budgetary situation whereby the identical amounts for these activities were fully funded in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1969 in order to accelerate these activities. Since the supplemental funds did not become available until July 22, 1969, provision was made in the supplemental appropriations act for the funds to remain available until September 30, 1969. In other words, the sums in question represented a duplicated budget request. The conferees are keenly aware of the urgent need for early and incisive action to make the Nation's mines a safer place in which to work. With the concerted emphasis now being directed in this connection, it is expected that a supplemental budget request will be received in fiscal year 1970 for mine safety work, in which case the conferees will be inclined to give it favorable consideration.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$24 million for the helium fund instead of \$21 million as proposed by the House and \$26,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$15,300,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$13,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed provides \$1 million for the lignite gasification project at Rapid City, S. Dak., instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Amendment No. 20: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and

concur with an amendment providing \$26,600,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$26,400,000 as proposed by the House, and \$26,345,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount approved by the House includes \$200,000 for initiation of research on a pesticide problem developing in the Great Lakes.

The conferees are in agreement that \$150,000 of S-K funds shall be used to study conflicting Federal and State legislative and regulatory restrictions on commercial fisheries and to submit recommendations for bringing them into conformity and uniformity.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$2,325,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,025,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$4,590,000 for Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development as proposed by the House instead of \$4,027,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees direct that the full amount available for disaster relief under section 4(b) of the Federal Aid for Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act shall be allocated as determined by the Secretary of the Interior on the basis of priority requirements.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$48,850,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$48,503,000 as proposed by the House, and \$48,870,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided deletes the \$100,000 for additional program needs at the Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory, Leetown, W. Va., and \$50,000 for technical assistance in sport fishery management at Valentine, Nebr., as proposed by the Senate, and restores the \$100,000 for visitor services at the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Okla., and \$30,000 for the Cortland Fishery Center, New York, which were deleted by the Senate.

While the conferees recognize the need for additional funding for sport fishery management activities at Valentine, Nebr., the dictates of budgetary restrictions made it impossible to give this item favorable consideration along with many other worthwhile activities that did not receive conference approval.

Amendment No. 24: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$1,959,000 for construction, instead of \$1,686,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,773,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$180,000 for additional facilities at the Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, Nevada; \$230,000 for repair of Lake Darling Dam, N. Dak.; \$136,000 for the Wolf Creek Hatchery, Kentucky; and \$100,000 for the San Marcos Hatchery, Texas.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$5,800,000 for the migratory bird conservation account instead of \$5 million as proposed by the House and \$7,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$49,100,000 for management and protection as proposed by the Senate instead of \$49 million as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$40 million for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities as proposed by the House instead of \$40,037,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$7,700,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,600,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees agree that \$100,000 of funds available for the Blue Ridge Parkway shall be used for establishing the centerline of the extension of the parkway from the vicinity of Beach Gap, N.C., to the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain National Battle Field Park north of Atlanta and Marietta, Ga.

Amendment No. 29: Provides for the purchase of 46 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of 47 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30: Amends language substituted by the Senate for original House language.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$5,530,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,555,800 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$9,912,700 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$9,887,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33: Deletes the \$25,000 proposed by the House for the special foreign currency program.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$192,810,000 for forest land management instead of \$195,042,000 as proposed by the House and \$191,985,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the Senate allowance includes \$200,000 for range resource management, \$150,000 for land classification, and \$475,000 for the Ozark (Blanchard Springs) Visitor Center, Arkansas.

The conferees direct that recreation funds available as a result of deferred construction be used to the extent necessary for preliminary work programed for the Ouachita (Kerr Memorial Arboretum) Visitor Center, Oklahoma.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment that will provide \$42,137,000 for forest research instead of \$41,880,000 as proposed by the House, and

\$41,326,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount provided by the Senate includes \$500,000 for the Forest Sciences Laboratory, Corvallis, Oreg.; \$71,000 (planning) for the Forest Service Timber Marketing and Utilization Research Laboratory, Duluth, Minn.; \$90,000 for timber and watershed research, Arcata, Calif.; and \$150,000 for initiation of a new periodic appraisal of the timber situation and outlook.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$22,729,000 for State and private forestry cooperation as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$22,529,000 as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$99,481,000 for Indian health services instead of \$98,581,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,-221,000 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction below the Senate allowance includes decreases of \$250,000 for patient medical care, \$150,000 for field health services, \$125,000 for operation of the Phoenix Medical Center, \$40,000 for registered nurse training, and \$175,000 for contract dental care.

The conferees agree that \$100,000 of funds available for field health services shall be utilized for additional community health representatives.

The conferees further agree that within available funds, an additional \$20,000 shall be earmarked for registered nurse training.

The conferees are in agreement that the program to train additional registered nurses needs to be accelerated on a nationwide basis. It is therefore suggested that the agency give this activity a high priority in the formulation of the 1971 budget estimate.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$19 million for Indian health facilities as proposed by the House instead of \$19,345,000 as proposed by the Senate. The \$345,000 reduction below the Senate allowance shall be applied against the \$872,000 budgeted for special projects in all areas.

The conferees are in agreement with regard to the use of \$1,025,000 previously appropriated for stabilization of the Anchorage Hospital for construction of Indian health facilities programed in the 1970 budget submission.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$850,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 40: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment appropriating \$222,700 for salaries and expenses instead of \$922,700 as proposed by the House, and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and

concur with the Senate language which provides for use of funds previously appropriated for land acquisition.

Amendment No. 42: Deletes \$77,300 proposed by the Senate for the temporary commission on Pennsylvania Avenue, and restores house language. The conferees are in agreement that since this activity does not have congressional authorization, continuance of the program should be contingent upon the use of special funds available to the President that could be allocated for this activity.

Amendment No. 43: Restores House language.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$13,790,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$14 million as proposed by the House and \$13,690,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$6,050,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities instead of \$6,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,950,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$100,000 over the Senate allowance is for the bicentennial of the American Revolution program.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$1,490,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$28,134,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$28,200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$2,316,000 for museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3 million as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49: Technical correction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$525,000 for restoration and renovation of buildings as proposed by the Senate instead of \$425,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$3,390,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,350,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$700,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$760,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT-PLANNING IN ALASKA

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$192,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$235,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$5,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 55: Provides language proposed by the House instead of that proposed by the Senate.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN O. MARSH, Jr.,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
WENDELL WYATT,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.



House of Representatives

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Richard T. Gaul, S.J., director of development and alumni, Jesuit High School, El Paso, Tex., offered the following prayer:

Unless the Lord guard the city, they labor in vain who build it.—Psalms.

Heavenly Father, teach our lawmakers to hear their constituents but to heed their own consciences, to make laws the people can accept because You, Father, have already blessed them. Teach them to consult You on Capitol Hill as Moses consulted You on the hill of Sinai, that so You may deliver into their hands laws filled with Your knowledge, Your wisdom, and Your fatherly love.

Teach them that a public office is a public trust but that America puts all its trust in You who alone give us reason to trust one another as brothers of a common Father. Heavenly Father, bless our President, the Speaker of this House, and all its Members, as together we pray: Direct all our actions by Your holy inspirations, help us to carry them on by Your gracious assistance so that every word and work of ours may begin in You and happily find its completion in You, our Father in Heaven. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1471. An act to amend chapter 13 of title 38, United States Code, to increase dependency and indemnity compensation for widows and children, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 13194) entitled "An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize Federal market adjustment payments to lenders with respect to insured student loans when necessary in the light of economic conditions, in order to assure that students will have reasonable access to such loans for financing their education."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution consenting to an extension and renewal of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas.

TO DECLARE A NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AND CONCERN FOR AMERICAN SERVICEMEN BEING HELD PRISONER IN NORTH VIETNAM

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 910) to declare a National Day of Prayer and Concern for American servicemen being held prisoner in North Vietnam, and ask for immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 910

Whereas the inhuman treatment of our military men who are prisoners of war in North Vietnam is now well documented; and Whereas the families of many of these men are not sure whether or not these men are alive; and

Whereas the citizens of this Nation have a moral obligation to assure these families that they have not been forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That November 9, 1969, be declared a national day of prayer and concern on behalf of the American servicemen being held prisoner by the North Vietnamese.

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am heartened today that the House has seen fit to pass the resolution calling upon President Nixon to declare Sunday, November 9, a National Day of Prayer and Concern for our airmen who are prisoners in North Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago several hours were devoted on this floor to the plight of these men. Their wives and loved ones filled the gallery listening to our words of concern. We cannot let that be an isolated incident to be quickly forgotten in the face of those voices being raised for an immediate pullout. We need to call the attention of all Americans to the fate of these brave men. Here is an opportunity for people, no matter what their view of the war, to unite in prayer for the safety of these men. Here is an opportunity for us to bring this issue to the attention of the world and perhaps cause Hanoi to divulge the names of those men whom they hold captive.

I am pleased to note that the House leadership has unanimously endorsed this move, and I am writing to President Nixon at once urging him to take action as he has been requested.

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, I am tremendously pleased that today the House will pass House Resolution 910, which was introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WHITEHURST), and myself. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Speaker and the leadership on both sides of the aisle, and certainly nothing along this line could have been accomplished without the cooperation of the able chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Celler), and the equally able chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ROGERS). I would sincerely hope that the other body works as expeditiously so that we can meet the November 9 deadline.

Mr. Speaker, the authors of this resolution, as well as all the other Members of this body, were deeply moved when the wives and mothers of our men imprisoned in North Vietnam came to the Congress last month. With tearful eyes they came to us, not in anger, not in protest, but with feelings of concern and frustration. Their actions could never be deemed unpatriotic or un-American. No, indeed; they were in the finest traditions of Americanism. These young wives, some of whom have not seen or heard from their husbands for 3 or 4 years, were brave and understanding—and we were proud of them.

Our country is at war, whether it is formally declared so or not. But our war is one of defense and not one of invasion. We do not seek—and we never have—the lands or peoples of any other country. We are simply trying to aid the South Vietnamese in the defense of their country. We are honoring an international commitment made many years ago. Again, I emphasize we have no desire to conquer the country of North Vietnam and to decimate its people in so doing. I have no doubt that we have this capability. I have no doubt that we could literally destroy all that in North Vietnam in a very few days if this were our wish.

In the honoring of our commitment, it has been necessary to send over one-half million of our finest young men to Southeast Asia. Those brave human beings did not wish to be involved in the bloodshed of war, but they answered their country's call, as patriotic Americans have since the dawn of our country's existence.

Some of these men have been killed, wounded, or captured. This is the price of war, we know. But it is the status of the captured Americans that we cannot understand. If our enemy was a nation of barbarians, savages, or crazed people, it would not lessen our sorrow, but it would be more understandable. But

North Vietnam is not such a nation. And now she can permit this inhumane treatment of her prisoners, I cannot understand.

I sympathize deeply with the wives and loved ones of our boys who are imprisoned in North Vietnam. They have been brave and patient and there is no question that they love their country as deeply as their men.

This resolution simply states that November 9, 1969, be declared a National Day of Prayer and Concern on behalf of the American servicemen being held prisoner by the North Vietnamese. We hope it will give those brave young men encouragement and assurance that a grateful country still cares. We hope it will give them strength to endure their ordeal. We hope that somehow it will give them hope.

If it does those things our efforts will not have been in vain.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF COLORADO

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS of Colorado: On page 1, strike out all "whereas" clauses.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 12781, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1970

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H.R. 12781, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for fiscal year 1970.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 91-570)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12781) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 22, 27, 31, 38, 42, 43, 54, and 55.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 39, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,899,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$176,703,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$48,850,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment insert: "and including not to exceed ninety-seven for police type use, which may exceed the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year by the cost of air-conditioning and not to exceed \$300 for police type equipment; purchase of two aircraft, one of which shall be for replacement only, and acquisition from excess sources without reimbursement of two additional aircraft; and to provide, notwithstanding any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transportation for children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System used in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs of the National Park Service"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$192,810,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$99,481,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,790,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,050,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$192,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement and amendments numbered 15, 16, 20, 24, 35, 40, and 41.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN O. MARSH, JR.,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
WENDELL WYATT,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALAN BIBLE,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 1: Technical correction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Technical correction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$52,573,000 for management of lands and resources as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$52,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$2,899,000 for construction and maintenance instead of \$2,925,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,873,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Technical correction as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$176,703,000 for education and welfare services instead of \$176,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$177,503,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$1,500,000 for kindergartens in public schools;

\$392,000 for a college work-study intern program; and \$253,000 for community development programs. The conferees agree that none of the funds provided for kindergartens in public schools shall be used for administration by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The conferees further agree with the Senate Report language which stipulates that \$300,000 of funds provided for the improved curriculum program shall be utilized for additional dormitory personnel as indicated in the House Report.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$55,242,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$55,692,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees agree that \$100,000 of funds available for repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities shall be used for the work-learn program.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$26,264,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,373,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$3,750,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,090,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the continued use of not to exceed \$50,000 for expenses of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality pending action on authorizing legislation now in Congress.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$62,000,000 for payments to states as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75,000,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that payments to states should be accelerated when the backlog of Federal acquisition has been materially reduced. It is also the opinion of the conferees that those states which charge higher admission prices for out-of-state visitors to enjoy local recreation areas contravene the sense of the national recreation program.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$28,572,000 for the National Park Service cash program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$17,772,000 as proposed by the House. The amount provided includes the following: Asateague Island National Seashore, \$2,789,718; Biscayne National Monument, \$2,500,000; Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, \$2,000,000; Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, \$5,000,000; North Cascades National Park, \$250,000; Ozark National Scenic Riverway, \$558,100; Guadalupe Mountains National Park, \$115,000; Glen Canyon National Recreation area, \$150,000; San Juan Island National Historic Park, \$476,300; Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, \$743,100; Inholdings, \$674,182; Grand Teton National Park (JY Ranch), \$1,050,000; Court awards (Padre Island National Seashore), \$12,115,600; Wild and scenic rivers, \$100,000; and National trails system, \$50,000.

The conferees are in agreement that the fiscal year 1970 contract authorizations for the National Park Service be reexamined and resubmitted for Committee approval at a later date.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$13,700,000 for Forest Service acquisitions as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,500,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$14,921,400 for administration of territories as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$14,700,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$40,612,000 for trust territory of the Pacific Islands as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$41,612,000 as proposed by the House.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 15: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of

the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$95,755,000 for surveys, investigations and research instead of \$95,628,000 as proposed by the House, and \$95,115,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the Senate allowance includes \$240,000 for artificial ground water recharge, and \$400,000 for initiation of a program to evaluate exploratory geophysical data of unleased Outer Continental Shelf areas.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 16: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$39,331,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$39,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$38,536,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the Senate allowance includes \$100,000 for research on synthetic fuels; \$600,000 for research on development of technology for mining methane laden coal deposits; and \$95,000 for initiation of a program of mine subsidence inventories and mine mapping.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates a \$14,332,000 for health and safety as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,782,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees' action in this connection is based solely on the fact that the reductions of \$130,000 for hiring and training of mine inspectors and \$320,000 for research on dust production and control made by the Senate were predicated on the unusual budgetary situation whereby the identical amounts for these activities were fully funded in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1969 in order to accelerate these activities. Since the supplemental funds did not become available until July 22, 1969, provision was made in the supplemental appropriations act for the funds to remain available until September 30, 1969. In other words, the sums in question represented a duplicated budget request. The conferees are keenly aware of the urgent need for early and incisive action to make the nation's mines a safer place in which to work. With the concerted emphasis now being directed in this connection, it is expected that a supplemental budget request will be received in fiscal year 1970 for mine safety work, in which case the conferees will be inclined to give it favorable consideration.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$24,000,000 for the helium fund instead of \$21,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$15,300,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$13,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed provides \$1,000,000 for the lignite gasification project at Rapid City, South Dakota, instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Amendment No. 20: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$26,600,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$26,400,000 as proposed by the House, and \$26,345,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount approved by the House includes \$200,000 for initiation of research on a pesticide problem developing in the Great Lakes.

The Conferees are in agreement that \$150,000 of S-K funds shall be used to study conflicting Federal and State legislative and regulatory restrictions on commercial fisheries and to submit recommendations for bringing them into conformity and uniformity.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$2,325,-

000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,025,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$4,590,000 for federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development as proposed by the House instead of \$4,027,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The Conferees direct that the full amount available for disaster relief under Section 4(b) of the Federal Aid for Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act shall be allocated as determined by the Secretary of the Interior on the basis of priority requirements.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$48,850,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$48,503,000 as proposed by the House, and \$48,870,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided deletes the \$100,000 for additional program needs at the Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory, Lee-town, West Virginia, and \$50,000 for technical assistance in sport fishery management at Valentine, Nebraska as proposed by the Senate, and restores the \$100,000 for visitor services at the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, and \$30,000 for the Cortland Fishery Center, New York, which were deleted by the Senate.

While the conferees recognize the need for additional funding for sport fishery management activities at Valentine, Nebraska, the dictates of budgetary restrictions made it impossible to give this item favorable consideration along with many other worthwhile activities that did not receive conference approval.

Amendment No. 24: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$1,959,000 for construction, instead of \$1,686,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,773,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$180,000 for additional facilities at the Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, Nevada; \$203,000 for repair of Lake Darling Dam, North Dakota; \$136,000 for the Wolf Creek Hatchery, Kentucky; and \$100,000 for the San Marcos Hatchery, Texas.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$5,800,000 for the migratory bird conservation account instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$49,100,000 for management and protection as proposed by the Senate instead of \$49,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$40,000,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities as proposed by the House instead of \$40,037,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$7,700,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,600,000 as proposed by the House.

The Conferees agree that \$100,000 of funds available for the Blue Ridge Parkway shall be used for establishing the center line of the extension of the Parkway from the vicinity of Beach Gap, North Carolina to the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain National Battle Field Park north of Atlanta and Marietta, Georgia.

Amendment No. 29: Provides for the purchase of 46 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of 47 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30: Amends language substituted by the Senate for original House language.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$5,530,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by

the House, instead of \$5,555,800 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$9,912,700 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$9,887,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33: Deletes the \$25,000 proposed by the House for the special foreign currency program.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$192,810,000 for forest land management instead of \$195,042,000 as proposed by the House and \$191,985,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the Senate allowance includes \$200,000 for range resource management; \$150,000 for land classification; and \$475,000 for the Ozark (Bianchard Springs) Visitor Center, Arkansas.

The Conferees direct that recreation funds available as a result of deferred construction be used to the extent necessary for preliminary work programmed for the Ouachita (Kerr Memorial Arboretum) Visitor Center, Oklahoma.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment that will provide \$42,137,000 for forest research instead of \$41,880,000 as proposed by the House, and \$41,326,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount provided by the Senate includes \$500,000 for the Forest Sciences Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon; \$71,000 (planning) for the Forest Service Timber Marketing and Utilization Research Laboratory, Duluth, Minnesota; \$90,000 for timber and watershed research, Arcata, California; and \$150,000 for initiation of a new periodic appraisal of the timber situation and outlook.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$22,729,000 for state and private forestry cooperation as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$22,529,000 as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$99,481,000 for Indian Health Services instead of \$98,581,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,221,000 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction below the Senate allowance includes decreases of \$250,000 for patient medical care; \$150,000 for field health services; \$125,000 for operation of the Phoenix Medical Center; \$40,000 for registered nurse training; and \$175,000 for contract dental care.

The Conferees agree that \$100,000 of funds available for field health services shall be utilized for additional community health representatives.

The conferees further agree that within available funds, an additional \$20,000 shall be earmarked for registered nurse training.

The conferees are in agreement that the program to train additional registered nurses needs to be accelerated on a nationwide basis. It is therefore suggested that the agency give this activity a high priority in the formulation of the 1971 budget estimate.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$19,000,000 for Indian Health Facilities as proposed by the House instead of \$19,345,000 as proposed by the Senate. The \$345,000 reduction below the Senate allowance shall be applied against the \$872,000 budgeted for special projects in all areas.

The Conferees are in agreement with regard to the use of \$1,025,000 previously appropriated for stabilization of the Anchorage

Hospital for construction of Indian Health Facilities programmed in the 1970 budget submission.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$19,000,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 40: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment appropriating \$222,700 for salaries and expenses instead of \$922,700 as proposed by the House, and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with the Senate language which provides for use of funds previously appropriated for land acquisition.

Amendment No. 42: Deletes \$77,300 proposed by the Senate for the temporary commission proposed on Pennsylvania Avenue, and restores House language.

The Conferees are in agreement that since this activity does not have congressional authorization, continuance of the program should be contingent upon the use of special funds available to the President that could be allocated for this activity.

Amendment No. 43: Restores House language.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$13,790,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$14,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,690,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$6,050,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities instead of \$6,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,950,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$100,000 over the Senate allowance is for the Bicentennial of the American Revolution Program.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$1,490,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$28,134,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$28,200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$2,316,000 for museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49: Technical correction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$525,000 for restoration and renovation of buildings as proposed by the Senate instead of \$425,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$3,390,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,350,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES & ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$700,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$760,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT- PLANNING IN ALASKA

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$192,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$235,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$5,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 55: Provides language proposed by the House instead of that proposed by the Senate.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN O. MARSH, JR.,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
WENDELL WYATT,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 11039, PEACE CORPS ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 11039) to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 564)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11039) to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 2.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3 and 4, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "\$98,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and agree to the same with amendments as follows:

Page 2, line 17, of the Senate engrossed amendments, strike out "program" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "register".

Page 3, line 11, of the Senate engrossed amendments, strike out "or" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of".

Page 3, line 16, of the Senate engrossed amendments, strike out "programs" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "registers".

And the Senate agree to the same.

THOMAS E. MORGAN,
CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
WAYNE L. HAYS,
E. ROSS ADAIR,
W. MAILLIARD,

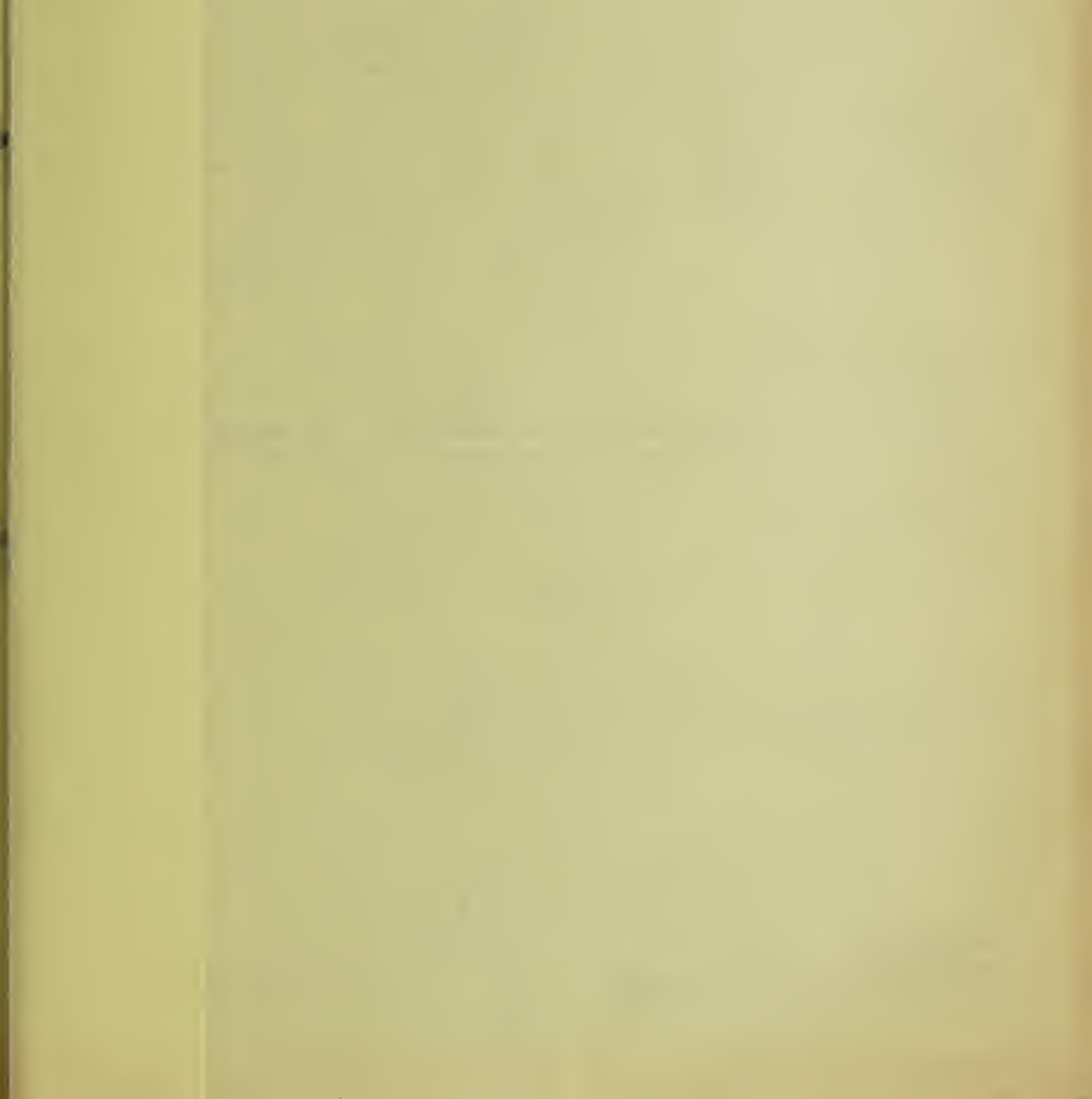
Managers on the Part of the House.

J. W. FULBRIGHT,
JOHN SPARKMAN,
ALBERT GORE,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11039) to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriations bill. Senate began debate on potato research and promotion bill.

SENATE

1. POTATOES. Began debate on S. 1181, the potato research and promotion bill. pp. S12677-81
2. APPALACHIA. Both Houses received from the President the Appalachian Regional Commission's report, Acid Mine Drainage in Appalachia. pp. S12609, H9580
Sen. Randolph criticized the Administration's "delay" in reporting to the Congress on the acid mine drainage in Appalachia. pp. S12628-9
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12781, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, 1970 (pp. S12682-7, H9580-3). For a table reflecting conferee action on this bill, see Digest 167. This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. YOUTH CORPS. Received from GAO a report on the effectiveness and administrative efficiency of the Department of Labor's Neighborhood Youth Corps program in selected rural areas of Minnesota. p. S12619
5. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson inserted material expressing concern about the contamination of our environment from DDT. p. S12633
6. LAND USE POLICY. Sen. Mondale stated, "I feel that we are coming to realize,the single most important obstacle to improved growth, and that is the lack of a national land use policy. pp. S12633-6
7. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Nelson inserted several articles regarding water pollution control. pp. S12636-8
8. TAXATION. Sen. Metcalf inserted the introductory section of the DSG Fact Book on Tax Reform. pp. S12638-40
Sen. Long inserted a press release reflecting committee action on the tax reform bill in the areas which affect restricted property, income averaging, moving expenses, qualified pension and other plans. pp. S12642-3
9. SCHOOL LUNCH. Sen. Hruska commended National School Lunch Week, October 12-18. p. S12643
10. POPULATION. Sen. Tydings discussed and inserted a study "Effects of Family Planning on Poverty in the United States, October 1967." pp. S12651-8

In response to questions from my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BURKE), the Secretary admitted that he had to fly to California to make two political fund-raising speeches.

It is regrettable that politics should receive priority over the critical needs of the elderly who endeavor to survive on the present level of social security benefits.

And how about this: On page 34 of his statement before the Ways and Means Committee, Secretary Finch revealed for the first time how the Nixon administration plans to have \$22.4 billion less in the social security fund at the end of fiscal year 1973 than is provided under present law. The Secretary stated:

Under present law the cash benefit trust funds would increase from an estimated \$38.7 billion at the end of the present fiscal year to about \$75 billion at the end of fiscal 1973. Under the President's proposal the trust funds would reach \$52.6 billion at the end of fiscal year 1973.

How can the administration defend its plan to manipulate and weaken the social security fund?

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ON POLITICS AND SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleague from Ohio (Mr. VANIK) and also to point out the incredible answers we received today from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the coterie who attended the hearing.

Can Members imagine the incredible answer that it would take over 4 months to adjust the checkwriting machines to send out an increase of social security payments? What a spurious excuse. Here they are telling the elderly of this Nation, "You will have to wait through the cold months of December, January, February, and March because the computers down there cannot be adjusted."

I pointed out to them that in 1967 and 1968 it took less than 60 days to adjust those computers to send out increased payments.

They had better come up with some better answers than they gave this morning.

It was a sorry sight to see the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare fleeing out of the committee room, rushing out apparently to the airport, to go where he is to make some political speeches on behalf of some Republican candidates in the State of California.

Can Members imagine the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare admitting that it was more important for him to be in California to make political speeches than it was for him to give testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee on one of the most pressing problems of the day, the need for increases for the social security recipients.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, with regard to rollcall vote No. 221 yesterday, business of a compelling nature kept me from the floor. As a proponent of free debate, had I been present, I would have voted against the motion to adjourn. I ask unanimous consent that my position be recorded accordingly.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's statement will appear in the RECORD.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 225]

Adams	Findley	Morse
Anderson, Ill.	Fisher	Morton
Arendt	Flynt	O'Konski
Ashley	Ford	Ottlinger
Aspinall	William D.	Patman
Belcher	Fraser	Patten
Berry	Frey	Pepper
Bingham	Gallagher	Pirnie
Boland	Gettys	Pollock
Brook	Glaime	Powell
Brooks	Gray	Quie
Brown, Calif.	Green, Oreg.	Rees
Burton, Calif.	Griffin	Reid, N.Y.
Cahill	Haley	Reuss
Camp	Harrington	Riegle
Carey	Hastings	Rivers
Cederberg	Hays	Rodino
Celler	Helstoski	Rogers, Colo.
Chisholm	Hosmer	Roybal
Clark	Howard	Ruppe
Clay	Kirwan	Saylor
Cohelan	Koch	Scheuer
Collier	Kuykendall	Steed
Conyers	Kyros	Stokes
Cramer	Latta	Stratton
Cunningham	Lipscott	Taylor
Dawson	Lloyd	Teague, Calif.
Dennis	Lowenstein	Teague, Tex.
Dent	Lujan	Thompson, N.J.
Devine	McCarthy	Tierman
Diggs	McCloskey	Tunney
Dingell	McKneally	Ullman
Eckhardt	McMillan	Whalley
Edmondson	Martin	Wilson
Edwards, Calif.	Meeds	Charles H.
Farbstein	Mikva	Wright
Fascell	Mize	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 323 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5 AND SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TOMORROW

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit during general debate on Thursday, October 16, and that Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary may have the same permission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

DEMONSTRATIONS FOR PEACE

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, may I respectfully request the attention of the House for just 1 minute? During the course of the early afternoon the distinguished Speaker, the distinguished minority leader, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I understand after consultation with the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ADAIR), the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and I have decided to introduce the following resolution which I shall request unanimous consent to call up immediately following the consideration of the conference report on the Department of the Interior appropriation bill:

H. RES. 582

Resolution relating to demonstrations for peace

Whereas responsible dissent and freedom of speech are among the most sacred traditions of the American people; and

Whereas many Americans are demonstrating their concern for peace pursuant to rights enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States, from which springs our Nation's deep commitment to peaceful debate, the essence of our free political system; and

Whereas the Premier of North Vietnam has publicly described the Vietnam Moratorium in an open letter to the American people as "their fall offensive" aimed at forcing the United States "to withdraw completely and unconditionally" from Vietnam; and

Whereas the said Premier greatly misjudges Americans, and deceives himself if he believes that those who demonstrate are doing so with a desire to assist Hanoi; and

Whereas the said Premier's letter to the American people is a blatant and insolent intrusion into the affairs of the American people by an enemy; Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we support the inherent right of all Americans to responsible and peaceful dissent, but we abhor the attempt of Premier Pham Van Dong to associate those Americans who demonstrate for peace with the cause of our enemy; and be it further

Resolved, That we repudiate the Premier's letter and call upon all Americans to disassociate themselves from North Vietnam's insolent and intolerable declaration.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. As the distinguished majority leader has indicated, he and I intend jointly to sponsor this House resolution. I fully subscribe to the action with the gentleman from Oklahoma has indicated he will follow; namely, that at the conclusion of the consideration of the Department of the Interior appropriation bill he will seek recognition for unanimous consent for the consideration of this resolution. I hope and trust that we can have unanimous support for this resolution.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. HAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAGAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

MORATORIUM CANDLES SHOULD BE BURNED AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY AND NOT AT THE WHITE HOUSE

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I do not know how many Members read in the morning paper the ad which showed a comparison of what this Nation has done to try to bring peace to the Vietnam situation compared to what the Government of North Vietnam has done. I think it would be very enlightening for all who are participating in the moratorium to read this ad.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that tonight there is to be a march, with people going to the White House with candles to stand silently around the White House. I know of no man who wants to bring peace for this country more than the President of the United States. I do not think he needs to be reminded with candles all around the White House.

Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that those who participate in the moratorium, if they truly want peace and want to be effective, march not to the White House but to the Russian Embassy. When they arrive they should stand in the street in front of the Russian Embassy with those candles lit reminding and telling the Russians to do something to bring about peace.

In view of the announcement today that Russia has agreed to send \$1 billion in additional military aid to North Vietnam, no action by those who are demonstrating for peace could be more appropriate.

EVEN A CONGRESSMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO BE WRONG

(Mr. MYERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, early this afternoon the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) made some remarks about the special orders yesterday relative to the so-called Vietnam moratorium.

I believe I understood the gentleman correctly when he said that the debate went on despite the efforts from the Republicans to prevent that debate.

In reviewing what happened yesterday afternoon and evening, I see that the motion to adjourn was made, not by a Republican, but by a Democrat.

In reviewing hurriedly rollcall No. 221, which was requested by a Democrat on that motion, I find that 55 Republicans supported that motion, but also 44 Democrats voted to adjourn. It would seem to me that that was a bipartisan vote.

Now, I cannot interpret why anyone here voted any particular way on that vote, but I certainly know the reason

why I did. I voted "no," and I do not want that to be construed that I had any sympathy with the efforts that were made here yesterday, but I think every Member represents constituents back home, and I believe they have a right under the rules of this House to speak for their constituency. If the 24 yesterday spoke for that constituency, I believe they had the right to speak for that constituency back home. Likewise, I think that the constituents have the right to know what that Member is doing down here. If their constituents do not agree with their Member's comments, they will have the opportunity next year to make a change.

I voted "no" because I think every Member of Congress has the right to speak and to be wrong.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION'S REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-180)

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 302(b) of the Appalachian Regional Development Act, I hereby transmit the Appalachian Regional Commission's report, Acid Mine Drainage in Appalachia.

This comprehensive study was carried out by the Commission in cooperation with a special panel of experts convened by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences-National Academy of Engineering. I recommend it for thoughtful consideration by all interested parties.

RICHARD NIXON

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 15, 1969.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 12781, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1970

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 14, 1969.)

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman from Washington give us just a brief explanation of what transpired in the conference?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I shall be glad to do so.

(Mrs. HANSEN of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on H.R. 12781, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill for 1970, provides total appropriations of \$1,546,273,300. This amount is \$16,107,165 over the 1969 appropriation and \$23,181,200 below the 1970 budget estimate. The conference total is \$6,088,600 over the amount approved by the House and \$2,391,600 below the amount approved by the Senate.

House Report 91-570 on the conference describes in detail the various actions agreed to by the conferees with regard to individual projects and programs. Therefore, I will not discuss the conference actions at great length at this time. I would like to, however, mention a few of the major items that are responsible for the increase over the House-approved bill.

An increase of \$1,500,000 was agreed to for the Bureau of Indian Affairs participation in kindergartens in public schools. This amount will provide what we believe to be necessary for kindergartens for the number of months that are left in this year. As you are well aware, it is improbable that kindergarten classes will be started before January, and this amount should provide for kindergartens from January through the school year. The committees of both the House and the Senate are deeply concerned with the matter of kindergartens, but we are also deeply concerned that the money be properly spent, and that we have before us in the financing picture a complete list of the necessities in the various States, that is, what State can use the money to the best advantage? What are the basic financial structures and provisions in the States for kindergartens?

The next item is \$491,000, which will provide kitchen and dining room facilities for the Wahpeton Indian School, North Dakota.

Next, \$400,000 is provided for a jail at the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana. This money is to replace a lamentable structure, something that our Government should be ashamed of.

There is an increase of \$3 million for the helium fund for the payment of contractual obligations.

An additional \$2 million is provided for the Office of Coal Research, which includes the continuation of several very vital research programs that are ongoing for the full use of our coal resources. The increase includes \$652,000 for Project Gasoline, \$1 million from the lignite gasification project, Rapid City,

S. Dak., and \$348,000 for the low ash coal project, Tacoma, Wash.

There is an additional \$200,000 in the bill for timber salvage in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, resulting from damage caused by Hurricane Camille.

An additional \$900,000 is provided for Indian health services in a variety of categories needed desperately in various areas of our Indian lands. The conference restored a provision which the House had placed in the bill of fish disaster funds, under Public Law 88-309, section 4(b). We would like to inform the Members of the House that this amount of

money is available for disasters, and the use of that to be determined on priority of need as determined by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

There is \$700,000 for the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development. Since this request came too late to the House Appropriations Committee to be included in the House bill, it is included here.

Mr. Speaker, as you are well aware, a conference between the two Houses involves considerable give and take. It seldom happens that the position of either

body prevails in toto. It is seldom that a conference report pleases everyone. However, all of the conferees are in agreement with the report submitted today. I believe the conference report presents a reasonable conciliation of the varying actions taken by each House. We have provided funds where they are urgently needed and at the same time have reasonably observed the dictates of existing budgetary restrictions. I recommend adoption of the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point pertinent tables relating to the funds provided in this conference report:

INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1970 (H.R. 12781)

Item	1969 appropriation	1970 budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—			
						1969 appropriation	Budget estimate	House	Senate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR									
Bureau of Land Management.....	\$80,255,000	\$72,114,000	\$71,063,000	\$70,984,000	\$71,010,000	—\$9,245,000	—\$1,104,000	—\$53,000	+\$26,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	230,350,000	267,123,000	260,578,000	262,522,000	261,722,000	+31,372,000	—5,401,000	+1,144,000	—800,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	103,815,000	112,762,000	111,972,000	112,562,000	112,222,000	+8,407,000	—540,000	+250,000	—340,000
Office of Territories.....	44,697,000	56,533,400	56,312,000	55,533,400	55,533,400	+10,836,400	—1,000,000	—778,600	
Total, public land management.....	459,117,000	508,532,400	499,925,000	501,601,400	500,487,400	+41,370,400	—8,045,000	+562,400	—1,114,000
Geological Survey.....	90,917,000	95,628,000	95,628,000	95,115,000	95,755,000	+4,838,000	+127,000	+127,000	+640,000
Bureau of Mines.....	79,249,000	82,312,000	76,429,000	80,715,000	79,310,000	+61,000	—3,002,000	+2,881,000	—1,405,000
Office of Coal Research.....	13,700,000	13,300,000	13,300,000	15,800,000	15,300,000	+1,600,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	—500,000
Office of Oil and Gas.....	866,900	1,081,900	994,000	994,000	994,000	+127,100	—87,900		
Total, mineral resources.....	184,732,900	192,321,900	186,351,000	192,624,000	191,359,000	+6,626,100	—962,900	+5,008,000	—1,265,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	41,352,400	42,996,000	41,816,000	41,816,000	42,316,000	+963,600	—680,000	+500,000	+818,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	60,630,000	57,998,000	59,182,000	61,836,000	60,602,000	—28,000	+2,604,000	+1,420,000	—1,234,000
National Park Service.....	87,860,000	102,163,000	101,517,000	101,754,000	101,717,000	+13,857,000	—446,000	+200,000	—37,000
Total, fish and wildlife and parks.....	189,842,400	203,157,000	202,515,000	205,088,000	204,635,000	+14,792,600	+1,478,000	+2,120,000	—453,000
Office of Saline Water.....	25,642,835	26,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	—642,835	—1,000,000		
Office of Water Resources Research.....	11,181,000	11,229,000	11,229,000	11,229,000	11,229,000		+48,000		
Office of the Solicitor.....	5,683,000	5,625,800	5,530,000	5,555,800	5,530,000	—153,000	—95,800		—25,800
Office of the Secretary.....	8,755,000	10,212,400	9,912,000	9,912,700	9,912,700	+1,157,700	—299,700	+700	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	884,954,135	957,078,500	940,462,000	951,010,900	948,153,100	+63,198,965	—8,925,400	+7,691,100	—2,857,800
Consisting of—									
Appropriations.....	858,754,135	930,878,500	919,462,000	924,810,900	924,153,100	+65,398,965	—6,725,400	+4,691,100	—657,800
Definite appropriations.....	(749,390,735)	(804,214,500)	(792,798,000)	(798,146,900)	(797,489,100)	(+48,098,365)	(—6,725,400)	(+4,691,100)	(—657,800)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(109,363,400)	(126,664,000)	(126,664,000)	(126,664,000)	(126,664,000)	(+17,300,600)			
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	26,200,000	24,000,000	—2,200,000	—2,200,000	+3,000,000	—2,200,000
Memorandums: Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(104,793,000)	(65,028,000)	(62,028,000)	(62,028,000)	(62,028,000)	(—42,765,000)	(—3,000,000)		
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(989,747,135)	(1,022,106,500)	(1,002,490,000)	(1,013,038,900)	(1,010,181,100)	+20,433,965	—11,925,400	+7,691,100	—2,857,800
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES									
Department of Agriculture:									
Forest service:									
Definite appropriations.....	270,205,000	253,490,000	260,451,000	257,040,000	258,676,000	—11,529,000	+5,186,000	—1,775,000	+1,636,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000				
Total, Forest Service.....	270,985,000	254,270,000	261,231,000	257,820,000	259,456,000	—11,529,000	+5,186,000	—1,775,000	+1,636,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	157,000	148,000	148,000	148,000	148,000	—9,000			
Commission of Fine Arts.....	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:									
Health Services and Mental Health Administration:									
Indian health activities.....	112,506,000	119,581,000	117,581,000	119,566,000	118,481,000	+5,975,000	—1,100,000	+900,000	—1,085,000
Indian Claims Commission.....	619,000	800,000	800,000	850,000	850,000	+231,000	+50,000	+50,000	
National Capital Planning Commission.....	1,047,000	1,248,000	922,700	300,000	222,700	—824,300	—1,025,300	—700,000	—77,300
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	14,500,000	16,744,000	16,000,000	15,690,000	15,790,000	+1,290,000	—954,000	—210,000	+100,000
Public Land Law Review Commission.....	944,000	922,000	922,000	922,000	922,000	—22,000			
Smithsonian Institution.....	46,886,000	38,420,000	35,775,000	35,165,000	35,165,000	—11,721,000	—3,255,000	—610,000	
Executive Office of the President:									
National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.....	1,125,000	2,760,000		760,000	700,000	—425,000	—60,000	+700,000	—60,000
Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.....	175,000					—175,000			
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.....	235,000	235,000	150,000	235,000	192,500	—42,500	—42,500	+42,500	—42,500
Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.....	25,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	—20,000	—5,000		—5,000
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.....		225,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	+175,000	—50,000		

Footnotes at end of table.

INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1970 (H.R. 12781)—Continued

Item	1969 appropriation	1970 budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—			
						1969 appropriation	Budget estimate	House	Senate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES— Continued									
Executive Office of the President—Con. National Council on Indian Opportunity-----									
	\$100,000	\$300,000				—\$100,000	—\$300,000		
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, related agencies-----									
	449,419,000	433,778,000	\$433,824,700	\$431,756,000	\$432,222,200	—17,196,800	—1,555,800	—\$1,602,500	+\$466,200
Consisting of—									
Appropriations-----	437,222,000	433,778,000	433,824,700	431,756,000	432,222,200	—4,999,800	—1,555,800	—1,602,500	+466,200
Definite appropriations-----	(436,442,000)	(432,998,000)	(433,044,700)	(430,976,000)	(431,442,200)	(—4,999,800)	(—1,555,800)	(—1,602,500)	(+466,200)
Indefinite appropriations-----	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)				
New contract authorization-----	12,197,000					—12,197,000			
Memorandums: Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization-----	(91,000,000)	(113,570,000)	(103,870,000)	(103,870,000)	(103,870,000)	(+12,870,000)	(—9,700,000)		
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization-----									
	(540,419,000)	(547,348,000)	(537,694,700)	(535,626,000)	(536,092,200)	(—4,326,800)	(—11,255,800)	(—1,602,500)	(+466,200)
Recapitulation:									
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles-----	1,334,373,135	1,390,856,500	1,374,286,700	1,382,766,900	1,380,375,300	+46,002,165	—10,481,200	+6,088,600	—2,391,600
Consisting of—									
1. Appropriations-----	1,295,976,135	1,364,656,500	1,353,286,700	1,356,566,900	1,356,375,300	+60,399,165	—8,281,200	+3,088,600	—191,600
Definite appropriations-----	(1,185,832,735)	(1,237,212,500)	(1,225,842,700)	(1,229,122,900)	(1,228,931,300)	(+43,098,565)	(—8,281,200)	(+3,088,600)	(—191,600)
Indefinite appropriations-----	(110,143,400)	(127,444,000)	(127,444,000)	(127,444,000)	(127,444,000)	(+17,300,600)			
2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts-----	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	26,200,000	24,000,000	—2,200,000	—2,200,000	+3,000,000	—2,200,000
3. New contract authorization-----	12,197,000					—12,197,000			
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization-----	(195,793,000)	(178,598,000)	(165,898,000)	(165,898,000)	(165,898,000)	(—29,895,000)	(—12,700,000)		
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate conduct authorization-----									
	(1,530,166,135)	(1,569,454,500)	(1,540,184,700)	(1,548,664,900)	(1,546,273,300)	(+16,107,165)	(—23,181,200)	(+6,088,600)	(—2,391,600)

¹In addition \$770,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under "Land acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System" are transferred to and shall be available for salaries and expenses.

²Not considered by House.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Do I understand that, in round figures, the conference report means we will be spending \$16 million more than were spent for the same general purposes last year and the conference increased this bill, again in round figures, \$7 million above the House figures?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. It is \$6,088,600. I would like to point out to the gentleman, as I did when I appeared with the regular House bill, that this is one of the largest income-producing agencies in the United States. Our timber revenues are up. The Outer Continental Shelf lands have tremendous value. The oil shale lands of the West and Midwest have tremendous value.

This also is what I call the securing and developing and protection of America. I am proud to present this, in view of the debate that has been going on around us.

This is money for our land. This is money spent for our people. This is money that means America is going to have something for the future. I am not ashamed of the figures we have placed in here.

Mr. GROSS. I would say to the gentlewoman, if she will yield further, that I am not opposed to spending money for good and reasonable purposes when there is the money to spend.

May I ask whether there is money in this bill for Resurrection City?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is no money in this bill for Resurrection City.

Mr. GROSS. Was there any increase in the arts and humanities in the conference?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. No. There is a reduction in the humanities item.

Mr. GROSS. Is there an increase in the arts?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is no increase in this conference report over the amount approved by the House.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any money in the bill as it comes from the conference for the payment of salary increases?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. No. There is no money provided here for the increased pay costs. Let me explain, and I have a statement here because I was prepared for this question.

As far as this bill is concerned, the committee has received estimates that there will be additional pay increase costs of approximately \$70 million. This is on a gross basis. It has not yet been determined how much of this increase can be absorbed by the agencies. To the extent the increase cannot be absorbed, there will, of course, be a supplemental request for the additional funds submitted during the next session of Congress.

I would like to remind the gentleman, if he will read our hearings, he will find in each instance when a department appeared before us, that department was catechized very thoroughly about their

ability to absorb the costs. Our committee was very strict about requiring departments to absorb as far as possible all pay raises.

Mr. GROSS. That probably will come in a supplemental appropriation bill at a later date.

One further question. Is there any money as a result of the conference for the so-called cultural center in Washington?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is not.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, as I recall the House bill did provide some funds for planning for the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. This is correct. It provided \$110,000.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. In the report of the conference I find no reference one way or the other to that amount. Is it a correct understanding that no funds are to be provided for this planning?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Could the gentlewoman elucidate why no money is being made available? The wildlife refuge happens to be in my district. I can assure the gentlewoman that the money is needed. We need to develop a plan for a wilderness area. A delay of this kind, if

no funds are available, is going to pose a serious problem.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I would say to the gentleman that the House placed the amount of money in the bill in the belief that all these natural resources of ours, particularly lands close to urban environments, are very precious and that we must do all that is possible to keep and save them. It was on that belief that the planning money was provided. Unfortunately, the other body did not agree. I believe they had a little economy move on this particular item.

I will assure the gentleman that our committee will certainly listen with great interest to the proposals in the next budget for expenditures for planning, because I agree with the gentleman that these are the areas of our country which are today of prime importance.

I appreciate the gentleman's comments.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. If the gentleman will yield further, I appreciate her expression of concern. I should like to reiterate, I regret very much as a practical result the stand of the other body has made it impossible, presumably, to proceed with needed planning.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to give a special word of commendation to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) and to the other members of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. Also, a word of gratitude is in order for the House conferees on the bill, and for the very expeditious way that they met and got approval on the bill.

Whenever appropriations bills are before the House, it is only natural that most Members want to obtain meritorious projects for their own districts. These Members are closest to their district, and they know firsthand of the needs we all have back home. But at the same time, there are not always enough funds to handle every project, and this situation gives the committee the tough burden of weeding through those to be kept and those to be put on ice.

Mrs. HANSEN recognizes this responsibility, and she and her subcommittee dealt with it admirably. Each of us who are interested in conservation and wildlife preservation owe her a particular vote of thanks for coming up with this bill in such pressed times.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.
AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: On page 14, line 17, strike out "\$95,628,000" and insert "\$95,115,000."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$95,755,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: On page 16, line 8, strike out "\$93,000,000" and insert "\$38,536,000."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$39,331,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: On page 18, line 17, strike out "\$26,400,000" and insert "\$26,345,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$26,600,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: On page 22, line 10, strike out "\$1,686,000" and insert "\$1,773,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$1,959,000".

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 33, line 3, strike out "\$41,880,000" and insert "\$41,326,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$42,137,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 39, line 9, strike out "\$922,700" and insert "\$300,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$222,700".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 39, line 9, insert: "and in addition \$770,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under 'Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System' are transferred to and shall be available for salaries and expenses:".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and on the several motions was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on H.R. 12781, Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations, 1970, as printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 14, 1969, contains several printing errors, as follows:

On page H9452 under the paragraph entitled "Amendment numbered 18," the last sentence reads: "In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert \$3,750,000"—the correct figure is \$24,000,000.

On page H9454 the amendment for the Indian Claims Commission is numbered 38—it should be numbered 39.

In the same paragraph under "Indian Claims Commission" the RECORD reads "appropriates \$10,000"—it should read \$850,000.

On the same page under "Amendment numbered 42" the RECORD reads "deletes \$77,300 proposed by the Senate for the Temporary Commission proposed on Pennsylvania Avenue—the word 'proposed' should be deleted."

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF CONFERENCE REPORT

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to call the

attention of the House to a printing error on page 7 of the conference report, which indicates \$230,000 for repair of Lake Darling Dam. The correct amount is \$203,000.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CONFERENCE REPORT COMMENTS

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentlewoman from Washington, the very able chairman of our subcommittee and the gentleman from South Dakota, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, for a very statesmanlike and skillful job in resolving the differences between the two bodies on this bill.

I would like to note the total involved in the conference report is approximately \$10.5 million below the budget request.

I think the funds we have provided in the field of natural resources of our country are adequate under today's circumstances.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee submitted the conference report on the bill (H.R. 11039) to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended. A portion of the statement of the managers on the part of the House was omitted from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected to show the complete text of the statement and that the full text of the statement appear in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11039) to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The following Senate amendments made technical, clarifying, or conforming changes: 3 and 4. With respect to these amendments the House recedes. The remaining Senate amendments are discussed below.

Amendment No. 1: The House bill authorizes \$101,100,000. The Senate amendment authorized \$95,800,000.

The committee of conference agreed to an authorization of \$98,450,000—splitting the difference between the House and Senate figures.

Amendment No. 2: The House bill provided that no Peace Corps funds could be used to carry on the Volunteers to America Program conducted under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, or any similar program involving the service or training of foreign nationals in the United States.

The Senate amendment authorized the use of Peace Corps funds for the Volunteers to America Program.

The Senate receded.

Amendment No. 5: The Senate amendment authorized the use of not more than \$300,000 to encourage the development of and participation in any international program which seeks to provide volunteers to serve in less developed countries or areas.

The House bill did not include a similar provision.

The committee of conference agreed to a provision limiting any contribution to an international program to the financing of an international register of volunteers which would provide information to interested organizations or governments as to the availability of volunteers.

It is the understanding of the managers on the part of the House that the language agreed to does not authorize support for any international Peace Corps other than for such a register.

THOMAS E. MORGAN,
CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
WAYNE L. HAYS,
E. ROSS ADAIR,
W. MAILLIARD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

THE POSITION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON THE WAR IN VIETNAM

(Mr. WALDIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I listened to the news release with great interest. Although I find no agreement with any of the contents of the letter, I am pleased that the chairman of the Republican Party has withdrawn from his original charge that those who took a view contrary to the President and thereby presented a break in unity with the President, were actually doing a service to the enemy.

RELATING TO DEMONSTRATIONS FOR PEACE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 582, relating to demonstrations for peace.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 582

Whereas responsible dissent and freedom of speech are among the most sacred traditions of the American people; and

Whereas many Americans are demonstrating their concern for peace pursuant to rights enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States, from which springs our nation's deep commitment to peaceful debate, the essence of our free political system; and

Whereas the Premier of North Vietnam has publicly described the Vietnam Moratorium in an open letter to the American people as "their fall offensive" aimed at forcing the United States "to withdraw completely and unconditionally" from Vietnam; and

Whereas the said Premier greatly misjudges Americans, and deceives himself if he believes that those who demonstrate are doing so with a desire to assist Hanoi; and

Whereas the said Premier's letter to the American people is a blatant and insolent intrusion into the affairs of the American people by an enemy; therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we support the inherent right of all Americans to responsible and peaceful dissent, but we abhor the attempt of Premier Pham Van Dong to associate those Americans who demonstrate for peace with the cause of our enemy; and be it further

Resolved, That we repudiate the Premier's letter and call upon all Americans to disassociate themselves from North Vietnam's insolent and intolerable declaration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask three questions of the distinguished majority leader.

First of all I want to know whether or not this resolution was cleared with the White House, and if it was I then want to know whether or not—

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I did not clear it with the White House.

Mr. OLSEN. I wonder where did we get it from?

Mr. ALBERT. I brought it in after consultation, as I announced this morning, between the distinguished Speaker, the minority leader—

Mr. OLSEN. Did the minority leader bring it in?

Mr. ALBERT. The minority leader is the first one who showed it to me, and I agreed with it and agreed with him that I would cosponsor it.

Mr. YATES. If the gentleman will yield, who prepared it?

Mr. OLSEN. I want to address myself to the minority leader.

Did this get cleared with the White House?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I will say to the gentleman from Montana that I was contacted by representatives of the President following the release of the letter from the Premier of North Vietnam.

Mr. OLSEN. That is the letter you read to the House last night?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. That is correct. That was the letter that was released by the Premier of North Vietnam to the American people.

Following that release, I was contacted by representatives of the President of the United States suggesting that perhaps it might be appropriate for the Congress, or the House or the Senate individually, to take action on a resolution of this sort.

On Tuesday afternoon I consulted with the Speaker and with the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was suggested that a draft of this nature be prepared. My staff did work on it, and upon its completion I presented it to the Speaker and asked the Speaker for his observations and comments. The Speaker and I discussed the draft resolution with the distinguished majority leader. Subsequently the proposal was discussed with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MORGAN). The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ADAIR), ranking Republican

Part of the problem has been the inability of the industry to do anything to improve the overall quality of fresh potatoes sold in retail stores. Many Members of Congress have received complaints from their constituents about the poor quality of potatoes offered for sale. With the enactment of this legislation, the growers will be able to make effective efforts to upgrade and improve the product available to the consumer.

Many people have cut down or quit eating potatoes entirely because they think potatoes are a fattening food. They are not. Potatoes are an important vegetable. They supply substantial amounts of vitamin C and the B vitamins as well as essential minerals. At the same time, the calorie count of potatoes is much less than many of the food products substituted for them. Pound for pound, potatoes provide more nutritional value for the money spent than almost any other food. It is to the best interest of the consumer that he be fully aware of the important qualities of this wonderful vegetable.

Dehydrated potato products could become an important part of future programs to supply food to famine-stricken areas of the world. Through research, dehydrated potatoes could become the base for a complete balanced diet which, in a compact, dry form, could be shipped any place in the world and there reconstituted into an appetizing, hearty meal.

This is enabling legislation which would allow the potato farmers to decide by referendum whether or not they want to dedicate a portion of their sales proceeds to conduct and pay for marketing research, public relations and promotion projects, and to be able to offer an improved product to the consumer.

It would require a two-thirds majority vote by producers to establish a program under this proposed act.

If at any time the program were not successful, it could be voted out by a simple majority. Even with a program in effect, growers who did not wish to participate could request and receive a refund of any funds withheld from their sales. The provision providing for producer contributions and for refunds, if desired, is substantially the same as contained in promotion programs which cover many other agricultural products.

The maximum allowable withholding would be 1 cent per hundred weight of potatoes sold. It is estimated that this would provide between \$1½ to \$2 million annually for the various programs.

A National Potato Promotion Board composed of growers would be selected to design and carry out the program. The members of the Promotion Board would be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture from nominations submitted to him by potato producers.

It would be the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture to see that the Board did not undertake programs not authorized by the act. The Board would also give full financial reports on all collections and expenditures. The act specifically prohibits the use of any funds collected under the act for lobbying or

otherwise influencing government policy or actions.

Mr. President, potato farmers should have a chance to accept or reject this program. It is my understanding that this legislation is supported by every potato grower's association, commission, or other organized group exclusively representing potato growers. It has also been endorsed by many of the representatives of the potato shipping, processing, and distribution industries. In addition, it is actively supported by many equipment manufacturers, supply firms and chemical companies which depend on the potato industry for a substantial part of their business.

In order for the Potato Research and Promotion Act to become effective, it will require positive initiative on the part of the potato growers of this country. When they exhibit this initiative, the resulting program will be their program.

In addition, there is the great psychological influence created by the fact that it is the grower's money that is being spent. He will make every effort to make the program work or he will get rid of it. Success will mean a degree of stability for the potato producer and a better quality product for the consumer.

PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, there will be no further votes this afternoon.

It is hoped that those who have any comments to make on S. 1181 and desire to make them this afternoon will do so.

It is anticipated that the Senate will consider S. 1181 and S. 2214, both potato bills, and, hopefully, dispose of them tomorrow.

Following consideration of these two bills, the Senate will then turn to the consideration of S. 1508, a bill to improve judicial machinery by amending provisions of law relating to the retirement of justices and judges of the United States; to be followed by S. 2452, a bill to amend section 211 of the Public Health Service Act to equalize the retirement benefits for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service with retirement benefits provided for other officers in the uniformed services.

SENATE RESOLUTION 274 AND SENATE RESOLUTION 275—SUBMISSION OF RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING VIETNAM

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I submit two resolutions for appropriate reference on behalf of myself and the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD), and ask that they both be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 274

Whereas responsible dissent and freedom of speech are among the most sacred traditions of the American people; and

Whereas many Americans are demonstrating in the Vietnam moratorium their con-

cern for peace pursuant to rights enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States, from which springs our Nation's deep commitment to peaceful debate, and the essence of our free political system;

Resolved, That the Senate reasserts the Constitutional right of all Americans to assemble peacefully to petition their government.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the request was made that this resolution be appropriately referred. I now ask that the second resolution be read and that both of them be referred to the appropriate committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The second resolution will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 275

Whereas the Premier of North Vietnam has publicly described the Vietnam moratorium in an open letter to the American people as "their fall offensive" aimed at forcing the United States "to withdraw completely and unconditionally" from Vietnam;

Whereas the said Premier's letter to the American people is a blatant and insolent intrusion into the affairs of the American people;

Resolved by the Senate, That we abhor the attempt of Premier Phan Van Dong to associate Americans who demonstrate for peace with the cause of North Vietnam; and

Resolved further, That the Senate repudiates the Premier's letter and the intrusion which it represents into the Constitutional right of Americans to assemble peacefully to petition their Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, both resolutions will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 274) reasserting the right of Americans to assemble peacefully to petition their government, submitted by Mr. SCOTT (for himself and Mr. MANSFIELD), was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution (S. Res. 275) relative to the intrusion of the Premier of North Vietnam into the affairs of the United States, submitted by Mr. SCOTT (for himself and Mr. MANSFIELD), was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, these two resolutions, I am sure, will express the sentiments of Senators and of the American people.

The first one reaffirms the right of free petition and the right of dissent.

The second one expresses the resentment of the Senate at the intolerable and insulting intrusion of the Premier of North Vietnam into the domestic affairs of Americans and his attempt to associate the aims of his government, which we regard as wholly dissimilar to ours, with the aims of peaceful Americans who certainly wish to be disassociated from the intent and the attempt of the Premier of North Vietnam to include them.

I ask unanimous consent that all Senators who wish to associate themselves with these resolutions, have until the remainder of the session today to do so; and, of course, in accordance with recent custom, thereafter they may do so by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISCHARGE OF LABOR AND WELFARE COMMITTEE FROM CONSIDERATION OF S. 3008 TO BE REFERRED TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Labor and Public Welfare Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 3008, to increase financing for veterans and to increase the income of the national service life insurance fund, and that the bill be referred for consideration to the Finance Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1970—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I rise for a privileged matter.

I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of October 14, 1969, p. H9452, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, so that Members of the Senate who are interested in the bill may have notice that the report is now before the Senate for final consideration, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, there is before the Senate for its final consideration the conference report on the Interior appropriation bill for fiscal year 1970. The bill, as it passed the Senate, provided for appropriations totaling \$1,548,664,900 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation and the power marketing agencies, and various related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service and the Division of Indian Health.

The conference committee bill provides appropriations totaling \$1,546,273,300 for the programs and activities of these agencies. This total is under the

budget estimates of \$1,569,454,500 by \$23,181,200; over the House bill of \$1,540,184,700 by \$6,088,600; and under the Senate bill of \$1,548,664,900 by \$2,391,600. The bill as passed by the Senate was greater than the House bill by \$8,480,200.

I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD, at the conclusion of my remarks, a tabulation setting out the appropriation for the current year, the budget estimate, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the major changes from the Senate bill were a reduction of \$800,000 for Indian children kindergartens in public schools; a reduction of \$340,000 in the amount allowed for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; an increase of \$640,000 for the geological survey; a reduction of \$2,200,000 in the amount of borrowing authority for the helium program; an increase of \$563,000 for commercial fishery resource disaster aid; a reduction of \$1,400,000 for the migratory bird program; an increase of \$1,636,000 for the Forest Service; and a reduction of \$1,085,000 for Indian health services.

When the Interior appropriation bill was before the Senate, close attention was given to two matters which are affected by the conference agreement. A word about these would be in order.

First, the Senate deleted an unbudgeted \$563,000 from the House bill for research on utilization of pollock. The Senate conferees receded on this amount and it is included in the total appropriation. The statement of the conferees indicates that this sum, together with such carryover balances as there are, shall be available for commercial fishery resource disaster aid in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. In other words, the full amount of this appropriation as well as all the carryover balance will not be available solely for pollock research as was contemplated by the House bill.

The second matter, and the one on which most time was spent in the Senate, is education of Indian children. Of the several items in this category, only that pertaining to kindergartens in public schools was in conference. The budget estimate for this was \$2.3 million. As the bill came to us from the House of Representatives, this item was deleted. It was restored on the floor of the Senate, and, by agreement by me and other members of the Appropriations Subcommittee, the amount of \$2.3 million was placed in the bill.

Before the conferees met, the Department of the Interior advised that because of the lateness in the year only \$1,923,000 was needed. The Senate conferees tried to get agreement on this amount but were able to persuade the House Members of the conference to agree to only \$1,500,000.

However, it is my feeling—and I believe it is one that is shared by the other conferees on the Senate side—that by the time necessary contracts can be ex-

ecuted with the several State education agencies, this sum will be sufficient for the fiscal year 1970. It seems unlikely that new kindergarten classes can be initiated before the start of a new school semester next January.

I think the opening varies from school to school, but it is somewhere between the 5th of January and the 15th or 20th of January. So there would appear to be some lag in time for commencing the program. There also is the advantage that a new program is underway and this amount will be a part of the Indian education budget base next year.

Frankly, I thought Senators who pressed for the amendment on the floor—and it had a very broad-based sponsorship—made an excellent case. It is one on which I think we can put emphasis in the years ahead.

With regard to another item in this bill, I should note that the House conferees refused to recede with respect to the House action abolishing the Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue.

I regret that action. I think the Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue is doing excellent work in its field. I do not know the reason why the conferees of the House felt so adamant, but they indicated that if the administration desires to continue the commission in operation, money may be provided from funds available to the President so this work can go on. The most troublesome point seemed to be that we did not have a clear legislative mandate. For those reasons, we acceded to the House of Representatives.

The land and water conservation fund allocations were worked out on a compromise basis. Funds are provided for the payment of a recent court judgment for the Padre Island National Seashore.

The House has concurred with the Senate position that the appropriations from the land and water conservation fund should be equally allocated to the States' program and that of the Federal Government. As chairman of the Parks Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs I endorse this position, especially in view of about a half billion dollars worth of authorized land acquisitions for Federal recreation areas which still must be purchased.

I should rephrase that, and say there is a backlog such that if we had \$500 million today, it would barely be enough money to acquire the land within the parks we have already authorized. So there is, first, a great timelag, and second, a great increase in the prices of these acquisitions. The total increases annually because of price increases, and also becomes larger each time the Congress authorizes establishment of a new recreation area or enlargement of an existing one. The conferees do include in the report a statement that payments to States should be accelerated when the backlog of Federal acquisition requirements has been materially reduced.

Because two almost identical 200,000 dollar items appeared in the budget for the National Endowment for the Humanities relating to the bicentennial of the American Revolution, the Senate reduced one of them by one-half. The Senate conferees receded on this reduc-

tion in view of great concern expressed by the House conferees who feel that this program should receive greater emphasis. Particular stress was placed on a belief that this activity should be expanded across the Nation rather than having it centered in the Eastern and Northeastern United States. This was a

budgeted item. Of course, we acceded, and there is \$200,000 available for this item in the conference report which is presently before the Senate.

Again, this year, the conference was friendly and cooperative. The House conferees and their chairman, Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, were

pleasant to work with, as they have been in past conferences, and showed a willingness and a desire to accommodate the changes made in the bill by the Senate. I believe that the report evidences this and presents a reasonable compromise on the differing views of the two branches of the Congress.

EXHIBIT 1

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT								
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT								
Management of lands and resources.....	\$62,964,000	\$53,640,000	\$52,600,000	\$52,573,000	\$52,573,000	—\$1,067,000	—\$27,000	
Construction and maintenance.....	3,081,000	2,936,000	2,925,000	2,873,000	2,899,000	—37,000	—26,000	+\$26,000
Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)			
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	12,750,000	13,750,000	13,750,000	13,750,000	13,750,000			
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	1,460,000	1,788,000	1,788,000	1,788,000	1,788,000			
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	80,255,000	72,114,000	71,063,000	70,984,000	71,010,000	—1,104,000	—53,000	+26,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS								
Education and welfare services.....	146,476,000	182,945,000	174,500,000	176,003,000	175,203,000	—7,742,000	+703,000	—800,000
Education and welfare services (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(1,293,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)			
Resources management.....	52,940,000	55,692,000	55,692,000	55,242,000	55,242,000	—450,000	—450,000	
Construction.....	25,471,000	23,373,000	25,373,000	26,264,000	26,264,000	+2,891,000	+891,000	
Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(18,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)			
Revolving fund for loans.....	450,000							
General administrative expenses.....	5,013,000	5,113,000	5,013,000	5,013,000	5,013,000	—100,000		
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	230,350,000	267,123,000	260,578,000	262,522,000	261,722,000	—5,401,000	+1,144,000	—800,000
Tribal funds (limitations on use of trust funds).....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)			
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION								
Salaries and expenses.....	4,315,000	4,290,000	3,500,000	4,090,000	3,750,000	—540,000	+250,000	—340,000
Land and water conservation:								
Appropriation (repayable advance to the fund).....	(53,000,000)							
Appropriation of receipts (indefinite).....	92,500,000	108,472,000	108,472,000	108,472,000	108,472,000			
Appropriation out of the fund (not including liquidation cash).....	7,000,000							
Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authorization.....	(65,000,000)	(15,528,000)	(15,528,000)	(15,528,000)	(15,528,000)			
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	103,815,000	112,762,000	111,972,000	112,562,000	112,222,000	—540,000	+250,000	—340,000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES								
Administration of territories.....	14,697,000	14,921,400	14,700,000	14,921,400	14,921,400		+221,400	
Permanent appropriation (special fund).....	(162,200)	(239,400)	(239,400)	(239,400)	(239,400)			
Transferred from other accounts (special fund).....	(240,000)	(292,700)	(292,700)	(292,700)	(292,700)			
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	30,000,000	41,612,000	41,612,000	40,612,000	40,612,000	—1,000,000	—1,000,000	
Total, Office of Territories.....	44,697,000	56,533,400	56,312,000	55,533,400	55,533,400	—1,000,000	—778,600	
Total, public land management.....	459,117,000	508,532,400	499,925,000	501,601,400	500,487,400	—8,045,000	+562,400	—1,114,000
MINERAL RESOURCES								
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY								
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	90,917,000	95,628,000	95,628,000	95,115,000	95,755,000	+127,000	+127,000	+640,000
BUREAU OF MINES								
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	38,001,000	39,683,000	39,000,000	38,536,000	39,331,000	—352,000	+331,000	+795,000
Health and safety.....	12,334,000	14,782,000	14,782,000	14,332,000	14,332,000	—450,000	—450,000	
Solid waste disposal.....	1,067,000							
General administrative expenses.....	1,647,000	1,647,000	1,647,000	1,647,000	1,647,000			
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts).....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	26,200,000	24,000,000	—2,200,000	+3,000,000	—2,200,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	79,249,000	82,312,000	76,429,000	80,715,000	79,310,000	—3,002,000	+2,881,000	—1,405,000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH								
Salaries and expenses.....	13,700,000	13,300,000	13,300,000	15,800,000	15,300,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	—500,000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS								
Salaries and expenses.....	866,900	1,081,900	994,000	994,000	994,000	—87,900		
Total, mineral resources.....	184,732,900	192,321,900	186,351,000	192,624,000	191,359,000	—962,900	+5,008,000	—1,265,000

EXHIBIT 1—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued								
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES								
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES								
Management and investigations of resources.....	\$25,225,000	\$25,543,000	\$26,400,000	\$26,345,000	\$26,600,000	+\$1,057,000	+\$200,000	+\$255,000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-----	-----	-----
Construction.....	6,000,000	1,625,000	2,025,000	2,325,000	2,325,000	+700,000	+300,000	-----
Construction of fishing vessels.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-3,000,000	-----	-----
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development.....	4,327,000	4,027,000	4,590,000	4,027,000	4,590,000	+563,000	-----	+563,000
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conserva- tion.....	2,307,000	2,307,000	2,307,000	2,307,000	2,307,000	-----	-----	-----
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	2,653,400	2,654,000	2,654,000	2,654,000	2,654,000	-----	-----	-----
Fishermen's protective fund.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	-----	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	765,000	765,000	765,000	765,000	765,000	-----	-----	-----
Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund.....	(360,200)	(360,000)	(360,000)	(360,000)	(360,000)	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	41,352,400	42,996,000	41,816,000	41,498,000	42,316,000	-680,000	+500,000	+818,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE								
Management and investigations of resources.....	47,246,000	47,923,000	48,503,000	48,870,000	48,850,000	+927,000	+347,000	-20,000
Construction.....	1,891,000	1,082,000	1,686,000	1,773,000	1,959,000	+877,000	+273,000	+186,000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	7,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	7,200,000	5,800,000	+800,000	+800,000	-1,400,000
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conserva- tion.....	2,294,000	2,294,000	2,294,000	2,294,000	2,294,000	-----	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	1,699,000	1,699,000	1,699,000	1,699,000	1,699,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	60,630,000	57,998,000	59,182,000	61,836,000	60,602,000	+2,604,000	+1,420,000	-1,234,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE								
Management and protection.....	45,740,000	49,475,000	49,000,000	49,100,000	49,100,000	-375,000	+100,000	-----
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facili- ties.....	32,918,000	40,152,000	40,000,000	40,037,000	40,000,000	-152,000	-----	-37,000
Construction.....	5,471,000	7,805,000	7,600,000	7,700,000	7,700,000	-105,000	+100,000	-----
Parkway and road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(17,000,000)	(24,500,000)	(21,500,000)	(21,500,000)	(21,500,000)	(3,000,000)	-----	-----
Preservation of historic properties.....	604,000	1,604,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	-4,000	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	3,127,000	3,127,000	3,317,000	3,317,000	3,317,000	+190,000	-----	-----
Total, National Park Service.....	87,860,000	102,163,000	101,517,000	101,754,000	101,717,000	-446,000	+200,000	-37,000
Total, fish and wildlife, parks, and marine resources.....	189,842,400	203,157,000	202,515,000	205,088,000	204,635,000	+1,478,000	+2,120,000	-453,000
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER								
Saline water conversion.....	24,642,835	26,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-1,000,000	-----	-----
Prototype desalting plant.....	1,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	25,642,835	26,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-1,000,000	-----	-----
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH								
Salaries and expenses.....	11,181,000	11,229,000	11,229,000	11,229,000	11,229,000	-----	-----	-----
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR								
Salaries and expenses.....	5,683,000	5,625,800	5,530,000	5,555,800	5,530,000	-95,800	-----	-25,800
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY								
Salaries and expenses.....	8,755,000	10,187,400	9,887,000	9,912,700	9,912,700	-274,300	+25,700	-----
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....	-----	25,000	25,000	-----	-----	-25,000	-25,000	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	8,755,000	10,212,400	9,912,000	9,912,700	9,912,700	-299,700	+700	-----
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	884,954,135	957,078,500	940,462,000	951,010,900	948,153,100	-8,925,400	+7,691,100	-2,857,800
Consisting of—								
Appropriations.....	858,754,135	930,878,500	919,462,000	924,810,900	924,153,100	-6,725,400	+4,691,100	-657,800
Definite appropriations.....	(749,390,735)	(804,214,500)	(792,798,000)	(798,146,900)	(797,489,100)	(-6,725,400)	(+4,691,100)	(-657,800)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(109,363,400)	(126,664,000)	(126,664,000)	(126,664,000)	(126,664,000)	-----	-----	-----
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	26,200,000	24,000,000	-2,200,000	+3,000,000	-2,200,000
Memoranda—								
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(104,793,000)	(65,028,000)	(62,028,000)	(62,028,000)	(62,028,000)	(-3,000,000)	-----	-----
Total, new budget (obligational) author- ity and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(989,747,135)	(1,022,106,500)	(1,002,490,000)	(1,013,038,900)	(1,010,181,100)	(-11,925,400)	(+7,691,100)	(-2,857,800)

EXHIBIT 1—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with--		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
TITLE II--RELATED AGENCIES								
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE								
Forest protection and utilization:								
Forest land management.....	\$208,818,000	\$190,978,000	\$195,042,000	\$191,985,000	\$192,810,000	+\$1,832,000	-\$2,232,000	+\$825,000
Forest Research.....	40,430,000	40,983,000	41,880,000	41,326,000	42,137,000	+1,154,000	+257,000	+811,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	19,957,000	20,529,000	22,529,000	22,729,000	22,729,000	+2,200,000	+200,000	-----
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	269,205,000	252,490,000	259,451,000	256,040,000	257,676,000	+5,186,000	-1,775,000	+1,636,000
Forest roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(91,000,000)	(107,570,000)	(100,570,000)	(100,570,000)	(100,570,000)	(-7,000,000)	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests: Special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	-----	-----	-----
Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite).....	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	-----	-----	-----
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Forest Service.....	270,985,000	254,270,000	261,231,000	257,820,000	259,456,000	+5,186,000	-1,775,000	+1,636,000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW								
Salaries and expenses.....	157,000	148,000	148,000	148,000	148,000	-----	-----	-----
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS								
Salaries and expenses.....	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	-----	-----	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE								
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
Indian health services.....	94,350,000	99,581,000	98,581,000	100,221,000	99,481,000	-100,000	+900,000	-740,000
Indian health facilities.....	18,156,000	20,000,000	19,000,000	19,345,000	19,000,000	-1,000,000	-----	-345,000
Total, health services and mental health administration.....	112,506,000	119,581,000	117,581,000	119,566,000	118,481,000	-1,100,000	+900,000	-1,085,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	619,000	800,000	800,000	850,000	850,000	+50,000	+50,000	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	1,047,000	1,248,000	922,700	300,000	222,700	-1,025,300	-700,000	-77,300
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES								
Salaries and expenses.....	1,400,000	1,744,000	1,500,000	1,490,000	1,490,000	-254,000	-10,000	-----
Endowment for the arts.....	7,400,000	7,500,000	7,250,000	7,250,000	7,250,000	-250,000	-----	-----
Endowment for the humanities.....	5,700,000	7,500,000	7,250,000	6,950,000	7,050,000	-450,000	-200,000	+100,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	14,500,000	16,744,000	16,000,000	15,690,000	15,790,000	-954,000	-210,000	+100,000
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	944,000	922,000	922,000	922,000	922,000	-----	-----	-----
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION								
Salaries and expenses.....	26,443,000	28,955,000	28,200,000	28,134,000	28,134,000	-821,000	-66,000	-----
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,316,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	2,316,000	2,316,000	-2,184,000	-684,000	-----
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	300,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	-----	-----	-----
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	400,000	755,000	425,000	525,000	525,000	-230,000	+100,000	-----
Construction.....	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-----	-----	-----
Construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	-----	(6,000,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(-2,700,000)	-----	-----
Construction (new contract authorization).....	12,197,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	3,230,000	3,410,000	3,350,000	3,390,000	3,390,000	-20,000	+40,000	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	46,886,000	38,420,000	35,775,000	35,165,000	35,165,000	-3,255,000	-610,000	-----
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT								
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT								
Salaries and expenses.....	1,125,000	760,000	-----	760,000	700,000	-60,000	+700,000	-60,000
COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES								
Salaries and expenses.....	175,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA								
Salaries and expenses.....	235,000	235,000	150,000	235,000	192,500	-42,500	+42,500	-42,500
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS								
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	25,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	-5,000	-----	-5,000

EXHIBIT 1—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1969 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1970 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Con.								
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS— Continued								
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....		\$225,000	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$175,000	—\$50,000		
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY								
Salaries and expenses.....	\$100,000	300,000				—300,000		
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, re- lated agencies.....	449,419,000	438,778,000	433,824,700	431,756,000	432,222,200	—1,555,800	—\$1,602,500	+\$466,200
Consisting of—								
Appropriations.....	437,222,000	433,778,000	433,824,700	431,756,000	432,222,200	—1,555,800	—1,602,500	+466,200
Definite appropriations.....	(436,442,000)	(432,998,000)	(433,044,700)	(430,976,000)	(431,442,200)	(—1,555,800)	(—1,602,500)	(+446,200)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)			
New contract authorization.....	12,197,000							
Memoranda—								
Appropriations to liquidate contract au- thorization.....	(91,000,000)	(113,570,000)	(103,870,000)	(103,870,000)	(103,870,000)	(—9,700,000)		
Total, new budget (obligational) author- ity and appropriations to liquidate con- tract authorization.....	(540,419,000)	(547,348,000)	(537,694,700)	(535,626,000)	(536,092,200)	(—11,255,800)	(—1,602,500)	(+466,200)
RECAPITULATION								
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, ¹ all titles.....	1,334,373,135	1,390,856,500	1,374,286,700	1,382,766,900	1,380,375,300	—10,481,200	+6,088,600	—2,391,600
Consisting of—								
1. Appropriations.....	1,295,976,135	1,364,656,500	1,353,286,700	1,356,566,900	1,356,375,300	—8,281,200	+3,088,600	—191,600
Definite appropriations.....	(1,185,832,735)	(1,237,212,500)	(1,225,842,700)	(1,229,122,900)	(1,228,931,300)	(—8,281,200)	(+3,088,600)	(—191,600)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(110,143,400)	(127,444,000)	(127,444,000)	(127,444,000)	(127,444,000)			
2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	26,200,000	24,000,000	—2,200,000	+3,000,000	—2,200,000
3. New contract authorization.....	12,197,000							
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(195,793,000)	(178,593,000)	(165,893,000)	(165,893,000)	(165,893,000)	(—12,700,000)		
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract au- thorization.....	(1,530,166,135)	(1,569,454,500)	1,540,184,700)	(1,548,664,900)	(1,546,273,300)	(—23,181,200)	(+6,088,600)	(—2,391,600)

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I am very happy to submit this report for final action of the Senate, and move that the conference report be adopted.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota, the ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, and a very valuable ally on this subject.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, this will probably be one of the few major appropriation bills handled by this session of Congress that will be under the budget. I commend the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Nevada, and the ranking Republican member, the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT), for the good judgment and economy they have exercised in the handling of this bill. I also commend the able staff assistant, Mr. Paul Eaton, for his capable efforts. I doubt whether any other bill will be handled any better than this one was during this session of Congress.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the words of the Senator from North Dakota, and I join him in his words of commendation for the valuable help of Paul Eaton. For many years, he assisted our beloved former colleague, Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona, both in his work as chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, and as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies. He is a valuable staff expert in this field, as is the staff expert on the minority side.

This is a bill that reaches into practically every State. It is one we can all un-

derstand, because it deals with the problems we confront, not only in our mail when we open it practically every morning, but we find out a great deal about it practically as soon as we arrive back in our own States. So we all live with this problem much of the year.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I congratulate the conferees and particularly the able Senator from Nevada, who served as chairman of the Senate conferees. I thank them for the great courtesies they showed me in the hearings of the Senate committee, when I appeared and testified.

I wish to express appreciation on behalf of the people of my State for the money finally included in this bill to acquire the land for the Padre Island National Seashore, which was authorized by Congress in 1962, and the money to buy the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, which was authorized in 1966. There was talk that, due to the shortage of money, this might be disestablished.

We know that when a national park is created, until the land is acquired, we do not know whether it will be there or not. In each of these instances, the State of Texas, through its legislature, gave up its mineral interests in State-owned land, and, in the case of the Padre Island National Seashore, the tidelands. Nevertheless, while that contributed greatly, the privately owned lands had to be bought by Congress, or we would have had no national parks.

The Senate put the money in, and they obtained House concurrence, and we will have those two great national parks for all time, for the people of this Nation, one on the gulf coast, which the National Park Service estimates in the future will probably be visited by more people than any other national park except Shenandoah National Park, which is now visited more than any other national park in the Nation, and the other in the Guadalupe Mountains in the West, which is now the most frequently visited recreational area in the State except the San Jacinto State Park.

I also express my appreciation for the relatively smaller sum of \$360,000, I believe, provided for the silviculture and forestry laboratory at Nacogdoches, Tex., on the campus of the Stephen F. Austin University, which has a great forestry school because it is located in what is considered one of the finest forests of the South; and the research conducted by this laboratory will benefit all of that forested area of the gulf coast in that great belt extending from the eastern half of my State to the Atlantic Ocean. The entire forestry industry in the area was looking forward to that laboratory, because they think it will be a great aid to the industry, and we all know of the great shortage of lumber we had earlier this year, which pushed the price of lumber for homebuilding so high.

I believe this has been a very perceptive committee, and a very accomplishing committee. With a tight budget, they have made every dollar count, and having worked in behalf of these projects, and appeared before the committee and presented papers, and knowing of their

very diligent work, I wanted to pay this tribute to their hard work on this bill.

Mr. BIBLE. Of course, we are always happy to accept bouquets, and we appreciate that one.

We are particularly proud of the fact that this cleans up the land acquisition for the Padre Island National Seashore. That is a very difficult thing to do. I think it comes within \$100,000, or thereabouts, of picking up all the land acquisition for the Guadalupe Mountains National Park as well.

The longer it takes us to acquire these lands, the more it costs. We are happy to have made that headway, and I hope we can make equal headway in the years ahead in acquiring land, because this is one of the most perplexing problems we find in all of the park areas.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I am happy to yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I tender to the able chairman of the subcommittee a very-well-deserved bouquet. At all times during the hearings, during the markup of the bill, during the presentation of the bill on the floor, and during its journey through conference, he has displayed that diligence of which we are told that if a man has it, he will "stand before kings"; and he also displayed a complete knowledge of the bill in all of its aspects. He has demonstrated a fairness and a thoroughness which I think provides a shining example to everyone in the Senate. He has done a masterful job, and he has performed a service not only to the people of his own State, but also to the people of the Nation. I consider myself fortunate to be a member of the subcommittee which he chairs. I congratulate him and thank him on behalf of the entire Senate for the excellent job he has done.

I am glad that the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Young) called attention to the good assistance rendered to the chairman and all the members of the subcommittee by our able staff assistant, Paul Eaton.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the bouquet.

I believe we have done the best we could for the bill. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments in disagreement.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House agree to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12781) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as fol-

lows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "\$95,755,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "\$39,331,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "\$26,600,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "\$1,959,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "\$42,137,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "\$222,700".

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate numbered 15, 16, 20, 24, 35, and 40.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BIBLE. I thank the Presiding Officer, and I yield the floor.

SOVIET UNION'S SUPPORT OF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, there is still a little more than 8 hours remaining of moratorium day. There is still time for those who are engaged in activities on moratorium day to demonstrate against our enemy.

I say this because it has just been announced that the Soviet Union today signed an agreement with North Vietnam to supply an estimated \$1 billion in arms and aid to North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front.

I hope those demonstrating today, wherever they may be, realize that our enemy is not South Vietnam or that they do not need to demonstrate to reinforce President Nixon's desire for peace.

There is still time to demonstrate that the real reason for the continuation of the war is the reluctance of the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong to do anything to bring about peace.

S. 3036—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO INCREASE CRIMINAL PENALTIES UNDER THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, today on behalf of the distinguished Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) and myself, I am introducing, for appropriate reference, a bill to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act, for the consideration of the Members of Congress as a possible additional deterrent to violations of the act.

In 1955, the Congress increased the maximum corporate fine for violation of

the Sherman Antitrust Act to \$50,000. In 1961 and 1962 bills were introduced to increase that maximum fine to \$500,000 as a further deterrent to potential offenders, and hearings were held before the U.S. Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee. Leading antitrust specialists testified on the measures but no action was taken by the Congress.

Recently the Attorney General submitted to the President of the Senate proposed legislation to increase the maximum fine to \$500,000 with the added argument that—

It is needed as an additional tool with which to combat organized crime. The increased penalties will constitute a more effective deterrent against the invasion or conduct of legitimate business by criminal organizations in ways which violate the antitrust laws.

Mr. President, for several Congresses I have introduced legislation to deter the capture of legitimate business by criminal organizations. The proposed bill would create an additional tool that is well worth our consideration.

It should be noted that previous hearings have indicated that the Department of Justice does not file criminal antitrust complaints unless the violations are the hard-core variety and, even then, the court and the Department have complete discretion to determine the amount of the fine anywhere up to the maximum amount.

As a second consideration, I bring to the attention of the Members of Congress that in recent years other legislation involving antitrust penalties has been submitted to the Congress. One bill would amend the Federal income tax laws to change Internal Revenue ruling which permits the defendant to deduct the trebled damages levied in a civil antitrust case as business expenses. Even the tax specialists who support such proposed legislation agree that the present ruling is not an unreasonable one. The ruling is based among other considerations on the theory that the tax laws were enacted to further a national policy on taxes and should not be used as a deterrent to violations of the antitrust laws.

I ask unanimous consent that the Attorney General's letter to the Vice President and the text of this bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3036) to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act, introduced by Mr. HRUSKA (for himself and Mr. HART), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 30036

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act of July 2, 1890, 26 Stat. 209, as amended, are hereby further amended by striking out, in each section where it appears, the phrase "fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars" and in each instance substituting in lieu thereof the phrase "fine not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars if a corporation or fifty thousand dollars if any other person."

The letter, presented by Mr. HRUSKA, is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., September 29, 1969.
The VICE PRESIDENT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: There is enclosed for your consideration and appropriate reference a legislative proposal "To increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act."

This proposal would increase from \$50,000 to \$500,000 the maximum fine which may be imposed upon a corporation for a criminal violation of the Sherman Act. (15 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*) These violations involve principally price-fixing, boycotting, allocation of customers, and allocation of territories. It would effect no change in the fine with respect to natural persons.

The maximum fine for violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act was increased to \$50,000 in 1955. Since that time the assets and profits of corporations have increased dramatically, while the purchasing power of the dollar has decreased greatly. Consequently, the basic purpose of such a fine—to punish offenders and to deter potential offenders—are frustrated because the additional profits available through prolonged violation of the law can far exceed the penalty which may be imposed. The \$50,000 statutory maximum makes fines in criminal antitrust cases trivial for major corporate defendants.

To maintain the intended effect of the maximum fine established in the 1955 amendment to the Sherman Act, which is related to corporate profits of fourteen years ago, the increase is obviously needed.

It is also needed as an additional tool with which to combat organized crime. The increased penalty will constitute a more effective deterrent against the invasion or conduct of legitimate business by criminal organizations in ways which violate the antitrust laws.

This proposed increase would be of valuable assistance in the effective enforcement of the Sherman Act in regard to large corporations without placing an undue hardship upon small business enterprises. There is no minimum fine provision and the courts and this Department would continue to exercise discretion in the imposition and the recommendation of fines.

The Department of Justice urges the prompt enactment of this important measure.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this proposal from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

JOHN N. MITCHELL,
Attorney General.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with the Senator from Nebraska in cosponsoring a bill to increase the penalty in criminal cases under the Sherman Antitrust Act against corporations from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

Penalties for criminal antitrust violations have long been too low to be an effective deterrent or to adequately punish the offender.

In 1944, Mr. Justice Jackson observed:

The antitrust law sanctions are little better than absurd when applied to huge corporations engaged in great enterprise. (*U.S. v. South-Eastern Underwriters Ass'n.*, 322 U.S. 533, 591 at note 11).

Today there are many more huge corporations and their sizes have been greatly enlarged since 1944. This has been due largely to the merger movement since World War II—first horizontal and vertical mergers and, now, conglomerates.

Not only have capital assets tremendously increased but so also have net dollar profits. What deterrent effect can a fine of \$50,000 have on a corporation with capital assets of over a billion dollars?

A penalty of that amount to a corporation with a net income over \$100 million is like an overtime parking ticket to the average automobile driver. Many corporations have net incomes of more than \$100 million, running as high as \$1.75 billion by General Motors and \$1.25 billion for Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Mr. President, I commend my distinguished colleague from Nebraska and the administration for offering this bill. It should increase the effectiveness of our antitrust laws as a deterrent to harmful economic concentration, and as such, should help decrease the burden on the Department of Justice and the courts created by antitrust prosecutions.

Yet, this bill does not lessen the need for my bill, S. 2156, which is pending in the Finance Committee.

S. 2156 would reverse Revenue Ruling 64-224, issued July 24, 1964, by the Internal Revenue Service. The ruling allowed electrical equipment manufacturers to deduct as a business expense treble damages awarded in a price-fixing suit.

It appeared to me then, and it appears to me now that the ruling was not well founded in law, passed onto the public part of the cost of penalty and destroyed the primary purpose of giving treble damages instead of simple damages to those injured.

It appears that the treble damage provision was intended to encourage private suits as an aid to enforcement of the antitrust laws. In fact, according to testimony received by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, private enforcement is becoming more effective than Government prosecution. The IRS ruling seriously dilutes the effectiveness of this approach in that the penalty paid by the defendant has been reduced by about one-half.

While an increase in the criminal penalty will aid antitrust enforcement, it will not correct the burden placed on the public Treasury by the IRS ruling.

Equally important, increased fines will not affect cases in which the Justice Department does not prosecute criminally. In fact I believe only 40 percent or less of the total antitrust actions filed in recent years were criminal cases, although the Sherman Act is primarily a criminal statute.

Therefore, the use of private antitrust suits should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

S. 2156 would restore the effectiveness of this approach by reversing IRS ruling 64-224. It would make two-thirds of the damages paid subject to income tax.

The bill also removes two-thirds of the damages received by the plaintiff from gross income. The purpose of this provision is to restore an inducement for private action which was believed by most antitrust experts to be the law prior to 1955. However, in *Glenshaw Glass Co. v. Commissioner*, 348 U.S. 426, the Supreme Court, in a ruling involving the income tax statute, decided against a plaintiff who deducted antitrust dam-

ages from gross income. S. 2152 would restore this inducement to prospective plaintiffs.

Mr. President, I hope the bill increasing the criminal penalty maximum will be passed. I also urge the Finance Committee to make S. 2152 a part of the omnibus tax bill. We need both bills to establish a balanced deterrent and meaningful penalties in the fight against growing economic concentration.

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE HAYNSWORTH

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I should like to discuss some of the aspects of the upcoming debate on the nomination of the Honorable Clement F. Haynsworth, presently a judge of the fourth circuit court, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

During colloquy on confirmation yesterday, a question was posed by one of our colleagues as to the line of demarcation between the power of appointment by the President and the role of the Senate in advising and consenting to a nomination by the President of a Justice to the Supreme Court.

I found upon reviewing the debates and the hearings in 1967 on the nomination of Justice Thurgood Marshall that there was some good, pertinent debate on this question.

First, I read a statement made by me on the subject during the hearings:

In common with other members of the Judiciary Committee, I have received many letters, some pro and some con. Often the proposition has been expressed that the nominee is far too liberal for the writer of the letter and is the basis for opposing his nomination. There has been contention from time to time that we should preserve on the Supreme Court some balance between the so-called liberals and the so-called conservatives.

I am not sure what those terms (liberal and conservative) mean, since they are meaningless until a decision attaches to a particular case. In the Supreme Court, that scope will be great, that range will be wide. However, the nominating power lies with the President of the United States; and if it is his desire to appoint someone he considers liberal, that is his prerogative. If he wants to appoint someone he considers conservative, that is also his prerogative.

I do believe that we, as members of the Judiciary Committee, should inquire into the integrity, the competence, and the record of a man, and primarily on that basis, decide whether he is suitable for service on the Supreme Court. I have gone over the file of the hearings that were conducted when the nominee was considered for the circuit court, and later for Solicitor General. I have also studied his biographical data; and I have come to the conclusion that when the proper time arrives, I shall cast a vote in favor of his confirmation to be an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

In the hearings and during the floor debate, I observed that the political philosophy as well as the ideology possessed by that nominee was not what I would prefer if I were to make a first choice for that office. Nevertheless, the nominee having satisfied the requirements of the advice and consent procedure, I stated that it would be my intention to vote for him. And, in fact, I did vote for his confirmation.



Public Law 91-98
91st Congress, H. R. 12781
October 29, 1969

An Act

83 STAT. 147

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, namely:

Department of
the Interior
and Related
Agencies
Appropriation
Act, 1970.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$52,573,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

For acquisition, construction and maintenance of buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and maintenance of access roads, \$2,899,000, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 906;
76 Stat. 1147.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby

43 USC 1181f.

made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

48 Stat. 1270;
61 Stat. 790.

49 Stat. 1978.

3 CFR 1954-
1958 Comp.,
p. 424.

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops; \$176,703,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for

Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$55,242,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; \$26,264,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by law to be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations except such lands as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam in the State of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 906;
76 Stat. 1147.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$5,013,000.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated

18 USC 4124
and note.

herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this paragraph or in any other provision of law shall be construed to authorize the expenditure of funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used: *Provided further*, That the limitations contained in the foregoing paragraph shall not apply to any judgment proceeds or other funds, revenues or receipts, due the Shoshone Indian Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and any such funds may be distributed to them under the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 102, 25 U.S.C. 611-613): *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation, except as provided for by the Acts of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627), June 10, 1968 (82 Stat. 174), and September 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 884).

72 Stat. 541.

25 USC 487.
25 USC 610-
610e.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed sixty-eight passenger motor vehicles for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current year, of which twenty-three shall be for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

49 Stat. 1458.
25 USC 309,
309a.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,750,000.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended (82 Stat. 354), including \$3,200,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act as amended, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed \$124,000,000, of which (1) not to exceed \$62,000,000 shall be available for payments to the States to be matched

78 Stat. 897.
16 USC 4601-4
note.

by the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed \$28,572,000 shall be available to the National Park Service; (3) not to exceed \$13,700,000 shall be available to the Forest Service; (4) not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; and (5) \$15,528,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to section 8 of said act.

82 Stat. 355.
16 USC 4601-10a
note.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$514,400 for the Office of Territories; expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661(c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 82 Stat. 1095); compensation and mileage of members of the legislature in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. sec. 1661 (c)); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 88-170, as amended, 82 Stat. 863); and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$14,921,400, together with \$292,700 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller for the Virgin Islands to be derived by transfer from "Internal Revenue Collections for Virgin Islands", as authorized by law (Public Law 90-496) and \$239,400 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller for Guam to be derived from duties and taxes which would otherwise be covered into the Treasury of Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 90-497), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local government herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

82 Stat. 842;
45 Stat. 1253.

82 Stat. 837,
841.
48 USC 1641.

77 Stat. 302.

82 Stat. 840.
48 USC 1599.

82 Stat. 845.
48 USC 1422d.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (82 Stat. 1213), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$40,612,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office

61 Stat. 3301.
48 USC 1681
and notes.

GAO audit.

31 USC 1.
31 USC 65
note.

61 Stat. 3302.

in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

43 USC 31.

49 Stat. 30.
72 Stat. 700.

65 Stat. 133.
50 USC app.
2093.

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427); classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715); administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$95,755,000, of which \$15,610,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations, and \$79,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646), including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of the U.S. National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of

the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$39,331,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$14,332,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines; \$1,647,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed forty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

HELIUM FUND

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12(a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, \$24,000,000, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

74 Stat. 923.
50 USC 167j.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 337), \$15,300,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$448,000 shall be available for administration and supervision.

30 USC 661-
668.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$994,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$26,600,000.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law, \$15,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$2,325,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,590,000, of which not to exceed \$227,000, shall be available for program administration: *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,800,000 available for apportionment to the States pursuant to section 5(a) of the Act shall remain available until the close of the fiscal year following the year for which appropriated.

46 USC 1401-1413.

16 USC 779 note.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757), \$2,307,000.

79 Stat. 1125.
16 USC 757a-
757f.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

For payment to the Fishermen's Protective Fund, established pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1968 (82 Stat. 729), \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

22 USC 1971-
1977.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$765,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of November 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,654,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

16 USC 1151
note.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$360,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not to exceed seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only (including one for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); purchase of one aircraft; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; and maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigations of fishery resources.

34 Stat. 690.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; \$48,850,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$1,959,000, to remain available until expended.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

For an advance to the migratory bird conservation account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5; 81 Stat. 612), \$5,800,000, to remain available until expended.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

79 Stat. 1125.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f), \$2,294,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,699,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

34 Stat. 690.

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and forty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which one hundred and twenty-six are for replacement only (including sixty-five for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); purchase of not to exceed six aircraft, of which four are for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles, aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of prepara-

tion of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); and not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission, \$49,100,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$40,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of water rights; \$7,700,000, to remain available until expended.

37 Stat. 460;

54 Stat. 36.

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$21,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dain-gerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

72 Stat. 906;

76 Stat. 1147.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

16 USC 470-
470m.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$3,317,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and forty-six passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and twenty-eight shall be for replacement only, and including not to exceed ninety-seven for police type use, which may exceed the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year by the cost of air-conditioning and not to exceed \$300 for police type equipment; purchase of two aircraft, one of which

shall be for replacement only, and acquisition from excess sources without reimbursement of two additional aircraft; and to provide, notwithstanding any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transportation for children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System used in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs of the National Park Service.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

75 Stat. 628;
81 Stat. 78.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.), authorizing studies for the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, including not to exceed \$1,972,000 for administration and coordination expenses during the current fiscal year, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

78 Stat. 329;
80 Stat. 129,
130.

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1961-1961c-7), \$11,229,000, of which not to exceed \$623,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$5,530,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$152,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$9,912,700.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Funds for
emergency
reconstruction.

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

Forest or
range fires.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred

during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

Operation of
warehouses,
etc.

47 Stat. 417.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title or in the Public Works for Water and Power Resources Development and Atomic Energy Commission Appropriation Act, 1970, shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$100,000; hire, maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Employment of
experts, etc.

80 Stat. 416.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902 and D.C. Code 4-204).

Uniforms or
allowances.

80 Stat. 508;

81 Stat. 206.

43 Stat. 175.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$192,810,000, of which \$4,275,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$1,300,000 of this appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

31 USC 665.

36 Stat. 962.

64 Stat. 85.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$42,137,000.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in forest management and processing, and for advising timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others in the application of forest management principles and processing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$22,729,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

72 Stat. 906;

76 Stat. 1147.

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating to the construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, \$100,570,000, to remain available until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

37 Stat. 843.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts, Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended, \$8,000; Cleveland National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 297), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

58 Stat. 227.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 85.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

70 Stat. 207.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed two hundred and twelve passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and eighty shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

58 Stat. 742.

80 Stat. 416.

80 Stat. 508;

81 Stat. 206.

36 Stat. 963.

70 Stat. 1034.

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an established national forest or purchase unit.

36 Stat. 962.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$148,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and Committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$115,000.

36 Stat. 371.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE HEALTH SERVICES
AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with respect to research

42 USC 2001-
2004a.

83 STAT. 162

58 Stat. 691;
81 Stat. 539.
42 USC 241,
243, 248, 249,
251, 254a,
227.
25 USC 891
note.

conducted at facilities financed by this appropriation), 311, 321, 322 (d), 324, 328, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$99,481,000, of which \$350,000 shall be available for payments on account of the Menominee Indian people as authorized by section 1 of the Act of October 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 903).

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

73 Stat. 267.

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a); \$19,000,000 to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

80 Stat. 416.

SEC. 1001. Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

80 Stat. 508;

81 Stat. 206.

SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902).

SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 1049.

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81 Stat. 11), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$850,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

66 Stat. 781.

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); \$222,700, and in addition \$770,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under "Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System" are transferred to and shall be available for salaries and expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for the Temporary Pennsylvania Avenue Commission: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, \$13,790,000, of which \$4,250,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts through assistance to groups and individuals pursuant to section 5(c) of the Act and for support of the functions of the National Council on the Arts set forth in Public Law 88-579; \$2,000,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for assistance pursuant to Section 5(h) of the Act; \$6,050,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Humanities for support of activities in the humanities pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act; and \$1,490,000 shall be available for administering the provisions of the Act: *Provided*, That in addition, there is appropriated in accordance with the authorization contained in section 11(b) of the Act, to remain available until expended, amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property received by each Endowment during the current and preceding fiscal years, under the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the Act, for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated, but not to exceed a total of \$2,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 percent of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts for the purposes of sections 5(e), 5(h) and functions under Public Law 88-579 and not to exceed 3 percent of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Humanities for the purposes of section 7(e) shall be available for program development and evaluation.

79 Stat. 845.
20 USC 951
note.

78 Stat. 905.
20 USC 781
note.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, \$922,000, to remain available until expended.

78 Stat. 982.
43 USC 1391-
1400.
80 Stat. 416.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; not to exceed \$200,000 for necessary expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase or rental of two passenger motor vehicles; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms

80 Stat. 508;
81 Stat. 206.

for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$28,134,000.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

80 Stat. 1529.

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for carrying out museum programs and related research in the natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)(3)), \$2,316,000, to remain available until expended and to be available only to United States institutions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remodeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the National Zoological Park, \$600,000, to remain available until expended.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

20 USC 53a.
80 Stat. 416.

For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$525,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

82 Stat. 443.

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the preparation of plans and specifications and for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, including expenses of relocating the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in order to clear the construction site, to remain available until expended, \$3,500,000, of which \$3,300,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under the contract authorization granted under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1969: *Provided*, That such sums as are necessary may be transferred to the General Services Administration for execution of the work.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

53 Stat. 577.
20 USC 71-
74, 75.

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and

elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); purchase, or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$20,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, \$3,390,000.

80 Stat. 508;
81 Stat. 206.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-545, approved June 17, 1966), as amended, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$700,000.

80 Stat. 203;
Ante, p. 10.
33 USC 1101
note.
80 Stat. 416.

FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, established by Executive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$192,500.

3 CFR 1964
Supp., p. 194.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$5,000.

78 Stat. 1005;
80 Stat. 229.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$175,000.

80 Stat. 259;
Ante, p. 132.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 302. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups under section 214 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 691) which do not have prior and specific congressional approval of such method of financial support.

59 Stat. 134.

83 STAT. 166

Payment to
convicted
rioters,
prohibition.

Short title.

SEC. 303. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of competent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on a riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or property in the community concerned.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1970."

Approved October 29, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-361 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 91-570 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 91-420 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 115 (1969):

July 22: Considered and passed House.

Sept. 22: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 15: House and Senate agreed to conference report.



